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A MANUAL OF

Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacology,

With Clinical Index

BY

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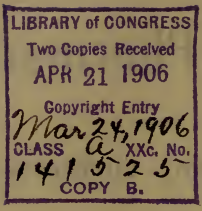

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PREFACE.

This work was undertaken with a desire to place before the medical profession in condensed form a resumé of the Materia Medica of all remedies in common use to date, their pharmacy and therapeutics, together with a chapter on prescription writing, and the management of cases of poisoning.

Many physicians have not obtained the desired results from their remedies, because the right preparation has not been administered. This is especially true of remedies given in the lower potencies in dilution form. Where the remedies are not soluble, the trituration form should be employed. Where it is desirable that a particular strength or potency be used, this has been indicated.

Another explanation of the occasional failure of physicians in obtaining results from their remedies is the fact that there are many so-called homœopathic preparations on the market that in reality are not homœopathic, they having never been proved, which are, therefore, unreliable. Physicians should obtain their remedies from pharmacists that prepare medicines of unquestioned reliability.

Of such remedies as are official in the U. S. P., the dosage and preparation have been indicated.

Under the heading of Therapeutics, the cardinal indications for the remedies have been given from a therapeutic standpoint.

The author's recommendations for the selection of the potency vary, first, in accordance with the nature of the rem-

edy employed; second, with the clinical history of the disease, and third, with the temperament of the patient.

Remedies which in their crude state are inert, or practically so, are employed in potencies ranging from the 12th decima to the 30th and 200th centesimal. Remedies which are activ in their crude state are employed in potencies ranging from 1 to the 200. The patient with a highly developed nervous sys tem, on whom medicines act quickly, should have, as a rule, the lower potencies, as these are slower in their action and less potent; whereas, the patient with a sluggish temperament that needs arousing, should be given the higher potencies. In diseases which present a chronic history, the potency selected is from the 30th to the 200th centesimal and higher.

The repetition of the dose depends upon the stage of the disease. In acute cases, twenty drops of a dilution, ten to fifteen tablets, or an equal amount of powder are dissolved in a glass half full of water. Of this, two teaspoonfuls are administered at intervals of from ten minutes to one, two or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms and whether or not prompt action is desired. The intervals ar lengthened as the symptoms abate.

In chronic cases, two or three doses of the remedy are administered within twelve hours, when a placebo is given a the effects of the remedy watched. No more medicine sho be administered so long as improvement continues.

When a remedy is indicated, but its administration fails to modify the symptoms, the potency should be changed, not the remedy. When a remedy has ceased to act, the case should be carefully reviewed and if it is decided to continue the remedy, it should be administered in another potency.

As the size of the dose of potentized drugs is the same i all cases, in giving the "dosage" for the different remedi

the physiological dose, and the maximum dose only are given. The maximum dose being known, it will prevent the giving of overdoses.

The author and the profession are indebted to F. A. Boericke, M. D., for the pharmaceutical description of each remedy, also to M. R. French, M. D., for the article on Pharmaceutics and the compilation from Modern Writers on Prescription Writing.

31 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.,
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BLACKWOOD'S MATERIA MEDICA.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICS.

The *American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*, the *British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*, the *Pharmacopœia Homœopathica Polyglotta* and the *American Institute of Homœopathy Pharmacopœia* are the four principal works on the preparation of homœopathic medicine. The latter work in its second edition is called the *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia of the United States.* These publications were all used in this compilation of Homœopathic Pharmaceutics.

The *American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia* classifies the various plants, animals, etc., into nine classes, each substance being prepared according to the rules laid down in its particular class. The drug power of the resulting medicine, being the drug power of the particular class under which it is prepared. This classification is also used in the German Pharmacopœia.

Preliminary to the preparation of the various medicines, the following pharmacopœia rules are to be observed:

All utensils, including bottles, corks, measuring glasses, mortars, spatulas, spoons, sieves, presses, chopping blocks, etc., must be thoroughly cleansed. The bottles should be white flint glass, and where remedies are affected by the light, black glass should be used. The glass should be of the best quality; mortars for pulverizing hard substances should be of highly polished iron; for triturating purposes either porcelain

or wedgewood; spatula and spoons must be made of horn, bone or porcelain. The tincture press has to be simply constructed, so as to be readily cleaned and all parts of it that come in contact with the medicinal plant should be gold plated.

The three menstrua that are mostly used in homœopathic pharmacy are distilled water, pure alcohol and saccharum lactis.

Water should be distilled in a gold lined, or block tin, still. The first and last portions of the yield should not be used.

Only pure grain alcohol that has been redistilled, thereby entirely freeing it from fusel oil, is to to be used in homœopathic pharmacy. This is reduced to 87 per cent., which is the standard strength, by adding one part of distilled water to seven parts of pure alcohol, which is about 95 per cent.—that is, it is 95 per cent. pure.

Certain tinctures must be attenuated (in order to get a perfect solution) with an alcohol that is still more dilute, therefore the 87 per cent. is further diluted by making a mixture of seven parts of 87 per cent. alcohol and three parts of distilled water. This is known as dilute alcohol.

The test for fusel oil is to slowly add to the alcohol its own weight of pure, concentrated sulphuric acid. If the alcohol is pure, it remains colorless, but if fusel oil is present, a reddish color will be developed from a formation of amyl sulphuric acid.

Saccharum Lactis, the common name of which is sugar of milk, the formula being $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}H_2O$, is one of the constituents of milk. The casein of the milk is coagulated by addition of rennet, this being removed, the residue is a solution of milk sugar, called whey. This substance is crystallized, the crystals are afterward dissolved in water, filtered through charcoal and recrystallized, the second yield is a chemically pure sugar of milk.

Formerly this substance was obtained almost entirely from Switzerland, but American manufacturers have in the last few years surpassed the Swiss in the quality of this product.

Globules, or pellets, are made of pure cane sugar in a wooden lined, copper kettle. The addition of any substance,

such as starch, flour, glucose or glycerine, for any purpose, is an adulteration and not allowable.

The sizes of pellets are numbered from 8 to 80. The number given to a particular size is determined by the length in millimeters, of the space occupied by ten pellets of equal size, in a line and in close contact.

Fresh plants used in the manufacture of homœopathic medicines are to be gathered at a particular time, according to the class under which the drug is listed. This is also true as to the part of the plant used. All substances, which include plants, metals, chemicals, animals, poisons, etc., must be thoroughly identified and tested.

The method of attenuation of homœopathic drugs is according to either the centesimal or decimal scale; the former is the method adopted by Hahnemann and the latter was introduced by Dr. Constantine Hering.

The first centesimal potency contains $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the drug, and each succeeding potency $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the potency preceding it. As the drug power of various drugs differs, the amount of mother tincture or drug substance and of menstruum must be so proportioned in making the first potency that it will represent $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the drug. The first decimal potency represents $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the drug, each succeeding potency being prepared by taking $\frac{1}{10}$ of the preceding potency and $\frac{9}{10}$ of menstruum, by weight. The same rule applies to the making of the first decimal potency as applies to the first centesimal, namely, the amount of drug substance must be proportioned so that the first decimal will equal $\frac{1}{10}$ drug power.

Class 1 is a tincture class. The drug being prepared by mixing equal parts by weight of the juice of the fresh plant, or part thereof, and alcohol; this yields a product of one-half drug power.

The first centesimal potency is made by adding 99 minims of dilute alcohol to two minims of tincture. Each succeeding potency is in the proportion of one minim of the preceding potency to 99 minims of alcohol.

The first decimal potency is made by mixing two minims of tincture and eight minims of dilute alcohol. Each succeed-

ing potency being in the proportion of one minim of the preceding potency to nine minims of alcohol.

Up to the 4x potency, dilute alcohol is used in making potencies according to this class.

Class 2 tinctures are made by the adding of two parts alcohol to three parts, both by weight, of finely chopped fresh plant, or part thereof; this mixture is then strained and filtered, the drug power of the same being one-half. The method of potentizing is the same as that given in class one.

Class 3 tinctures are made by adding two parts, by weight, of alcohol and one part of the whole, or part of plant, the plant being first reduced to pulp and the mixture, before straining, is allowed to stand for eight days. The drug power of this class is $\frac{1}{6}$.

The first centesimal potencies of tinctures of this class is prepared by adding six minims of tincture to 99 minims of dilute alcohol. Each subsequent potency should be made in the proportion of one part of the preceding potency to 99 minims of alcohol.

Six minims of tincture and four minims of dilute alcohol make the first decimal potency. Each succeeding decimal potency being in the proportion of one minim of the preceding potency to nine minims of alcohol. Dilute alcohol being used up to the 3x potency.

Tinctures made according to Class 4 are prepared by taking five parts, by weight, of alcohol and one part of the pulverized, dried animal, or vegetable, substance. After standing for eight days, the tincture is strained and filtered, the drug power being $\frac{1}{10}$.

The first centesimal potency is made by adding 90 minims of alcohol to 10 minims of tincture. Each succeeding potency being made by adding 99 minims of alcohol to one minim of the preceding potency. As this tincture is $\frac{1}{10}$ drug power, it represents the first decimal potency. Each succeeding potency being made by adding nine minims of alcohol to one minim of the preceding potency.

Class 5 are aqueous solutions, there being two strengths of said solutions, namely, the $\frac{1}{10}$ and the $\frac{1}{100}$. Where the solu-

tion is $\frac{1}{10}$ drug power it corresponds to the 1x potency and potencies are made accordingly, distilled water being used as the menstruum up to the 3x potency. The 3x potency is to be made with dilute alcohol and all subsequent potencies with standard homœopathic alcohol. Where the drug power is $\frac{1}{100}$ the solution equals the 2x potency and attenuations are to be made accordingly, dilute alcohol being used up to the 4x potency and standard homœopathic alcohol in further potentizing.

Class 6 are also solutions, and, as in Class 5, are of two drug powers, namely, $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$. These solutions are alcoholic and not aqueous, as in Class 5, the potencies being prepared in the same way, with the exception that alcohol instead of water is used.

Class 7 is a trituration class and directs the method of potentizing dry medicinal substances by trituration. One part, by weight, of the dry medicinal substance to 99 parts, by weight, of sugar of milk gives the first centesimal trituration. This potency should be triturated at least four hours and in some instances, such as the triturating of metals, a still longer time (six hours) is necessary. All subsequent potencies being in the proportion of one part of the preceding potency to 99 parts of Sugar of Milk, the triturating process to be carried on for two hours in each potency. If the drug is triturated according to the decimal scale, the proportion is one part of drug to nine parts, by weight, of Sugar of Milk for the 1x potency. All subsequent triturations in the proportion of one part of the preceding potency to nine parts of Sugar of Milk.

Triturations are converted into liquid potencies by dissolving one grain of the third centesimal trituration or the sixth decimal trituration in 50 minims of distilled water and adding 50 minims of standard alcohol. This will give, if prepared according to the centesimal scale, the fourth liquid potency. If prepared according to the decimal scale it will give the eighth decimal liquid potency.

In Class 8, liquid substances are potentized in trituration form. The first centesimal being made by grinding one minim of drug substance, in 99 grains of Sugar of Milk, each

subsequent potency being in the same proportion and prepared from the preceding one. One minim of drug substance to nine grains of Sugar of Milk yields the first decimal trituration, each subsequent trituration being in the proportion of one part of the preceding trituration to nine parts, by weight, of Sugar of Milk.

As in the preceding class the first potency of either the centesimal or decimal scale must be triturated at least four hours and each subsequent potency to be triturated two hours.

These triturations are converted into liquid potencies in exactly the same manner as the triturations in the preceding class are converted.

Class 9. Fresh vegetable and animal substances are potentized according to this class. The substances being first reduced to pulp by pounding or grating, two parts (to allow for evaporation), by weight, of the substance to 99 parts of Sugar of Milk, triturated for four hours, yield the first centesimal potency. Each subsequent potency being in the proportion of one part of the preceding potency to 99 parts of Sugar of Milk. Two parts, by weight, of the drug substance to nine parts of Sugar of Milk yield the first decimal and each subsequent one being in the proportion of one part of the preceding potency to nine parts of Sugar of Milk. These triturations are converted into liquid potencies as in the two preceding classes.

The *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia of the United States* was published in its first edition in 1897; a revised edition was brought out several years later. The object of the work is to provide a plan for the making of homœopathic tinctures of uniform strength, which strength equals, also in medicinal power, triturations of the same potency. In other words, all homœopathic tinctures made according to this pharmacopœia are $\frac{1}{10}$ drug power or the first decimal strength.

The manner of determining the proper proportion of plant and menstruum (Alcohol) in making tinctures according to this pharmacopœia is as follows:

A certain amount of the plant or part of it, whichever is used in any particular instance, is weighed. The plant is then

thoroughly dried, which drying evaporates all moisture. The difference in weight between the dried and fresh plant represents the amount of water in the same. In the making of the tincture the amount of water is taken into consideration when proportioning the amount of menstruum and plant, so as to make the resulting tincture $\frac{1}{10}$ strength.

Homœopathic remedies are dispensed very largely in tablet form. Trituration tablets being made by moulding triturations into tablet shape, tincture and dilution tablets by saturating Sugar of Milk with the tincture or dilution, and moulding. This is accomplished in several ways. One way, and a way that is to be heartily condemned by homœopathic prescribers, is to compress the powder into the tablet shape by a tablet machine. In order to accomplish the work by machinery some saponaceous substance must be added, such as Boracic acid, Talcum powder, etc., so that the trituration will run through the machine.

Up to the present time, the only reliable method of manufacturing tablets is by hand. The given trituration is moulded into tablets by first saturating the powder with 95 per cent. alcohol, making it into a paste. This mixing is done on a glass plate, the moulds being made of either glass or highly polished steel. The tablets, after the evaporation of the alcohol, are easily removed.

The remedies used by the homœopathic physician should invariably be prepared in identically the same manner and under the same conditions as was the remedy at the time of its proving. Tinctures, therefore, should be made according to the rules laid down in the homœopathic pharmacopœias. There are other ways of making them, such as reducing a fluid extract, making them from dried plants, where living plants should be used, etc., which methods should not be tolerated.

PRESCRIPTION WRITING.*

Four important essentials of prescription writing are:

I. Legibility.

II. Accuracy and reliability of the ingredients.

III. Great care that incompatibles are not used.

IV. That the maximum dose should never be exceeded.

All prescriptions should be carefully written, the names of ingredients written out in full, so that there can be no possible chance for mistake or substitution. The amount of each of the component parts, when a compound prescription is made, should be such that a dose of the finished mixture will represent the amount necessary of each drug to produce the action desired in the organism. The ingredients should be of a reliable make, the writer specifying the particular manufacture.

Many chemicals are incompatible with the other and should never be included in the same prescription, as, for instance, mineral acids with the alkalies, metallic salts with the alkalies and tannic acid, being precipitated by them, the alkaloids with tannic acid and caustic alkalies, also all drugs are incompatible with their antidotes.

The following is the maximum dose of some of the more important drugs:

Aconitina, $\frac{1}{200}$ grain, with caution.
Atropine, $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain.
Acetanilid, 5 grains.
Antipyrin, 3 to 20 grains.
Amyl nitris, 1 to 3 minims, by inhalation.
Arsenic, Fowler's solution, 1 per cent., 2 to 10 minims.
Caffeine cit., 2 to 8 grains.
Camphor, 3 to 20 grains.
Cannabis Indica, 2 to 5 grains.
Chloral, 5 to 20 grains.
Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains.

*A compilation from the best known authorities, by Dr. M. R. French.

Ergot, 30 to 60 grains.
Nux vomica, 1 to 4 grains.
Strychnina, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
Opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.
Laudanum tincture, 3 to 20 minims.
Morphine sulph., $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Phosphorus, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{90}$ grain.
Saccharin (to replace sugar in diabetes), $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Salol, 5 to 30 grains; child, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
Santonin, adult, 1 to 5 grains.
Sulphonal, 15 to 40 grains.

For the purpose of abbreviating, symbols are often used in prescription writing. The subjoined list being some of those most commonly used, their definitions also being given:

Receipt,	℞,	Take.
Ana,	A. A.,	Of each.
Add,	Ad.,	Let be added.
Ad Libitum,	Ad. Lib.,	At pleasure.
Aqua,	Aq.,	Water.
Aqua Fervens,	Aq. Ferv.,	Hot water.
Bis indies,	Bis. Ind.,	Twice daily.
Conguis,	C.,	A gallon.
Capiat,	Cap.,	Let him take.
Cochleare,	Cochl.,	A spoonful.
Compositus,	Com.,	A compound.
Doses,	D.,	A dose.
Decanta,	Dec.,	Pour off.
Destilla,	Dest.,	Distil.
Detur,	Det.,	Let it be given.
Dilutus,	Dil.,	Dilute.
Drachma,	Drach.,	A drachm.
Fiat,	F.,	Let it be made.
Fiat Pilula,	F. Pil.,	Make into a pill.
Fluidus,	Fl.,	Fluid.
Granum,	Gr.,	A grain.
Gutta,	Gt.,	A drop.
Indies,	Ind.,	Daily.
Misce,	M.,	Mix.

Octarius,	O.,	A pint.
Omni hora,	Omn. Hor.,	Every hour.
Partes aequales,	P. Ae.,	Equal parts.
Pilula,	Pil.,	A pill.
Pulvis,	Pulv.,	A powder.
Quantum sufficit,	Q. S.,	As much as is sufficient.
Signa,	S.,	Give directions.
Semen,	Sem.,	Seed.
Singulorum,	Sing.,	Of each.
Spiritus,	Sp.,	Spirit.
Syrupus,	Syr.,	Syrup.
Tinctura,	Tinct. or Tr.,	Tincture.
Tritura,	Trit.,	Triturate.
Libra,	Lb.,	A pound.
Uncia,	℥,	An ounce.
Fluiduncia,	Fl. ℥,	A fluid ounce.
Drachma,	ʒ,	A drachm.
Scrupulum,	℈,	A scruple.
Minimum,	M.,	A minim.

It is generally assumed that there are fifteen teaspoonfuls of liquid medicine in a two-ounce mixture, thirty in a four-ounce mixture, and sixty in an eight-ounce mixture. In cases where poisonous drugs are included in the mixture more accurate estimation is necessary. In a two-ounce mixture, therefore, where a teaspoonful is given at a time, each dose will contain $\frac{1}{15}$ of the total amount of each drug in the mixture, as, for instance, if a drachm of a drug be added to a two-ounce mixture, each teaspoonful dose will contain $\frac{1}{15}$ of a drachm, or four grains or minims. If two drachms of the drug are in the mixture, the teaspoonful dose will contain eight grains or minims. Where the maximum dose of a drug is less than one grain, the two-ounce mixture to which one grain of the drug is added will give, in teaspoonful doses of the compound, $\frac{1}{15}$ of a grain at a dose, and in the same proportion if more than one grain is added or if a larger amount of the compound is prepared.

Both the Apothecary's and Avoirdupois system of weights and measures are used in chemical laboratories.

APOTHECARY'S TABLE.			AVOIRDUPOIS TABLE.		
20 grains	equal	1 scruple.	10 grains	equal	1 scruple.
3 scruples	"	1 drachm.	3 scruples	"	1 drachm.
8 drachms	"	1 ounce.	16 drachms	"	1 ounce.
12 ounces	"	1 pound.	16 ounces	"	1 pound.

METRIC SYSTEM.

The Metric system of weights and measures was first adopted in France, but is now used in nearly all countries. The advantage it possesses over other systems is that the several units of length, weight, etc., have a definite relation to one another, and, secondly, the different units are multiplied or subdivided according to a uniform decimal scale.

The Meter is the unit of the whole system and is the $\frac{1}{10000000}$ part of the length of the fourth part of the distance from the Equator to the North Pole; its length is 39.37 inches.

The multiples of the different units are indicated by prefixing the Greek names of the numbers to the name of the unit, viz., deca, hecto and kilo, and for decimal subdivisions the prefixes are the Latin names of numbers, viz., deci, centi and milli.

To illustrate, we have for linear measurement, first the unit, the meter, its multiple being the decameter or 10 meters, hectometer or 100 meters, kilometer or 1,000 meters; its subdivisions being the decimeter or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter, centimeter or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter, and the millimeter or $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter.

From the meter or unit of length are derived the units of capacity and weight, that of capacity being the litre or 1,000 cubic centimeters, which equals 33.815 fluid-ounces.

The unit of weight is the gram, which equals 15.43 grains. The gram is the weight of a cubic centimeter of water at a temperature of 39 degrees Fahrenheit. The three units are, therefore, the meter, litre and gram.

THE MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF POISONING.

When called to a case of poisoning the first duty of the physician is to save the life of the patient. To accomplish this—

1. Get rid of the poison by emptying the stomach.

2 Render the toxic agent harmless by administering the proper antidote.

3. Employ such methods as will correct any injury that has taken place, and that will counteract the effects of the poison.

To get rid of the poison an emetic should be employed, or the stomach tube used without delay. If vomiting has already taken place, they may not be needed.

Of the emetics, Zinc sulphate is one of the best; twenty to thirty grains should be given in water (five grains for children). Two teaspoonfuls of Sodium chloride (common salt) in a pint of water or two teaspoonfuls of mustard in a cup of warm water are of service and usually are easily obtained. Sodium chloride should not be employed when the poisoning is due to Corrosive sublimate or Tartar emetic.

The following emetics may also be used: Sulphate of Copper in from one to five grain doses; powdered Ipecac in five to twenty grains; Emetine, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain; Tartar emetic, 1½ grains; Apomorphine, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain given hypodermically, as it is thus more certain in its action.

The Stomach Tube.—This is of service in many cases of poisoning before absorption of the poison has taken place. It should be avoided when there is reason to believe that the mucous membrane of the œsophagus and the stomach has been softened by the corrosive action of the poison, but if it is thought that the stomach contains the poison in large quantity this objection should not prevent its use. It should be used with great caution in cases of aortic aneurism.

To insert the tube carry the left arm around the patient's neck, bringing the left hand, which holds the tube, close to

the patient's mouth. The end of the tube is now taken in the right hand, grasping it much as a pen is held. It is now passed into the mouth and on into the pharynx, when the patient is instructed to swallow as it is passed downward. A mild lubricant may be employed, or the tube may be immersed in a solution of Bicarbonate of Soda. The end of the tube may be sprayed with Ethyl chloride, which serves to anæsthetize the mucous surface over which it passes.

In cases of delirium or convulsions a mouth-gag must be used, and care must be taken to see that the stomach tube is not passed into the larynx and trachea instead of into the pharynx and œsophagus. When the tube is in place the solution needed should be passed into the stomach. To siphon the fluid out the end of the tube is lowered below the level of the stomach before the tube is empty.

If the poison is known, the proper antidote should be administered. An antidote should possess the following qualities: It should act quickly upon the poison and deprive it of its deleterious effects; it should be such as can be administered in large doses without injury to the patient, and such as will produce a harmless chemical combination.

While the antidote must be chosen for the individual case, yet in general it may be said that corrosives and irritants demand emollients and antiphlogistics, narcotics demand stimulants, while neurotics require sedatives and antispasmodics.

Albumin in the form of the white of egg forms, with the salts of many metals, compounds that are either slowly soluble or insoluble in water. It is especially useful in poisoning by the mineral acids, corrosive alkalies, alcoholic solutions of the alkaloids, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine and Mercury. It is easily procured and is harmless. The whites of four eggs to a quart of lukewarm water is about the proper proportion. As nearly all of the compounds formed by it are soluble in either an acid or alkaline solution, it should be followed immediately by an emetic and later by a cathartic.

When albumin is not obtainable milk may be substituted. Its casein, albumin and free alkali renders it especially serviceable in poisoning by corrosive acids, metallic salts and alkalies,

especially ammonia. Owing to the fats it contains, it should be avoided when a fatty antidote is contraindicated. Borax and milk are employed as general antidotes for Iodine and Bromine. They may be employed in cases due to corrosive acids, corrosive sublimate, zinc and copper salts. In cases due to the latter they are not as serviceable as albumin.

Gelatin is useful in cases where Iodine, Bromine and alums are to be antidoted. The objection to it is that its preparation requires so much time.

Gluten is of service when Corrosive sublimate is to be antidoted, but is not always easily obtained, nor is it more serviceable than albumin.

Strong infusions of tea and coffee are employed as domestic antidotes. Their usefulness is particularly dependent upon their calmative and stimulating effects as well as their astringent qualities. The tannin forms precipitates with many of the metals and some alkaloids. These precipitates are soluble in dilute Hydrochloric acid, such as is found normally in the stomach, and also in alcohol. Therefore, alcohol should not be given with tannin, and the precipitates should be removed by an active purgative.

Tannin is less satisfactory than albumin as an antidote for the metallic salts, with the exception of Tartar emetic, which it renders harmless, while albumin has no influence. The tannin should be administered in doses of from fifteen to forty grains prepared in a 2 per cent. solution. It may be repeated in fifteen to thirty minutes. If combined with 10 to 15 per cent., by weight, of Iodine, its antidotal influence over the vegetable poisons is enhanced. When tannin cannot be obtained, those agents which are known to contain it, as tea, rhatany, bark of oak, willow or catechu, may be used.

Oils and fats, such as melted butter, lard, linseed, olive and cotton seed oils, are of service in poisoning due to metallic oxides and salts, corrosive acids and alkalies, but they should be avoided in cases of poisoning due to Carbolic acid, Cantharides, Phosphorus and the copper salts, as they assist their absorption.

Soap-suds (made from a pure soap), one part, by bulk, to four

parts of water, is of service in cupful doses as an antidote for the corrosive acids and the metallic salts, such as corrosive sublimate and bichromate of potash.

Gum Arabic and flax seed tea are of service as a mucilaginous drink in poisoning due to bismuth and all corrosive poisoning.

Charcoal has but slight antidotal value. It retards the action of such poisons as the metallic salts, alkaloids and phosphorus, but its principal action is in absorbing any gases that may develop.

The organic acids, in the form of vinegar or lemon-juice, may be employed against the alkalies. Dilute sulphuric acid in water is of service in the colic of lead poisoning, and also as an antidote to the barium and lead salts.

Inhalation of ammonia is employed to arouse patients from a stupor, but is seldom of any service except when the æration of the blood is imperfect. Its too free use and rapid inhalation may result in pneumonia. It is an antidote to hydrocyanic acid, the vapors of the corrosive acids, as well as chlorine and bromine.

Sodium chloride is an efficient antidote to the silver salts; it may be combined with albumen.

Potassium permanganate is a reliable antidote to morphine, strychnine and phosphorus in the stomach. It should be taken in from five to eight grain doses, well diluted with water.

The hydrated sesquioxide of iron or ferric hydroxide, freshly prepared, is the best antidote for arsenic; there should be ten parts of it to one of arsenic. It may be made by adding ammonia or sodium carbonate to an aqueous solution of ferric chloride or sulphate. Filter the precipitate rapidly through a handkerchief, wash it, and give in tablespoonful doses.

Cathartics are of service, following the employment of a chemical antidote, to remove the compounds from the intestinal tract; of these castor oil, croton oil, senna and sulphate of magnesia are the best.

Acetanilid, Antipyrin and **Phenacetin.**—The fatal dose varies from five to sixty grains, while one ounce has been given without fatal results.

Symptoms.—Chilliness; the skin is cyanosed and covered with cold sweat; pulse weak, soft and slow; respiration slow and shallow. When death results it is from respiratory failure.

Treatment.—If recent, the stomach should be emptied. A diffusable stimulant, as alcohol, ammonia, coffee or strychnine, should be employed to maintain the heart's action and the respiration.

The temperature should be kept at normal by means of external heat. Oxygen may be employed if the cyanosis is pronounced.

Sulphonal and **Trional** are closely related to the above group.

Treatment.—Clean out the stomach and give large quantities of hot water and enemas of the same. Stimulants as needed.

Acid carbolicum.—This is a product of coal tar. In its pure state it is crystal lime, but is a liquid when impure.

The fatal dose is about sixty grains, while six to ten drops have produced dangerous symptoms when introduced into a wound cavity.

The fatal period is seldom more than forty-eight hours and often is within eight hours.

Symptoms.—When swallowed it produces whitening of the lips and mouth, pain in the mouth, throat, and stomach. Vomiting does not always occur. A condition of unconsciousness rapidly ensues, with coma, stertorous breathing, and contracted pupils. Death may occur from paralysis of the respiration. If death does not occur early, the urine is dark and of a greenish hue.

Treatment.—Acetic acid (vinegar) is considered an antidote. Oleaginous substances, as sweet oil, dissolve and dilute it. These should be followed by an emetic. The white of eggs precipitates it; when apomorphine and castor oil may be used. Alcohol has been used as an antidote in the form of whiskey, brandy, or diluted alcohol; from four to eight ounces should be administered through a stomach tube, which is permissible in these cases. Cream followed by sulphate of magnesium is used as an antidote. Stimulants in the form of

strychnine and atropine may be needed. Digitalis is needed if heart failure is threatened. Sedatives may be required for the pain.

Creasote poisoning demands much the same management as carbolic acid.

Lysol.—This is a mixture of creosote which becomes soluble in water by the addition of sodium hydroxide. Fatal dose, 75 to 92.5 grains.

Treatment.—Stomach pump; washing out the stomach early, and a sustaining treatment.

Acid hydrochloricum.—Known as "muriatic acid" or "spirit of salt." The smallest fatal dose reported is one-half ounce. The symptoms are much the same as those caused by sulphuric acid. There are severe burning pains and vomiting of an acid material, which is mixed with shreds of mucous membrane. The pulse is small and rapid. The patient is restless, prostrated and thirsty. If death occurs it is in from sixteen to thirty hours.

Treatment is much the same as sulphuric acid. Milk, eggs and demulcent drinks, magnesia and lime water should be administered. Water may be given freely. Opiates may be ecessary to relieve the pain.

Nitro-hydrochloric acid poisoning is managed practically the same.

Acid hydrocyanicum, Prussic acid, Hydrogen cyanide.—This is one of the most energetic of known poisons.

Potassium cyanide, one of its salts, is extensively employed in photography, and is also extremely poisonous.

The fatal dose is less than a grain. The fatal period is from two to fifty minutes.

Symptoms.—The vapor, when inhaled, has speedily caused death. When the liquid is swallowed, death is produced so quickly that it is difficult to observe symptoms. There is loss of muscular power, insensibility, gasping, cold clammy perspiration, glistening eyes, dilated pupils, weak pulse, convulsions and death.

Small doses produce loss of muscular power, temporary paralysis, and involuntary movement of the bowels.

Treatment.—Its action is so rapid that no antidote can be relied upon. Ammonia is the best and may be injected intravenously. Cold effusions over the head and neck, with warmth to the surface and extremities, are of service. Cobalt compounds might antidote its effects when taken internally, if they could be given immediately.

Acid nitricum.—This is known as "aqua fortis." The smallest fatal dose reported is two drachms. The symptoms are the same as those attending poisoning from Sulphuric acid. The stains upon the flesh are first white, but soon become yellow, and later change to reddish brown. The tissues are discolored yellow. There are eructations of a reddish yellow gas, while the ejected material is of much the same color, and gives off yellow fumes. When inhaled, the acid acts as an irritant and produces pneumonia. If death occurs it is in from ten to sixteen hours. The treatment is the same as that for Sulphuric acid.

Acid oxalicum.—The injurious effects of this acid depend more upon the concentration of the drug than upon the size of the dose. Sixty grains is the smallest fatal dose reported. Large concentrated doses have produced death in three minutes.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of a concentrated toxic dose are burning pains in the œsophagus and stomach, with vomiting of a brown, or black material, which may contain blood. There is pain in the abdomen and a sensation of dryness and constriction referred to the throat, and the power of speech is impaired. Soon a state of complete collapse appears, with partial suppression of the urine. Small and diluted doses act upon the brain, spinal cord and heart.

Treatment. — Chalk, salt and lime-water are antidotes. Plaster from the wall should be given promptly in emergencies when lime cannot be obtained. The alkalies, sodium, potassium and ammonium salts should be avoided, as they form soluble oxalates that are themselves poisonous. Mucilaginous drinks should be given to allay irritation. If there is great irritation, opiates may be needed to relieve pain. The stomach tube should be avoided if there is much injured tissue. The

kidneys are often inflamed, and the stomach irritated as a result, and care should be exercised in the diet.

Surgical attention is occasionally necessary when evidence of perforation of the stomach develops.

Acid sulphuricum.—This is also known as the "oil of vitriol." It may be met with either in the dilute or concentrated form. The dilute and the aromatic forms are employed in medicine. It is sometimes maliciously thrown over people, either to destroy their clothing, or to disfigure them.

One drachm has caused death in from sixteen to twenty hours.

Symptoms.—The fatal results of the poison are dependent upon its corrosive action, and this upon its degree of concentration. When swallowed there is staining of the mouth and lips of a brownish color There is severe pain from the mouth to the stomach. Vomiting usually occurs, but not always. The ejecta consists of coffee-ground-like material, which contains much blood and is strongly acid at first. There is great prostration. Death occurs from shock, or asphyxia, within twenty-four hours.

Treatment.—Avoid the stomach pump, as the tissues are softened. Give water freely, and some alkali, as chalk, lime from the wall, baking soda, soap suds, or lime water. The carbonates and bicarbonates should be employed very carefully, as in the presence of an acid they liberate carbon dioxide gas, which might rupture the stomach by causing distension.

Follow the alkali with a demulcent drink, as linseed tea or starch paste. Avoid oils for a time.

Aconite.—Aconitine, the alkaloid, is a most deadly poison. The root has been eaten by mistake for horse-radish.

The fatal dose is about one drachm of the root, one ounce of the homœopathic tincture, four grains of the alcoholic extract, and one-sixteenth of a grain of aconitine. Much smaller doses than these have resulted fatally.

The fatal period is less than three hours.

Symptoms.—The most pronounced symptom is tingling and numbness of the lips, tongue, and throat, with giddiness, loss of muscular power, pain in the abdomen, vomiting and

diarrhœa. The skin is cold, the pulse is feeble, the respiration is labored, and there is dread of death. The mind is clear, although the sufferer is numb and paralyzed and death occurs in three to four hours.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach by means of emetics or the stomach pump; a solution of borax in milk or castor oil is of service. Use stimulants, Strychnine, Digitalis, strong coffee, artificial respiration, external heat and friction with hot flannels. Inhalations of ammonia may be given cautiously. Keep the patient in the horizontal position.

Alcohol.—Ethyl, or ordinary alcohol is a frequent cause of poisoning. About 45 per cent. of all cases of poisoning are the result of this substance. Spirituous liquors of all forms, as well as many patent medicines, contain a large percentage of alcohol. The fatal dose varies greatly, but about five ounces is the average.

The fatal period varies from twenty minutes to ten to fifteen hours, in acute cases.

Symptoms.—If the dose is a large one the symptoms appear rapidly. There may be no stage of excitement, the subject passing at once into a state of stupor, coma, and collapse, if the stomach is not emptied quickly.

In some cases there is a remission of the symptoms and death may be postponed.

The pupils are dilated, and the countenance is usually flushed. The breath has the characteristic odor.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach by the use of the stomach pump, or a stimulating emetic, as mustard, cold applications to the head, and hot to the body. Strychnine, atropine, and strong coffee are of service. If delirium tremens is present, one-thirtieth of a grain of apomorphine, hypodermically, will be of service to produce quiet. Cold baths 65° F. continued for ten to fifteen minutes, every two or three hours, are beneficial; should the delirium appear suddenly, elimination is imperfect and means should be employed to correct this.

Aluminum.—The Acetate and Sulphate are the salts that are most likely to cause trouble.

The fatal dose is about one ounce.

Symptoms.—There is nausea, vomiting, epigastric distress and cold, clammy skin. The pulse is feeble and rapid. There is depression and death from exhaustion.

Treatment.—Employ emetics or the stomach pump. Give Sulphate of Magnesium and chalk or other alkalies.

Methyl alcohol.—This is known as "wood spirits" or "wood alcohol." It has been the cause of death. The fatal dose is not positively known. Three and one-half ounces have caused death, while five drachms have resulted in blindness.

Symptoms.—If the amount consumed has been large, there is great muscular weakness, headache, vertigo, nausea, vomiting and death. In non-fatal poisoning, atrophy of the optic nerve is produced.

Treatment.—Use stimulating emetics or the stomach pump. Pilocarpine and Strychnine hypodermically.

Ammonia.—See Caustic alkalies.

Antipyrin.—See Acetanilid.

Aquafortis.—See Acid, nitric.

Arsenic.—This is the most important metallic poison.

Copper arsenite (emerald green), Copper aceto-arsenite (Paris green), and Arsenious acid are the forms that most frequently cause arsenical poisoning.

The fatal dose varies from a few grains up. The fatal period is from two hours to four days.

Symptoms.—These appear within thirty minutes after taking the poison. There is nausea, and usually vomiting with exhaustion, burning pain which is at first referred to the stomach, but gradually extends over the abdomen. There is thirst and diarrhœa; the pulse is quick and weak; there is frontal headache, with anxiety, restlessness and cold, clammy skin; the respirations are painful; the anus is excoriated and tenesmus is present.

The chronic poisoning simulates gastritis and enteritis, with nausea, thirst, diarrhœa with colicky pains, sleeplessness and cutaneous eruptions.

Treatment.—If vomiting has not already taken place, encourage it by the use of a mild emetic, or wash out the stomach by the use of the stomach tube. Employ albumin and muci-

laginous drinks freely. Give eggs and milk beaten together, or equal parts of an oil and lime-water. As soon as it can be retained, administer a dose of from one to two ounces of Castor oil to carry the poison from the intestines.

Freshly prepared Ferric hydroxide administered in large doses and then removed by the use of the stomach tube is a most efficient antidote.

Stimulants must be employed and local applications of warmth.

Antimony, Tartar emetic.—While the fatal dose is about one drachm, yet two grains have been known to kill an adult under certain conditions, while three-quarters of a grain has killed a child.

Symptoms.—Immediately after swallowing the drug there is a metallic taste in the mouth, with nausea, vomiting, retching and a sensation of burning and pain in the epigastric region. There is great debility, with cold perspiration, cramps, purging, and difficulty upon swallowing. The symptoms become more severe and tonic and clonic spasms appear, with utter prostration and death.

The symptoms of chronic poisoning are nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, weakness, prostration, loss of appetite and cold sweat.

Treatment.—Wash out the stomach with milk or greasy water. Tea without milk or sugar and other antidotes that contain tannin are useful and should be given freely. Tincture of Cinchona also is useful. Anodynes may be needed.

Antimony chloride.—This agent is a most active corrosive and produces violent inflammation and corrosion of the intestinal tract.

The fatal dose is about three ounces; the fatal period is in from ten to twenty-four hours.

Symptoms.—There are violent pains, with nausea, vomiting and tenesmus; the mucous surface is charred, blackened and destroyed.

Treatment.—Administer Magnesia with large quantities of water and milk, or other agents, as recommended under Tartar emetic.

Atropine.—See Belladonna.

Barium.—The Chloride, Nitrate and Acetate of Barium have been the cause of death.

Symptoms.—There are cramps, convulsions, loss of speech and inflammation of the bowels.

Treatment.—Give Magnesium sulphate or Sodium sulphate and follow with an emetic, or use the stomach pump.

Belladonna, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Scopolia.—These agents and their alkaloids, Atropine, Daturine, Hyoscyamine and Scopolamine, are similar both in their toxic action and treatment.

The fatal dose of Atropine is about $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; the fatal period is from seven to twelve hours.

Symptoms.—There is dryness of the mucous surfaces, the pupils are dilated and there is delirium; there is a scarlet rash, the pulse is rapid and small, the respirations are increased and quickened, the temperature is raised. Peristalsis is increased as the case advances, the pupils are widely dilated, the temperature falls, the respirations are shallow, and the skin becomes cold and clammy. There is stupor, coma, and death from asphyxia.

Treatment.—Use emetics and wash out the stomach; a solution of Borax and milk followed by a permanganate. Pilocarpine is of service in full doses to produce sweating. Place cold applications on the head and use artificial respiration.

Bromine.—The vapors of this agent are highly irritating and produce symptoms similar to those of chlorine. The treatment is also similar.

Camphor.—This agent is an irritant and is slightly narcotic. The fatal dose is about 180 grains.

Symptoms.—There is faintness, giddiness, burning and distress in the stomach, dimness of vision, headache, cold clammy skin; difficult breathing and walking, delirium, insensibility and death.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach by the use of emetics or the stomach pump. Stimulants, as strong coffee, or some form hypodermatically should be used. If the drug has been swallowed in the solid form do not use alcohol.

Cantharides.—This drug is used in the form of tincture, cerate, and powder.

Twenty-four grains of the powder, one-half ounce of the cerate and one ounce of the tincture have produced death.

Symptoms.—There is an acrid stinging sensation in the mouth, throat, and stomach, with pain in the loins and strangury. The urine is diminished in quantity and contains blood. There may be painful priapism. There is giddiness, faintness, delirium, convulsions and death. When recovery takes place the kidneys show a degree of irritation for some time.

Treatment.—Employ an emetic or the stomach tube, using copious mucilaginous drinks, linseed tea and gruel. Hot baths assist in relieving the pain in the loins. If the pain is severe, opium given per rectum is of service. Do not use oils.

Carbon dioxide, Carbonic acid gas.—This gas is formed by the oxidation of organic matter, and is thus a product both of combustion and of respiration. It occurs in poisonous quantities in mines and at the bottom of wells, etc., where, owing to its being heavier than air, it may sometimes collect in an almost pure state. Under normal conditions the atmosphere contains about four parts of carbon dioxide in 10,000, but in improperly ventilated rooms it may readily accumulate in sufficient quantity to cause discomfort and even danger. The amount present should never be allowed to rise above four parts in 1000. From 3 to 5 per cent. will produce dangerous symptoms if the gas is formed at the expense of the oxygen of the air. When present in sufficient quantity to extinguish the flame of a candle (10 to 15 per cent.) inhalation of the gas is usually fatal. The poison acts chiefly by excluding oxygen from the blood and by preventing the elimination of the carbon dioxide which is formed in the tissues.

When the gas is inhaled in a pure state death usually results within ten minutes. If it is less concentrated, the fatal period is longer, varying from twelve hours to three days.

Symptoms.—In poisoning by pure carbon dioxide there is an immediate and sudden loss of consciousness, followed in a very few minutes by death, either from spasm of the glottis or from simple asphyxia. In less acute cases the earliest symp-

tom is usually a tingling or irritation of the nose and throat. The head feels heavy and confused, and the patient complains of vertigo and noises in the ears. Muscular weakness develops rapidly, and is accompanied by an overpowering drowsiness. The pulse is at first full and strong, but later becomes very weak. The face grows bluish and cyanotic, the respiration becomes slow and stertorous, and the patient gradually sinks into a profound coma from which he never awakes. In some cases nausea and vomiting, and even convulsions, are present. Death is usually due to paralysis of respiration.

Treatment.—Remove the patient at once to the fresh air, loosen the clothing, and employ artificial respiration. Friction, a cold douch, slapping with a wet towel, or the alternate application of hot and cold cloths to the chest may serve to arouse reaction. Inhalations of smelling salts or ammonia may be useful. When available, oxygen may be employed with benefit. After respiration has been restored, stimulants should be administered; nitroglycerin, strychnine, atropine, or Adrenalin may be used hypodermatically. An enema of strong coffee or of brandy and water may be given. Artificial heat should be applied to sustain the body temperature, and venesection followed by a normal salt infusion may be employed to get rid of the poison in the blood.

Carbon monoxide.—See Coal gas.

Caustic alkalies and carbonates.—Potash (Potassium hydroxide), Caustic Soda (Sodium hydroxide), Potassium carbonate (Pearl Ash), Ammonium hydroxide, Ammonium carbonate, Smelling salts.—The fatal dose of these varies in different individuals, and death has resulted in from four minutes to several hours.

Symptoms.—There is an acrid, burning taste followed by a sensation of pain and excoriation extending from the mouth to the stomach, and thence to the whole abdomen. There is vomiting of a frothy blood; the abdomen is tender to pressure; the mucous surfaces of the alimentary tract become soft and friable, and portions of the membrane become detached; the body is covered with cold perspiration; the pulse is small and weak; diarrhœa soon ensues. In cases where recovery has

taken place complete stricture of the œsophagus has later been a cause of death.

Treatment. — Do not use a stomach tube. Administer a weak vegetable acid, as vinegar in water, lemon juice or orange juice. This may be followed by oils, such as sweet oil, lard, butter or cream. Cardiac stimulants, as Caffeine or Digitalis, may be given, and a nourishing and easily digestible diet must be employed.

Chloral hydrate. — This drug is used in preparing "knock-out drops."

The fatal dose is from 15 to 150 grains.

Symptoms.—There may be a transient period of excitement, which is speedily followed by profound sleep and coma. The respiration becomes slow and stertorous, the body cold and cyanotic, the pulse slow and weak, and the muscular system relaxed.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach at once by means of the stomach pump. Strychnine should be given hypodermatically; Picrotoxin is also of service. Apply heat externally. If the respiration fails, practice artificial respiration and administer Atropine.

Chronic Chloral Poisoning.—This drug habit produces mental, moral and physical weakness similar to that produced by Alcohol and Opium.

Treatment.—Withdraw the drug slowly to avoid delirium, administer nerve stimulants, and employ a nutritious, easily-digested diet. Keep the bowels open to favor elimination.

Chlorine.—This substance is used commercially for bleaching purposes. It is a powerful irritant, causing intense congestion and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract. In the presence of water a part of the gas is converted into Hydrochloric acid, which adds to the irritation.

The fatal quantity depends upon concentration. Death takes place in from a few minutes to several days.

Symptoms.—Smarting of the eyes, cough, dyspnœa and inability to swallow are early symptoms; later catarrh of the nose and throat appears, followed by bronchitis and perhaps pneumonia. In very acute cases death may result from spasm of the glottis.

Treatment.—Fresh air, accompanied by inhalation of very dilute Ammonia or Hydrogen sulphide; if these are not available, use steam, Ether or Chloroform. Mild stimulants may be necessary to counteract the after-effects of the poison.

Coal gas, Water gas, Carbon monoxide.—The gas used for illuminating purposes is a mixture of Hydrogen and Carbon monoxide with several hydrocarbons, chiefly Methane. The Monoxide is the principal poisonous ingredient. Coal gas contains from 5 to 20 per cent. of it, water gas from 20 to 40 per cent.

This Oxide of Carbon is much more poisonous than the Dioxide. It unites with the hemaglobin of the blood, not only displacing the oxygen, but also acting upon the nerve centers as a paralysant.

One-tenth of one per cent. in the atmosphere is usually fatal. Death takes place within two or three hours.

Symptoms.—The symptoms are very similar to those caused by Carbon dioxide, but are more severe. The muscular weakness is more marked; palpitation of the heart is excessive, often continuing during the coma, and there is usually a characteristic pink or rose-colored tint to the skin, quite in contrast with the livid color of Dioxide poisoning.

Treatment.—This is practically the same as the treatment for Carbon dioxide. Venesection and intravenous injection of normal salt solution is more often indicated here, however, and, if oxygen is used, it must be inhaled under pressure to be effective. Hydrogen peroxide, both by the mouth and hypodermatically, has been employed with benefit.

Cocaine.—This is a crystalline alkaloid of the Erythroxylon coca.

The fatal dose is from five grains up.

Symptoms.—Small doses produce cardiac, respiratory and cerebral stimulation, while poisonous doses give rise to cardiac and respiratory embarrassment, so that the pulse becomes small and rapid, the respiration slow and feeble, and death results from spasms of the muscles of respiration and of the heart.

Treatment—Emetics to empty the stomach, then employ stimulants, Amyl nitrate, Nitroglycerine, Strychnine and Am-

monium carbonate, artificial respiration, and Atropine if the respiration shows failure. In cases of collapse give Ether or Chloroform hypodermatically.

In chronic cases stop the use of the drug and give Avena sativa, Hyoscyamine or Valerian as substitutes, and Strychnine or Nux vomica as stimulants. Watch the patient for several months following the apparent cure to prevent a recurrence of the habit.

Colchicum.—This agent acts as an irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract.

The fatal dose is ½ ounce of the seeds, 2½ drachms of the Wine of Colchicum, and ½ grain of the alkaloid, Colchicine.

The fatal period is about twenty-four hours.

Symptoms.—There is nausea, vomiting of bloody matter, purging and rapid exhaustion; there is thirst and pain in the throat, œsophagus and stomach; the skin is cold and clammy; there is muscular exhaustion followed by collapse and death.

Treatment.—Use emetics, wash out the stomach, give astringents, as strong tea or a solution of tannin; follow with mucilaginous drinks, stimulants and anodynes if necessary.

Conium.—This is also known as spotted hemlock.

The fatal dose is one drop of the alkaloid; the fatal period is from one to three hours.

Symptoms.—There are nausea, vertigo, dilated pupils, ptosis, drowsiness and headache. The motor nerves are affected, and there is a sensation of tingling in the muscles and a gradual paralysis that extends upward from the extremities until the muscles of respiration are involved, when death results from asphyxia.

Treatment.—Give emetics or use the stomach pump. Give Borax and milk, strong tea or a solution of tannin. Strychnine or Picrotoxin are the physiological antagonists. Employ artificial respiration or give Atropine when the respiration fails. Use external heat.

Copper.—The metal itself is not poisonous, but the Salts of Copper are.

Copper sulphate (blue vitriol or blue stone) in half-ounce doses is an active irritant.

Copper subacetate (verdigris) in half-ounce doses has been the cause of death.

Copper arsenite (mineral green, Scheele's green) is employed in the manufacture of green paper, candies, etc. Its constant inhalation is a cause of many cases of chronic poisoning.

The fatal period is from five to twenty hours.

Symptoms.—Pain that extends from the epigastrium to the whole abdomen, with vomiting and diarrhœa, headache with giddiness, coldness of the extremities, dyspnœa and depression. The urine is partially suppressed, and jaundice is occasionally present. If the poisoning has been slow there is a purple line along the edge of the gums.

Treatment.—If vomiting has not occurred, the stomach pump should be employed, and the stomach thoroughly washed out. Follow this with albumin, give several eggs, both the white and yolk, plenty of milk, mucilaginous drinks, alkalies or soap-suds.

Treatment of chronic copper poisoning. The supply of copper should be stopped, and elimination increased by the employment of baths, and the use of small repeated doses of Pilocarpine, Phosphorus or Phosphoric acid.

Corrosive sublimate.—See Mercury.

Creosote.—See Acid Carbolic.

Croton oil.—The fatal dose is about fifty minims, although a much larger dose has been recovered from.

Symptoms.—There is vomiting, purging, griping abdominal pain and collapse.

Treatment.—Employ emetics or the stomach pump, and mucilaginous drinks with anodynes as needed.

Cyanides.—See Acid Hydrocyanic.

Decayed foods.—See Ptomaines.

Digitalis and **Digitaline.**—Fatal period, twenty-four hours.

Symptoms.—Vomiting, purging, colic, headache, slowness and extreme irregularity of the pulse, dimness of vision, dilated pupils, prostration, convulsions and coma.

Treatment.—Avoid emetics, using the stomach pump in-

stead. Give tea or some preparation containing Tannin, and follow this with Castor oil.

Keep the patient in a horizontal position and apply external heat to the abdomen. Aconite and Opium may be given, but with caution.

Ferrous sulphate, Green vitriol, Copperas.—Large doses employed to produce abortion have been known to result fatally. The tincture of the Chloride has produced severe illness.

Symptoms.—There is severe abdominal distress. In some cases diarrhœa, in others constipation. There is suppression of the urine.

Treatment.—Employ freely Magnesia and large quantities of fluid.

Formaldehyde.—A 40 per cent. solution of this gas in water, known as Formalin, is used extensively as a disinfectant and preservative.

Two ounces of a 4 per cent. solution have caused death.

Symptoms.—These are in many particulars similar to those of Alcohol.

Treatment.—If the agent has been swallowed, the treatment is similar to that for acute alcoholic poisoning. If it has been inhaled, inhalations of Ammonia, given very cautiously, are of service.

Gas.—See Carbon dioxide, coal gas and Hydrogen Sulphide.

Gelsemium.—The fatal dose is about one drachm of the fluid extract, and one-half ounce of the tincture, although death has resulted from less. The fatal period is from one to seven hours.

Symptoms.—These are, muscular weakness, vertigo, double vision, dilated pupils, slow and feeble heart action, labored respiration, anæsthesia, staggering gait, dropped eyelids and jaw, respiratory failure and death.

Treatment.—Emetics and stomach pump. Wash out the stomach, but with an astringent, as Tannin. Hot and cold douches, stimulants, Strychnine and Digitalis, Morphine and Atropine, hypodermically, and electricity may be used. Keep the patient in the horizontal position.

Hydrogen sulphide, Hydrosulphuric Acid.—This is the chief toxic agent contained in sewer gas. It is formed whenever organic matter containing Sulphur decays, and may be detected by its powerful characteristic odor.

When inhaled it destroys the oxygen carrying power of the blood, and also paralyzes the nerve centres.

Death usually results if one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the gas is present in the air. In poisoning by the pure gas the fatal period is from ten to thirty minutes, in less acute cases it is from one to three days.

Symptoms.—In a very concentrated form the gas causes almost instantaneous death. When dilute, there is irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, with cough and dyspnœa, accompanied by dizziness and headache. Nausea and diarrhœa sometimes develop and the patient invariably complains of great muscular weakness. Drowsiness and finally stupor come on, with stertorous breathing, slow pulse, and cold sweat. Death follows from paralysis of respiration.

Treatment.—Remove the patient to fresh air and give inhalations of Chlorine, together with mild stimulants and artificial respiration. Oxygen or normal salt infusion may be necessary.

Hydrophobia.—See Rabies.

Hyoscyamus.—See Belladonna.

Iodine.—Death has resulted from swallowing the tincture, also from inhaling the vapor.

Fatal dose, three grains of the crystals.

Symptoms.—The inhalation of the vapor produces great irritation of the mucous surfaces. When swallowed there is severe pain in the stomach, with a feeling of constriction in the throat, œdema of the glottis and salivation. There is dizziness, faintness and vomiting. The urine soon contains albumin and casts.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach and wash it out with a solution of starch of some form, as dilute starch paste or flour in water. Sodium bicarbonate is also an antidote.

Iodoform.—This compound has been the cause of death in

a few cases when administered internally and applied locally. The susceptibility to the drug increases with age.

Symptoms.—They may appear first as an erythema or eczematous eruption; second, as a febrile attack with an elevation of temperature and an increased pulse rate, headache, delirium, and gastro-intestinal irritation; third, there is prostration with depressed heart's action, mental confusion, coma and death.

Treatment.—Clean out the stomach if the poison has been introduced in that way. Assist elimination by the use of baths and diuretics. Stimulants may be needed to maintain the heart's action.

Iron salts.—See Ferrous sulphate.

Laudanum.—See Morphine.

Lead.—This agent in its metallic state is not poisonous, but the acetate, sub-acetate, and carbonate are poisonous.

The fatal dose of the acetate is about one and three-fourths ounces; the sub-acetate, two to three ounces; the carbonate, one hundred and fifty grains. The fatal period varies from thirty-six hours up.

Symptoms.—There are cramping pains and constrictions about the throat and abdomen, stiffness of the abdominal muscles, constipation, scanty urine, a blue line along the margin of the gums, and "wrist drop." The pulse is slow and hard. Remissions of the symptoms occur.

Treatment.—Wash out the stomach. If the acetate has been taken, give one-tenth of a grain of Apomorphine, hypodermically. Sodium sulphate, Magnesium sulphate or Alum, dissolved in water, should be given freely to convert the soluble salt into an insoluble Sulphate. Give milk and eggs also.

Chronic lead poisoning is frequently met. Small doses enter the system through drinking waters; the application of lotions containing lead; employments that necessitate being in constant contact with the metal, the reduction of lead and the use of paints, etc.

Symptoms.—At first they are obscure. There are digestive disturbances, with loss of flesh and mental depression.

There is colic which is of a twisting, grinding character, and is relieved by pressure. The abdomen is hard and retracted, the bowels are constipated, the urine is decreased in quantity or suppressed, the skin is cold and clammy, the gums are tender and show a blue line next to the teeth, and the pulse is slow and retarded. Wrist drop is present in many of these cases.

Treatment.—Ten grain doses of the Iodide of Potassium or Sodium is the most reliable antidote. It should be given every three hours. Warm Sulphate waters are of service. Olive or Castor oil is of service in relieving the constipation. Agents must be employed to relieve the pain.

Matches.—See Phosphorus.

Mercury.—In its uncombined state this agent is not considered poisonous, but when vaporized or finely divided it is readily absorbed and is then poisonous.

The fatal dose varies.

Symptoms.—The great symptom is ptyalism or salivation. There is a metallic, coppery taste. The gums are tender and there is a bluish or whitish line at the edge of the teeth. The teeth feel tender when the jaw is closed. The breath is fetid. The amount of saliva discharged in twenty-four hours has been known to reach two gallons. The tongue, face and throat become swollen, the teeth brittle, loose and carious. The maxillæ may also become carious. There is ulceration of the soft structures of the mouth and fauces. The blood is deteriorated. There are involuntary muscular tremors and asthmatic breathing. The pulse is weak and slow.

Treatment.—Mild cases do not require treatment. In severe cases assist elimination by means of Turkish or Russian baths. A mouth wash consisting of a weak solution of Hypochlorate of Soda or Permanganate of Potash. The mouth should be washed with a warm non-irritating solution. The tremor will be benefited by Phosphide of Zinc or Hyoscin hydrobromate.

Salts of Mercury, Bichloride, Nitrate, Cyanide, Iodide.—The fatal dose is from three grains up.

The fatal period is from one-half hour to five hours.

Symptoms.—When the Bichloride, which is the most im-

portant salt, is taken, there is a burning acrid sensation extending from the throat to the stomach, which increases in severity. Nausea and vomiting soon appear, the ejected material containing blood. There is thirst. The abdomen is bloated and diarrhœa appears. The stools are small and bloody. The urine is scanty and may be suppressed. There are cramps in the limbs with stupor, convulsions and collapse. In from two to three days, salivation appears.

Treatment.—Use albumin in the form of eggs, flour, or milk. An excess of albumin redissolves the precipitate. This should be avoided by washing out the stomach, following the use of the albumin. A 5 per cent. solution of borax in milk is also of service. Be careful in the use of the stomach pump, as the mucous surface is frequently eroded.

Morphine, Opium.—Morphine is the chief alkaloid contained in Opium.

Laudanum and Paregoric are solutions of Opium in Alcohol, the latter being camphorated, and both exhibit symptoms closely resembling those of Morphine. The fatal dose of Morphine is one grain for an adult. Children are much more susceptible, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain being sufficient to cause death. The fatal dose of Opium is six grains for adults and $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain for children. That of Laudanum is about five drachms.

The fatal period varies from six to twelve hours.

Symptoms.—The symptoms commence with a period of cerebral excitement, accompanied by headache, flushed face, rapid pulse, and dryness of the throat.

In a short time a sensation of weakness and weight in the limbs begins to be felt, followed by overpowering drowsiness, and the patient gradually sinks into unconsciousness. At first he can be easily aroused, but later this becomes impossible. The breathing is slow, labored and stertorous, the pulse feeble, the face pale, and the skin warm and moist. Muscular relaxation is marked. The jaw drops, the eyelids are half closed, the pupils are strongly contracted and do not react to light. Death is usually due to respiratory paralysis.

Large doses of Laudanum or Paregoric sometimes cause vomiting, and in children convulsions may develop.

Treatment.—The stomach should be washed out with a strongly colored solution of Potassium permanganate, introduced by means of the stomach tube. If a tube is not available an emetic, preferably mustard, may be used. Atropine or Picrotoxin should be administered subcutaneously, and a strong coffee enema may also be given. A solution of Borax has been recommended. Alcohol should be avoided. Respiration should be stimulated by exercise, dashes of cold water, friction, slapping, artificial respiration, the galvanic current or anything that will serve to prevent cyanosis. Care should be taken, however, not to allow the patient to overexert himself, as this might cause paralysis of the already depressed heart.

Muriatic acid.—See Acid Hydrochloric.

Mushrooms, Poisonous fungi and Toadstools.—There are many poisonous varieties of fungi, some of them not easily distinguished from the edible species. In general, it may be said that poisonous mushrooms have white gills, rough or warty caps, sometimes highly colored, and a hollow bulbous stalk. The harmless varieties have pink gills, turning brownish-purple when picked, smooth white or light brown cap, a solid stem and no bulb.

It should be noted that the edible mushroom may become poisonous when transplanted to a different soil or when cooked and allowed to stand for a few hours. In the latter instance the change is due to the formation of toxic decomposition-products.

Two poisonous species deserve special mention.

Amanita Muscaria. Fly Fungus.—This form has white gills and a yellow or red cap studded with small corky particles. It contains the alkaloid muscarine, which is a powerful neurotic. Death occurs in from eighteen hours to three days.

Symptoms.—The symptoms develop in about an hour, commencing with headache, vertigo and amaurosis. Dyspnœa is present, and although pain is not marked, there is much prostration, usually accompanied by convulsions or perhaps tetanus. Violent delirium may appear later and finally coma develops, followed by death from cardiac paralysis.

Treatment.—Give an emetic, preferably mustard and water,

and then inject Atropine, hypodermically, in $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain doses, or give tincture of Belladonna in ten minim doses by the mouth. Follow this with a dose of Castor oil or some other purgative, and apply warmth and stimulants as indicated.

Amanita Phalloides. "Death Cup."—This species differs from A. muscaria in having a smooth white cap, on account of which it is not infrequently mistaken for the edible mushroom. The fatal period is from two to four days.

Symptoms.—The symptoms do not appear until five to fifteen hours after ingestion of the poison. They are similar to those of A. muscaria, but in addition, there is intense abdominal pain, accompanied by nausea and violent purging. The patient does not usually lose consciousness early, but the prostration is extreme, and the final result is collapse and death.

Treatment.—There is no known antidote for the toxalbumin contained in this species. The treatment should consist in getting rid of the poison as quickly as possible by emetics and cathartics, and then using warmth and stimulants. If the pain is very intense it may be necessary to give Morphine.

Nicotine.—See Tobacco.

Nux vomica.—See Strychnine.

Opium.—See Morphine.

Paregoric.—See Morphine.

Paris green.—See Arsenic.

Phenol.—See Acid Carbolic.

Phosphorus.—This agent, found in rat-poison and in matches, is at times the cause of death.

The fatal dose is about one grain. The fatal period is from half an hour to several days.

Symptoms.—These are varied. The immediate symptoms are irritation of the stomach, the vomiting of material that is luminous in the dark and may be tinged with blood. The breath often has the odor of garlic. There is prostration with diarrhœa, the stools often containing blood. After a few days there appears a second group of symptoms, which resemble septicæmia. The skin is yellow and dry. There are ecchy-

moses in various parts; the liver is enlarged; the urine is suppressed and contains albumin; the blood is disorganized, and there is fatty degeneration of various organs.

Treatment.—Emetics early and faithfully. Wash out the stomach. Mucilaginous drinks, containing Magnesia. If oils are used remove them with the stomach pump.

Potash.—See Caustic alkalies.

Potassium nitrate.—This is known as Niter or Saltpeter. The smallest fatal dose recorded is one ounce, death resulting in from three to six hours.

Symptoms.—There are severe pains in the stomach, vomiting, a slow weak pulse, prostration, cramps in the extremities, cold perspiration, convulsions and death.

Treatment.—There is no known antidote. Employ emetics or the stomach pump. Relieve the pain, use cardiac stimulants, and a treatment that will avert the collapse.

Prussic acid.—See Acid hydrocyanic.

Ptomaines, Decayed foods.—During the bacterial decomposition of nitrogenous foods, such as meat (especially if canned), fish, milk, cheese, etc., certain compounds of an alkaloidal nature are formed, known as ptomaines. Some of these substances are poisonous, producing severe gastro-intestinal irritation, characterized by nausea, vomiting, purging and intense abdominal pain. At times neurotic symptoms develop, such as twitching and paralysis.

No direct antidote for the ptomaines is known. The treatment must therefore be of a general nature. Emetics and cathartics should be administered, followed by whatever stimulating measures may be needful, special conditions being met as they arise.

Rabies, Hydrophobia.—The nature of the poison which causes this affection is not well understood, but it seems probable that it is bacterial in origin.

It usually enters the system through a bite or similar wound, into which the saliva of a rabid animal has penetrated.

The period of incubation varies from three weeks to two months, but after the onset of the disease death takes place within three or four days.

Symptoms.—The first symptom noticed is a slight difficulty in swallowing, accompanied by nervousness and irritability. Hyperæsthesia develops rapidly, until in a few hours, a slight noise or the sight of anything bright and shining brings on a convulsion. The pulse is very rapid, the respiration spasmodic and jerky. This spasmodic condition attacks the throat in particular, and any attempt to swallow, especially water, causes a convulsive closure of the pharynx, although the patient is usually extremely thirsty. The condition eventually becomes so acute that the sight or even the thought of water brings on a paroxysm. Hallucinations usually accompany this stage of the disease, and at times violent mania develops. Later the excitement gives way to collapse, the patient becomes relaxed and quiet, and finally lapses into unconsciousness.

Treatment.—The disease is incurable when once developed, and hence every attention should be turned to prophylaxis. The suspected wound should be thoroughly cauterized with strong Carbolic or Nitric acids, or with the actual cautery. Mild caustics are of little value, and ligation above the wound appears to do no good. The injection of an antitoxin derived from the brain-tissue of an immunized animal has met with excellent results at the Pasteur Institute. After the disease begins to develop, little can be done except to make the patient as comfortable as possible by darkening the room and using Chloroform or Morphine to control the spasms.

Rat poison.—See Arsenic.

Rhus toxicodendron, Poison ivy, Poison sumach or Poison oak.

Symptoms.—These are mostly confined to the skin, where there is intense itching and burning, with a papular eruption, vesication, and desquamation. Taken internally, it produces gastro-intestinal irritation, dilated pupils, feeble pulse and rapid respiration, but no deaths are reported.

Treatment.—Weak alkaline lotions, applications of Grindelia robusta, painting of the parts with Ichthyol, or an alcoholic solution of Acetate of Lead, or the application of Carbolized vaseline. Rhus tox. may be given internally in small

doses to relieve the symptoms. The active principle of the drug may be removed from the hands and other parts by means of alcohol, as it is insoluble in water.

Saltpetre.—See Potassium nitrate.

Santonin.—This has been the cause of death among children. The fatal dose has been from two grains up.

Symptoms.—The most pronounced symptom is yellow vision or xanthopsia, all objects appearing of an abnormal color. The urine is increased in quantity and has the characteristic odor. The face is pale or blue about the eyes. There may be vomiting, unconsciousness, convulsions and death from failure of the respiratory organs.

Treatment.—Assist elimination by warm baths. Use artificial respiration, and give stimulants both externally and internally. If very recently taken clean out the stomach.

Sewer gas.—See Hydrogen sulphide.

Soda.—See Caustic alkalies.

Stramonium.—See Belladonna.

Strychnine.—This substance is the principal alkaloid of Nux vomica. It is of a powerful motor stimulant, causing death in from half an hour to two hours. The fatal dose is one-half to one grain.

Symptoms.—There is restlessness and anxiety followed by twitching and trembling. Finally the patient is seized with sudden tetanic convulsions, the contractions usually causing opisthotonos. The face wears an expression of agony, and the breathing is short and jerky. In one-half to five minutes the spasm ends and there is a period of relaxation, followed after a time by another convulsion. The spasms are easily induced, a slight noise or jar being sufficient to bring one on. They continue until the patient dies either from exhaustion or from asphyxia due to fixation of the respiratory muscles. The mind usually remains clear throughout the attack.

Treatment.—Place the patient in a dark room, wash out the stomach with a solution of Potassium permanganate, or if there is danger of causing a convulsion by using the stomach tube, giving Apomorphine hypodermatically. Chloral hydrate should be administered in full doses, and if collapse is immi-

nent, Amyl nitrate may be employed. Inhalations of oxygen are at times very beneficial. Cardiac depressants should be avoided.

Snake poison.—The commonest venomous snakes of this country are the rattlesnake, the copperhead, and the moccasin. The poison is a toxalbumen secreted by a pair of glands corresponding to the parotid glands in man. Fatal cases are not frequent, but when death does occur it usually takes place within twelve hours.

Treatment.—Ligate the limb above the wound and wash thoroughly with Potassium permanganate. Apply suction or any other available method to remove the affected blood from the wound, and inject a few drops of a 10 per cent. solution of Calcium hypochlorite subcutaneously here and there about the wound to destroy whatever poison may remain. Chloride of gold has also been used successfully for this purpose.

Antivenin, a recently introduced serum from an immunized animal, has been highly recommended.

Systemic elimination may be aided by full doses of Pilocarpine. The heart should be sustained by Strychnine or some other suitable stimulant. Alcohol, in the form of whiskey, is usually used for this purpose, but is inferior to other drugs. It has some antidotal action, however, in destroying whatever poison may find its way into the stomach.

Tartar emetic.—See Antimony.

Tobacco, Nicotine.—Tobacco owes most of its toxic properties to the alkaloid nicotine, which is as poisonous as Prussic acid. The leaves contain from 2 to 8 per cent. of it.

Symptoms.—These are nausea, vomiting, purging and extreme prostration, with pallor, cold sweat and slow, irregular pulse. Coma develops later and the patient dies from paralysis of respiration.

Treatment.—Wash out the stomach with an infusion of green tea or with a vegetable astringent containing Tannin, allowing the patient to retain some of the solution in the stomach. Then stimulate with Strychnine, Atropine, hot applications, etc., as indicated.

Veratrum viride.—The fatal dose is about two and one-half drachms of the tincture.

The fatal period is about twenty hours.

Symptoms.—There are nausea and vomiting, with general weakness. The pulse is reduced in force. There is dizziness, dimness of vision, cold and clammy skin, and death is usually from cardiac failure.

Treatment. — Employ emetics and the stomach pump. Strychnine, Digitalis, brandy or whiskey to control the nausea; warm drinks. Keep the patient in the horizontal position.

Wood alcohol.—See Alcohol methyl.

Zinc.—All the soluble salts of zinc are poisonous. Two drachms of Zinc sulphated and one and one-half drachms of Zinc chloride are the smallest recorded fatal doses. The fatal period is from four to twenty-four hours.

Symptoms.—There is severe pain in the throat, stomach, and bowels; diarrhœa, restlessness, debility, vertigo, and headache are present. Coma and convulsions precede death.

In the chronic form there is catarrh of the stomach and intestines, chills, pains in the back, headache, amaurosis, and perversion of the senses of taste and smell. The symptoms from the Chloride are similar but more intense.

Treatment.—Clean out the stomach, use warm mucilaginous drinks, milk with Borax, eggs, alkaline phosphates and vegetable astringents.

ABIES CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Names*, Hemlock, Spruce, Canada Pitch. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark and young buds. The juice or aleoresin which exudes from the tree is known as *Canada pitch*. **Dosage.**—Mother tincture, 1–30 drops. *Unofficial Canada Pitch*, applied externally.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membrane of the stomach, producing a catarrhal condition, a depraved appetite, lowered nutrition. There is a prolapsus of the uterus as a result of the defective nutrition.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *dyspepsia* when the patient is irritable and easily annoyed. The mouth is dry; there is a faint feeling in the epigastric region with gnawing hunger and craving for meats, pickles and coarse food, and a tendency to eat beyond his capacity. Following the meal there is a rumbling of gas in the intestines. The bowels are constipated and there is often a sensation as of burning in the rectum. As a result of the gastric and intestinal derangement the general nutrition is impaired. The heart's action is disturbed by the accumulation of gas in the intestines; there is prolapsus of the uterus and a feeling of weakness in the pelvic region.

There is a pain behind the right shoulder blade, and a sensation as of cold water between the shoulders.

The skin is cold and clammy, the hands are cold and shrunken, the patient is greatly prostrated and desires to lie down.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*, *Abies nigra*, *Helonias*.

ABIES NIGRA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Name*, Black Spruce. *Habitat*, America. **Preparations.**—

Homœo., Mother tincture of the gum which oozes from the tree upon making an incision. Dilutions, *U. S. P.* not official. The essence from the young branches is used in preparing Spruce Beer. **Dosage.**—Mother tincture 1–30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membrane of the stomach, causing a derangement of the digestive process.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *gastric derangement* when there is a sensation of an undigested substance at the cardiac extremity of the stomach; there is a pain in the stomach after a heavy meal. There is no appetite for breakfast, but great craving for food at noon and in the evening. Accompanying the gastric derangement the patient is low spirited and melancholy; he is unable to think clearly, and complains of a dull headache or distress about the head. The bowels are constipated.

Compare.—*Bryonia*, *Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla* and *Lactic acid.*

ABROTANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, Artemesia abrotanum, Southernwood. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture 1–10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces marasmus through its action upon the digestive organs and its effects upon the metabolism.

It also produces anesthesia and symptoms of paresis, as well as those of rheumatism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *marasmus* of children where the skin is flabby and loose; inflammatory rheumatism before the

swelling has appeared; also in cases of *gout*, when the wrist and ankle joints are painful and swollen.

When it is indicated in marasmus the child is cross and irritable; there are dark rings about the eyes; the appetite is ravenous and yet the child is becoming more emaciated, the lower extremities show the greatest emaciation.

It also meets the indications of cases of chlorosis and *gastralgia* when the gastric symptoms correspond; also cases of rheumatism and gout when there is great lameness and soreness, with metastasis to the heart. Cases of chronic myelitis and spinal inflammation are benefited by it when there are pains in the back which come suddenly, and are relieved by motion, and are attended by numbness and paralysis.

It should be studied in tuberculous peritonitis.

Compare.—*Bryonia*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Iodine*, *Benzoic acid.*

ABSINTHIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, Artemesia absinthium, Wormwood. *Habitat*, Europe, and naturalized in America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh young leaves and blossoms. *U. S. P.*, "The leaves and tops of Artemesia absinthium." The alcoholic solution of the oil of wormwood is used in the preparation of the French liqueur under the name of Absinthe. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture, 1–30 drops. *U. S. P.*, Of the leaves, one to two scruples; of the oil, 1–2 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a nerve depressant. A dose of one drachm, or less, in dogs, produces tremors, spasmodic muscular action, intoxication, and loss of sensibility; while large doses produce violent epileptoid seizures. Small doses act as a gentle stimulant to man, while larger doses cause headaches, cerebral disturbances, and clonic hysterical convulsions. When partaken of for some time the mental and physical powers are enfeebled, the virile power is lost in the male, while the menopause is premature in the female.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *epileptiform convulsions*, cerebral irritation, and infantile hysterical spasm. *Epilepsy* that is preceded by nervous trembling, when there is distortion of the features, the pupils are equally dilated, and the patient is obliged to walk about.

He has hallucinations, with frightful visions, and becomes insane, idiotic, and brutal. He has cerebral *vertigo* with mental confusion and a tendency to fall backwards; wants the head low, and complains of a dull occipital headache.

There is hyperæmia of the brain, medulla, and spinal cord, with jerking of the upper extremities, trembling of the hands, sleeplessness accompanying typhoid fever, with hyperæmia at the base of the brain.

Compare.—*Artemisia vulgaris*, *Hydrocyanic acid.*

ACALYPHA INDICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Indian Acalypha. *Habitat*, East Indies. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh plant. **Dosage.**—The dilutions from 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the early stages of *Phthisis*, with dry racking cough, which is followed by hemoptysis.

There is a constant severe pain in the chest. The blood is bright red and profuse in the morning, but dark and clotted in the afternoon.

Compare.—*Millefolium*, *Phosphorus.*

ACETANILIDUM.

Description.—A derivative of analine. A white micaceous powder. It is the principle ingredient of such preparations as "Antikamnia" and "headache powders." *Synonyms:* Phenylacetamide, Antifebrin. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*,

Triturations from 1x to 6x. *U. S. P.*, The pure chemical is used. **Dosage.**—Of the substance 1–10 grains are given.

Physiological Action.—This agent reduces and depresses the heart's action and slows the respirations. It destroys the oxygen carrying power of the blood and has a destructive influence upon the red blood corpuscles, inducing pallor. The blood and urine are rendered darker than normal, while the latter contains free hemoglobin.

If continued over a prolonged period, the red blood corpuscles are reduced in number; there is congestion and inactivity of the liver and kidneys. The urine contains albumin and blood.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed to depress the temperature in *fevers;* to allay the pains in *la grippe*, acute articular *rheumatism*, lumbago, *sciatica*, and nervous and neuralgia *headaches.* There is no doubt but that its use is responsible for many of the cases of heart failure that are so common during recent years.

ACIDUM ACETICUM.

Description —A colorless liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood carbohydrates in general, or by the oxidation of Alcohol. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of pure glacial acetic acid; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Aceticum, Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, Acidum Aceticum Glaciale. **Dosage.**—Of the dilute Acetic acid (6 per cent.), ʒj–ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin, in full strength, causes vesication, destroys the epidermis, and results in a painful sore. When swallowed, it causes a violent burning, with gastric pain, vomiting and diarrhœa. The mucous surfaces are turned white at first, while later they are brown.

In the diluted form, it reduces the temperature and slows the pulse. If continued over a prolonged period, it changes the blood corpuscles by modifying the alkalinity of the blood.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in patients who are lean and pale, with lax flabby muscles, who suffer from anæmia, dropsical conditions, debility, dyspnœa, fainting, vomiting with profuse sweats and urination, and nervous headaches that are the result of narcotics. The blood rushes to the head, the temporal vessels are distended, while the patient is irritable and delirious.

Also in *membraneous laryngitis* with hoarseness and laryngeal irritation, the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea being covered with a fibrinous exudation. There is a dry cough with rasping in the throat. In these cases it may be given internally, and applied locally by means of a vapor from boiling water that contains the agent.

In *hyperchlorrhydria* and *gastralgia*, it is of service when there are violent burning pains in the region of the stomach, with water brash and profuse salivation, nausea and vomiting after eating. The epigastrium is painful upon pressure.

Diabetes insipidus is relieved by it when there are large quantities of pale urine passed with intense thirst and a dry, hot skin.

Following labor it is useful when there is a profuse hæmorrhage and a profound anæmia, so that the skin appears pale and waxen, and milk is impoverished, bluish, transparent and sour; or there may be anasarca, when the surface is pale and waxen, with diminished sensibility of the surface of the body. It should be studied in cases of *hectic fever* with drenching cold night sweats, when there is no thirst.

This agent is an antidote to anæsthetic vapors, and for Carbolic acid poisoning.

Compare.—*Apis*, *Arsenicum*, *China* and *Digitalis*.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Description.—An organic acid, obtained from benzoin (a balsamic resin) by sublimation. It exists in feathery, soft light plates, or occasionally six sided needles. **Prepara-**

tions.—*Homœo.*, Triturations from 1x to 6x. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Benzoicum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure substance, 10–30 grains.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin or mucous membranes is an irritant, and it produces a catarrhal condition of the bronchial mucous membrane when its fumes are inhaled.

It is an antiseptic and germicide, a solution of 1 to 1000 preventing the growth of putrefactive bacteria. When taken internally it induces a sense of warmth in the epigastrium; while large doses produce gastric inflammation, nausea and vomiting. The pulse rate is increased, and the whole circulatory system is stimulated. It is an antipyretic. In the kidneys it is converted into hippuric acid in combination with glycocoll. The hippuric acid renders alkaline uric acid and increases the urinary flow. It is eliminated by the kidneys, skin, salivary glands and bronchial and pulmonary mucous membrane.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is some derangement of the urinary organs, that gives rise to symptoms of a *uric acid diathesis.*

The urine is of a deep red color, and it has a strong urinous odor, reminding one of horse urine. The odor and color of the urine is characteristic and is nearly always present when this remedy is indicated.

It is an important remedy in cases of *renal insufficiency*, when there is a catarrhal condition of the pharynx; also cases of bacteriuria and oxaluria, when the condition of the urine is present that demands it. This is also true of cases of *gastric gout* when there is feeble digestion, vomiting, flatulence and inactivity of the liver. The stools are diarrhœic in character, profuse, watery, light colored, offensive and exhausting; while the urine has the peculiar odor and color. The respiratory organs suffer; there is an increasing difficulty in breathing, with a cough which is attended with an expectoration of green mucus. The pulmonary derangement may assume the form of

a bronchitis, asthma, or pneumonia, and may accompany a rheumatic fever. This gouty condition may involve the heart, when there is violent palpitation of the heart and pulsation of the arteries. The extremities show gouty deposits about the joints, cracking, or a sense of dryness of the joints, and pain and tenderness in the tendo-Achilles of gouty or rheumatic origin. It is also a valuable remedy in catarrh of the bladder, cystitis, nocturnal colic, and the dribbling of the urine in aged people.

Compare.—*Nitric acid*, *Ammonium*, *Benzoate.*

ACIDUM BORACICUM.

Description.—Boric or Boracic acid occurs in pearly white scales which have a greasy feel. It is obtained by the interaction of Sulphuric acid and Borax. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations from the 1x to 6x and higher in dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Boricum. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions in usual size doses. *U. S. P.*, It is used in local application.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antiseptics disinfectant and deodorant, arresting fermentation and putrefaction. It is but slightly acid, and but feebly poisonous. When taken internally in excessive doses, it depresses the spinal centers and the heart's action, rendering the pulse feeble and slow. There is hiccough, flatulence, eructation, colic, nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, with pains, mental depression, dulness and coma. The skin is irritated, eruptions, ecchymosis and œdema appear and there is distress in the line of ureters.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in cases of general erythema, with *œdema* about the eyes. It has been of service in in climacteric flushing, when there was a sensation of coldness in the vagina. Also renal derangements in which there was pain in the region of the ureters with frequent urging to urinate.

This agent is of service as a dusting powder upon ulcerated surfaces. In a saturated solution, it is of service as a wash in case of *ulceration*, aphthous or gangrenous stomatitis, bromidrosis and various forms of ophthalmia. As a wet dressing, it is of service in cases of erysipelas, boils and carbuncles. In cystitis, it is employed as an irrigating fluid when the urine is ammoniacal. As a boro-glyceride, 1–40, it is employed as a local application to ulcers of the womb.

Compare.—*Amyl nitrate.*

ACIDUM CAMPHORICUM.

Description.—It occurs in small white needle-like crystals, obtained by boiling Camphor and Nitric acid. **Preparations.**—Triturations IX to 6x. **Dosage.**—Of the pure acid, 8–30 grains dry.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed as an intestinal antiseptic; also to prevent night sweats, especially during *pulmonary tuberculosis*, and that accompanying the recovery from acute diseases. It should be given by capsule upon the tongue one or two hours before the time of the sweat.

It is also used in cases of excessive mucous discharge from any cause.

Compare.—*Atropine.*

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.

Description.—Long colorless needles or white crystalline mass, becoming pink with age. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture $\frac{1}{10}$. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Carbolicum. Glyceritum Acidi Carbolici. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, The crude acid, ¼ to 2 grains, diluted or in pills. Glyceritum Acidi Carbolici, 5 to 20 minims, diluted with water also used in local application.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally acts as an anæsthetic, and in full strength is an irritant and

may produce vesication. A weaker solution produces burning and redness of the skin, and is a disinfectant, deodorant, and a parasiticide. When taken internally in small doses it is cooling and a sedative to the stomach. In toxic doses it is a gastro-intestinal irritant. The urine is diminished in quantity, and upon standing it acquires an olive-green color. There is loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frothy salivation and difficulty upon swallowing. The pupils are contracted, the other reflexes are suspended and the sensibility impaired. It has a depressing effect upon the heart and circulation. The temperature is at first increased, while later it is reduced. Death occurs as a result of respiratory paralysis. The post mortem shows gastritis, congestion, and inflammation of the kidneys. There is a reduction in the number of the red blood corpuscles.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there are putrid discharges from any of the orifices of the body; when there is profound *prostration*, physical *exhaustion* and *collapse*. The surface of the body is bathed in a cold perspiration. It is of service in severe *headache*. This may be frontal or in the temples, but is attended with a sensation as of a band about the head. In many of these cases there are indications of intestinal toxæmia. In cases of *diphtheria* it is indicated by the foul odor from the mouth; there is cough, fetid discharge from the nose, high fever, while the glands of the neck are swollen. It has been employed with benefit in malignant cases of *scarlet fever* when the face is of a dusky red color. The mouth and tongue are black, there are sores and ulcerated patches on the inside of the lips and cheeks, and an intensely bad smell from the mouth. The fauces are red, fiery and swollen, and liquids are returned through the nose when swallowed. In these cases it must be begun early and administered in full doses, a reliable preparation always being used.

In nausea and vomiting attending pregnancy, sea sickness, nephritis and cancer of the stomach, it is of service when the water is offensive; there is an uncomfortable feeling across the stomach and the ejected material is of a dark or black color.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Kreosote*, *Carbo animalis*.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

Description.—It comes in fine crimson needles, which are very deliquescent. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture $\frac{1}{10}$ *U. S. P.*, Acidum Chromicum. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, It is used only in the dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Rarely if ever used internally, but if used the dose should not exceed ¼ grain.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diphtheria* with tough mucus in the throat and an inclination to swallow. Also in post-nasal tumors and epithelioma of the tongue, when there is an offensive odor from the parts, and gnawing pains.

ACIDUM FLUORICUM.

Description.—Hydrofluoric acid is a colorless fuming liquid, obtained by distilling fluor spar with Sulphuric acid. **Preparations.**—Dilutions 1x to 3x, watery solutions only, in rubber bottle; 4 and upwards with alcohol and on globules. **Dosage.**—Dilutions 3x and higher.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a strong escharotic, its action extending deeply into the tissues and a dry, painful slough resulting. Its general action is observed especially upon the lower tissues, in consequence of which there is caries of the bones, ulceration, varicose veins, derangement of the nails, hair, etc.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the complaints of old age and of those who are prematurely old. They are relieved by moving about quickly, and from cold. There is a general roughness of the skin which is apt to be attended with a general and persistent itching, which is worse from warmth and better from cold. If there are old cicatrices they become sore and tender. There is alopecia and the nails become soft in some cases, while it has cured onychia complicating psoriasis.

It will relieve and cure varicose veins when they appear in

small points; also flat nævis that are seen on children, and cases of capillary aneurism. It should be remembered in cases of *caries* of the long bones; also of the temporal bone, and mastoid process. These may be the result of syphilis, mercury, or neglected catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear. The discharge from the affected part is thin and excoriating. All caries is relieved by it when the discharge is bloody, sarxious and disagreeable. The mouth is foul and the process appears to undermine the whole system. Cases of ulcers, and ulceration, when a copious discharge appears they have definite edges surrounded by vesicles. There are violent pains through them. They are relieved by cold applications and aggravated by warmth.

Compare.—*Calcarea fluorica.*

ACIDUM GALLICUM.

Description.—A crystalline acid prepared from galls. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations from the 1x to the 6x. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Gallicum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure acid, gr. v–xv.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *passive hæmorrhage* when the pulse is feeble, extremities cold, the capillaries relaxed and the skin cold; also in hæmaturia where there is pain in the region of the kidneys, with nausea, vertigo and headache. It has been of service in all forms of passive hæmorrhages. In the night sweats of phthisis it is of service as well as in chronic mucous discharges from the bowels and bladder.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.

Description.—Muriatic acid, when pure, is a transparent colorless liquid containing 43 per cent. of Hydrochloric acid gas. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Hydrochloricum and Acidum Hy-

drochloricum Dilutum. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, The tincture and dilutions are given in the usual size doses for dilutions. *U. S. P.*, The pure acid is given in doses of 5 to 10 minims well diluted.

Physiological Action.—This agent when taken in small doses creates a gastric warmth, stimulates the appetite, promotes digestion, and quickens the circulation. In toxic doses it acts as an irritant and a corrosive, producing intense burning pain. The tongue is swollen and intensely red, while the faucial, esophageal and gastric tissues are discolored and show the local effect of the poison. There is great restlessness with a dry, feverish skin, the features are sunken, the pupils are dilated, the pulse is small, wiry, and irregular; there is extreme prostration, collapse and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of an asthenic type in which the tongue is contracted and of a deep red color or is of a dusky red with a brownish coating, or a central brownish stripe. There is a pungent heat from the skin, the digestion is slow, and there is extreme prostration.

The patient is usually of a dark complexion, has dark hair and eyes, is irritable, peevish, and disposed to anger and chagrin.

It is useful in *typhoid* and typhus fever when the patient remains in a deep, stupid sleep, or is unconscious while awake; there is loud moaning or muttering, the tongue is dry, shrunken, and leathery, and may have a slight coating; the stools are fetid, and frequently involuntary while passing urine; the patient is so weak that he slides down to the foot of the bed.

It is of service in malignant affections of the mouth and throat, as are met with in certain cases of scarlatina, cancer, and diphtheria when the secondary septic condition is paramount. The mucous membrane is studded with ulcers, which are deep and perforating and have a black or dark base. The breath is foul and offensive.

It is indicated in *achlorhydria* and fermentation of the food when the tongue and mucous membranes are inclined to be pale; the papillæ are greatly elongated and while red at the base are constantly tipped with white. The salivary secretion is scanty.

It should be remembered when there is intense *prostration* so that the lower jaw drops down and he slides down in bed and the eyes close as soon as he sits down; also diarrhœa in which the stool passes involuntarily while urinating; he can not urinate without having the bowels move at the same time.

Hæmorrhoids which are blue, swollen, and sensitive to touch; so sensitive that he cannot bear to have them touched ever so gently.

There is great sensitiveness of both the anus and the genitals. It has been employed to remove the muscular weakness following the excessive use of Opium and tobacco.

Compare.—*Baptisia*, *Arsenicum* and *Phosphoric acid.*

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

Description.—Prussic acid is a volatile liquid perfectly clear and colorless. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Dilutions from the 2x up. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum which contains 2 per cent. of the Anhydrous acid. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, The maximum dose of the 2x dilution should be 6 or 8 drops. *U. S. P.*, The dose of the diluted Hydrocyanic acid is from 2 to 4 drops dissolved in distilled water. It should be administered with the greatest caution.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a most rapid and powerful poison, killing immediately. The inhalation of a strong preparation is speedily followed by insensibility and exhaustion, and when death results it is owing to paralysis of the heart or respiratory center.

Medium, but non-fatal doses, are followed by a feeble pulse, dilated pupils, a dusky, turgid appearance of the face with insensibility and convulsions. Larger non-fatal doses produce irritation of the throat with salivation, noises in the ears, with vertigo, headache, numbness, staggering gait, dusky

countenance, palpitation of the heart, with a rapid or slow pulse, weariness and prostration. The post mortem shows the pupils to be dilated, the eyes to be glassy, the blood a dark fluid, and engorges both sides of the venous trunks and cerebral sinuses.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of the cerebro-spinal system that appear suddenly, and with great severity. The patient is irritable, and there is mental depression. Cases of cerebral congestion when there is coma, which was preceded by vertigo, weight, and excruciating pains in the occiput; in cases of supra-orbital neuralgia, when there is flushing of the same side of the face; prolonged fainting spells accompanied by palpitation of the heart and a rapid but feeble pulse.

In *hysterical* or *epileptic* convulsions it is of service when the muscles of the back, face and jaws are mostly affected, and the body becomes of a bluish tint. In cases of epilepsy of recent date, it has given good results. In cases of *tetanus*, especially the traumatic form, as well as in tonic spasms of the organs of respiration, spasmodic constrictions of the larynx, and pain and tightness about the chest.

There are violent palpitations of the heart, the pulse at times may be weak and irregular, the extremities are cold, and there may be severe pain in the cardiac region; even cases of angina pectoris have been benefited by it. In *gastralgia* it is of service when there are sensations as though the stomach was empty, and of great sinking at the pit of the stomach; the tongue appears to be cold and the drink rumbles through the throat and stomach.

It is one of the remedies to be studied in cases of *narcolepsy*, and when there is yawning and irresistible drowsiness.

Compare.—*Cicuta*, *Œnanthe*.

ACIDUM LACTICUM.

Description.—A syrupy liquid, nearly colorless, produced by the transformation of sugar of milk into Lactic acid. **Prep-**

arations.—*Homœo.*, Tincture and Dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Lacticum and in Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphate. **Dosage.**—Half a drachm to half an ounce of the pure acid may be given to an adult in divided doses in twenty-four hours.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in arthritic *rheumatism* with much weakness and trembling of the whole body while walking.

It is useful in diabetes when there is extreme thirst, the tongue is dry and parched, there is a voracious appetite. The quantity of urine is increased and it contains sugar.

Compare.—*Phosphoric acid*, *Lithium*, *Actea racemosa.*

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Description.—A colorless liquid prepared from Nitrate of Potash or Nitrate of Soda by distillation with Sulphuric acid and water. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, IX to 3, watery solution only, higher in alcoholic dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Nitricum and Acidum Nitricum Dilutum. **Dosage.**—Of Acidum Nitricum Dilutum which is equal in strength to the IX, from twenty to forty drops.

Physiological Action.—When this agent is applied to the skin in the diluted form it produces a yellow discoloration; when stronger preparations are applied it causes bulbous eruptions.

When administered internally the stronger preparation occasions vomiting, pain, and sloughing of the mucous membranes.

Small doses act as a stimulant to the intestinal glands, but should it be continued over a long period it will produce salivation, spongy and bleeding gums, foulness of the breath, loosening of the teeth, dyspepsia, colic, headache and debility.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in thin people of rigid fiber, with dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, who suffer from chronic diseases, and who take cold easily, and have diarrhœa from the slightest provocation; in old people who suffer from extreme weakness and diarrhœa, and who sleep badly; and in those who show the constitutional effects of mercury or the secondary symptoms of syphilis. In cases of mucous patches and ulcerative fissures at the muco-cutaneous portions. The margin of the mouth and the throat are covered with spreading ulcers following the abuse of mercury, or in cases of *secondary syphilis*. The lips are dry, swollen and cracked; the breath is foul or cadaverous, the tongue is red and may be dry or covered with vesicles, or it may be ulcerated. The gums bleed, the teeth are loose, while the salivary glands are all enlarged and tender. The saliva may be bloody, and the ulcerations may extend to the nose, and as a result there is a profuse, thin, or purulent discharge, or there is *ozena*, accompanied by a collection of green casts in the nose each morning which leave a raw surface when they are expelled; there is also an offensive and excoriating discharge from the nose with an offensive odor.

At the anal orifice there are fissures, with *proctalgia* and pains in the rectum as if it were being torn; or there will be a spasmodic contraction of the anus for hours after a stool. There are smarting pains in the rectum following the stool, which continue for hours. It may be accompanied by prolapsus ani, a discharge of blood, or a sensation as though a sharp stick were being pressed into the anus.

It is of service in diseases of the ear when the hearing is imperfect, but they can hear better when riding in a carriage or train. There is an extreme sensitiveness to noise. There may be *otorrhœa*, when the discharge is very offensive, and there are pains of a stitching character. The various diseases of the *eye* demand this remedy, especially those resulting from syphilis or the abuse of mercury; the lids are swollen, they smart and burn, the coujunctiva is inflamed; and there is lach-

rymation, stitching in the lids, and agglutination of the lids; cases of gonorrhœal ophthalmia when the conjunctiva is congested and chemosed, the cornea is dim, there is great photophobia, constant lachrymation, and a copious secretion of pus. It is to be remembered in cases of syphilitic iritis and corneal ulcers, and opacities.

Syphilitic ozena when there are green casts from the nose each morning, or there is a discharge of an offensive, yellow mucus or pus, frequent epistaxis, dry coryza.

The face is of a yellow or pale color and the inframaxillary glands are swollen. On examination the larynx shows that the ulcerative process extends from the pharynx and has involved the larynx and bronchi. There is euphonia with hoarseness and a dry, racking cough, with a fetid breath and a stinging and smarting sensation. The parts are sensitive to touch and there is a sensation as though a sharp splinter were being stuck into the affected parts. In many of these cases there are indications of a general physical depression with loss of flesh, fever, night sweats, constipation and a muco-purulent expectoration, acute and chronic diarrhœa, when the stools are green and curdled, and accompanied with a great amount of straining, and a most severe pain during and after the stool, as though the anus was fissured. There is frequently a sensation as though there were sharp sticks being pressed into the parts. At times there are hæmorrhoids, and constipation accompanying the fissures, and extreme sensitiveness of the anus.

The urine is scanty, dark and offensive, smelling like horse's urine; it may contain blood, or albumin, in those who are debilitated and are suffering from the effects of mercury or syphilis.

In the male it is of service in cases where there is inflammation of the urethra, with a discharge of mucus, blood and pus; chancres after mercury, condylomata, deep ulcers with ragged edges which bleed easily.

In the female there is soreness and ulceration of the external genital organs. The menses are too early, too profuse, and often irregular, with a feeling as though everything would press out of the vulva, with pain in the back, hips and thighs.

Between the periods there is a profuse brown, offensive discharge which may be stringy. The inguinal glands are swollen; there are often stitches through the vagina, and a history of constitutional syphilis. Cases of metrorrhagia after abortion or confinement, or uterine hæmorrhage from overexertion, or uterine excrescences. It is of service in cases of jaundice when there is aching in the region of the liver; also in cases of hyperæmia of the liver dependent upon malaria, cirrhosis and syphilis. It has been employed extensively in cases of intermittent and remittent fevers, where the liver was involved, and the patient was anæmic and showed a general cachetic condition.

The skin is unhealthy and presents the various forms of *syphilitic eruption*. There is a tendency to ulceration with sticking pains. There is a foul perspiration of the feet, fetid discharges from the ears, fetid urine, and a putrid condition of the whole body.

Compare.—*Mercurius, Thuja, Hepar sulph.*

ACIDUM NITROHYDROCHLORICUM.

Description.—A yellow liquid, being the aqua regia of the earlier chemists. It is a mixture of Nitric and Hydrochloric acids. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Dilutions 1x to 3, watery solutions only, higher in alcoholic dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum. **Dosage.**—Three to six drops of the fresh acid well diluted.

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic quantities acts as corrosive poison like its constituents. Small doses destroy the dental enamel and gold filling in the teeth and induce a gastric derangement. When employed over a prolonged period, diluted as a bath, it is absorbed and increases the renal and hepatic secretions, produces a feeling of burning in the mouth and fauces, and produces ptyalic redness and tumefaction of the gums, and ulcers of the buccal mucous membrane and occasions diarrhœa.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of oxaluria, in functional torpidity of the liver, during the early stages of hepatic *cirrhosis*, and in chronic *hepatitis* when there is no obstruction to the flow of bile. Aphthous condition of the lips, gums and buccal mucous membrane, the gums bleed easily, and there is a constant drooling which is worse at night.

Compare.—*Mercurius, Kali sulphuricum.*

ACIDUM OXALICUM.

Description.—Oxalic acid or Hydrogen Oxalate comes in colorless prismatic crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Trituration IX to 6x. *U. S. P.*, not official. **Dosage.**—Maximum dose of the pure salt is one grain dissolved in much water.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an irritant poison to the nervous system and blood, producing a gastro-enteritis. There is intense burning of the parts over which it passes, with intense pain and vomiting of a bloody material; the pulse becomes feeble, there is motor paralysis, and he is unable to assume the upright posture. There is also collapse and stupor.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where the pains and distress reappear when thinking about them; they are excruciating in spots and worse by motion, and have periods of remissions. It is of service in cases of *multiple* cerebral *sclerosis*, when there are lancinating pains which are like electric flashes in various parts, now in the forehead, again in the occiput with tremor of the limbs, and numbness of the fingers and toes, and hyperæsthesia of the sight.

Posterior spinal sclerosis when there are pains shooting down the limbs from the spine, or they may be jerking pains confined to small spots, and lasting only a moment. They are weak and numb, with muscular prostration, dyspnœa and a general numbness.

Myelitis with a general weakness about the hips and loins

that extends down the legs, which are apt to be cold and bluish. There are pains that come and go in small circumscribed spots and they are aggravated by thinking of them. Under Picric acid there is a sensation of heaviness, under Oxalic acid it is a sense of numbness. It relieves cases of *gastralgia* when the attacks appear after eating. There is pyrosis and a cold feeling between the epigastrium and the umbilicus; also cases of neuralgia of the spermatic cord in which the pain is excruciating, and is made worse from the slightest motion; the testicle feels contused and tender.

Compare.—*Picric acid*, *Argentum met.*, *Arsenic.*

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—A colorless liquid, having a sour taste and strongly acid reaction. Prepared according to Hahnemann's method by the action of Sulphuric acid on calcined bones. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Dilutions 1x to 2, watery solutions only, and higher dilutions with Alcohol. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Phosphoricum and Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum. **Dosage.**—The dose of the concentrated acid is from 2 to 5 minims, about one-eighth that of the diluted acid.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally is an irritant and escharotic; when taken internally it produces prostration, debility, impotence, relaxation of the genitals, seminal emissions, and dragging pains in the testicles.

In the alimentary canal, acid eructation, pyrosis, flatulence and diarrhœa result. There are indications of hepatic congestion and all the symptoms of diabetes mellitus. The blood is unoxygenated, and there are passive hæmorrhages. The skin becomes of a copper color. The osseous system shows evidence of rachitis and periosteal inflammation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in persons who were originally of a strong constitution, but who have become debilitated by the loss of vital fluids, sexual excesses, acute diseases, chagrin, or a long succession of moral emotion, as grief, care, or disap-

pointed affections. There is *mental enfeeblement* and apathy: the mind seems tired, too tired to talk or think; he cannot add up a column of figures, cannot remember what he has read, and forgets names. The face presents a pale and sickly appearance, the eyes are sunken and are surrounded by blue margins.

Following the mental debility there is a great *physical weakness*, the back is tired, tired all over with paralytic weakness. The great characteristic of this remedy is the remarkable indifference to everything in life, when accompanied by emaciation and debility. Cases that are suffering from the chronic effects of grief, chagrin, care, homesickness and disappointed love. There is a dreadful pain in the top of the head, as though the brain were crushed, after long continued grief.

It is frequently the only remedy required in cases of phosphaturia, when the urine presents a white sediment; also in the derangements of childhood when the urine presents a milky appearance.

It is of service in cases of both *diabetes* insipidus and mellitus, when they are dependent upon a nervous origin, such as has been outlined. There are great quantities of clear urine passed at night. It has also cured cases of this same character when the urine contained albumen.

It is a remedy for the bad effects of onanism, *sexual excesses* when the victim is greatly distressed by the culpability of the acts. There is great debility, loss of memory, and clammy night sweats; also in cases of impotence, in which there is great sensibility of the parts, and a discharge of semen before or shortly after an erection.

The menses are too early and prolonged, and are accompanied with a pain in the liver; and they are followed by a profuse leucorrhœa which renders them anæmic; and also for women who nurse their children.

There is a *diarrhœa* that is painless, non-debilitating, and preceded by the rumbling of flatulence in the abdomen. It is watery and white or yellow in color, and may be involuntary, and is attended with flatulence; and also contains many

undigested particles of food. It is considered a specific by some for the diarrhœa that precedes cholera. This type of diarrhœa is seen at times in weakly, delicate children, and in those suffering from rachitis.

In different *fevers* of a low, nervous type, as typhoid and typhus, it is of service, when there is stupor and complete apathy so that he takes no notice, lies like a log utterly regardless of his surroundings. There may be intestinal hæmorrhages and the blood is of a dark color. It is to be remembered in this type of patients when they are suffering from purpura, passive hæmorrhages, caries and rachitis.

Headache with a crushing weight on the vertex, in the occiput, and nape of the neck, in those who have suffered from any prolonged grief, emotions, or those conditions that lead to nervous exhaustion. They are made worse from any motion, noise, or music, and are relieved by lying down. It also relieves the congestive headache of students who suffer from eye-strain, or over-use of the eyes; in those who are growing too fast. The pain frequently begins in the back of the head and spreads to the top of the head. There is mental weakness, *brain fag*, and a tired and exhausted condition that is relieved by a short sleep. They tremble, the legs are weak, they make missteps and are indifferent to the affairs of life. They complain of much weakness in the chest after talking or coughing; and in cases of phthisis the patient becomes nervous from the loss of vital fluids, too rapid growth, or from mental emotions. The chest symptoms are relieved by the appearance of a diarrhœa.

It is of service in cases where the hair becomes thin, falls out, or turns gray early, indicating a premature senility. But there are no structural changes.

Compare.—*Phosphorus*, *Cinchona*, *Nux vomica*, *Picric acid*, *Zinc picrate.*

ACIDUM PICRICUM.

Description.—Picric acid, Carbazotic acid or Tri-nitro-phenic acid comes in pale yellow, shining prisms. **Preparations.**—

Homœo., Trituration, or 1 in 100 tincture and higher in dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Maximum dose of 1x is 5 grains. An alcoholic solution may be applied locally for burns, etc.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally imparts a yellow discoloration to the skin. When taken internally in toxic doses it acts as an irritating depressant, reducing the temperature and blood pressure. The breathing is shallow, while the heart's action is rapid and feeble. There is great weakness, profuse diarrhœa, extravasation of the blood into the intestines, flatulence, pain in the stomach and bowels, loss of flesh, muscular twitching, collapse, and convulsions, in some cases followed by death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is frequently of service to restore the wasted and wornout systems of those who are suffering from the effect of close application to study, or business, and become anæmic and neurasthenic.

It is indicated in progressive pernicious *anæmia* of literary or business people, who complain of a heavy, tired feeling over the body, especially the limbs, which are worse from the slightest excitement, mental exertion or overwork; and frequently they complain of a burning pain along the spine.

Headaches of students, business men and neurasthenics, or of those suffering from grief, or depressing emotions, are benefited by this remedy. They are prostrated by the slightest attempt to use the mind. The pain may be in the forehead, or in the occiput, but at the latter point the pain is apt to extend down the spine. The patient feels tired and heavy, and finds relief from the pain by bandaging the head tightly.

It is of service in cases of *satyriasis* and *priapism* which are violent and last a long time, with profuse seminal emissions. This condition is apt to accompany some form of spinal disease, as locomotor ataxia.

It is indicated in *myelitis*, where there are tonic and clonic spasms with exhaustion. Chilliness is complained of so that they cannot get warm.

It is also indicated in cases of acute ascending *paralysis* by

the profound prostration and the acuteness of the symptoms. In cerebral softening it is one of the remedies that have afforded the most relief, when there was intense cerebral hyperæmia, with bleeding of the nose, while the extremities feel cold, heavy and weak. The slightest exertion produces great exhaustion and a general state of asthenia is present. It should be studied in cases of hemoglobinuria and leucocythemia.

Compare.—*Oxalic acid*, *Gelsemium*, *Phosphorus*.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

Description.—Salicylic acid or Ortho-oxybenzoic acid, is found in the flowers of *Spiræa ulmaria* also in the leaves of wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). It occurs in very light, fine, white prismatic needles, or a crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Trituration and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Salicylicum. **Dosage.**—The crude acid is given gr. x–℥j.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antipyretic and antiseptic. In small doses it stimulates the stomach, heart and respirations. Larger doses derange the stomach, causing nausea and vomiting, depressing the heart and respirations and producing profuse sweat. If fever is present the temperature is reduced. There is vertigo, tinnitus aurium, dilated pupils and a sensation of distension in the frontal cerebrum with delirium. The circulation is so depressed that bed sores result. It stimulates the kidneys and increases the acidity of the urine; this stimulation may result in albuminuria and hæmaturia.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in acute articular *rheumatism* with serous effusions. It is aggravated by motion and touch. There is a profuse perspiration. The pains shift and are burning in character, and worse at night. (Five grains every three hours). It is also of service in rheumatic pharyngitis.

There is difficulty in swallowing. The parts are red, sore and swollen.

It is useful in fermentative *dyspepsia* and putrid fermentation. There is excessive acidity of the stomach with tendency to vomit. The tongue is purplish or lead colored. There are *canker sores* in the mouth that burn. The breath is fetid. It is also of service in the gastro-intestinal derangements of children, with green acid stools like frog's spawn. They are irritable.

It is beneficial in Menier's disease when there is vertigo, roaring in the ears and deafness.

Compare.—*Salicylate of Soda.*

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—Sulphuric acid is a heavy, colorless liquid. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.* IX to 3, watery solutions, and higher alcoholic dilutions. *U. S. P.* Acidum Sulphuricum and Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum. **Dosage.**—Of the strong acid 1 to 2 drops very much diluted. The mouth should be rinsed with alkaline washes, after taking, to protect the teeth.

Physiological Action.—When this agent is administered in large doses the lips and other portions of the mouth are blackened. There is intense pain, with efforts to vomit. The ejecta consists of shreds of tissue, dark coffee-ground material and fluid blood, together with gases and a frothy material. Breathing, speaking and swallowing become painful and the face assumes a livid appearance. There is pronounced exhaustion and prostration. The pulse is small, feeble and quick; the skin is cold, mottled, and bathed in a clammy sweat; while there is great thirst, obstinate constipation and convulsive movements. The intellect remains clear until death.

If the diluted form is taken for a prolonged period it has an injurious effect upon the digestion, produces diarrhœa, and, as a result, there is weakness and loss of flesh.

It injures the teeth, increases the appetite, allays the thirst and controls the perspiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases that are characterized by *great debility*. There is a sensation of a tremor all over the body, without trembling. There are profuse *night sweats* with great debility. There are pressing pains in different parts of the body, which increase slowly and disappear suddenly. It is adapted to those who have light hair; old people, especially women, who suffer from flushes of heat at the climacteric. There are aphthous conditions of the mouth, gums and buccal cavity. The gums are painful and bleed easily. The breath is offensive and the child is very weak and prostrated.

Cases of *gastralgia* in which the pains are either violent and contractive, or are of a dull, heavy, aching character with pyrosis and flatulence, or there will be a sensation of coldness of the stomach with a relaxed feeling, loss of appetite and great debility. Hypochlorrhydria, heart-burn, sour eructations, and vomiting that set the teeth on edge, with a watery diarrhœa and debility. Water disagrees and must be mixed with liquors, otherwise it causes a coldness of the stomach. The *menses* are too profuse, too early, and are attended with debility and a sensation of tremor all over the body without trembling. The menses are preceded by a distressing nightmare and are followed by bloody *leucorrhœa*. At the climacteric period there are constant flushes of heat with debility and sensation of trembling and a feeling as though everything must be accomplished in a hurry.

Purpura hæmorrhagia, when there are blue, livid, or red spots, with relaxed muscles, with a general debility and a weakness and exhaustion from some deep-seated dyscrasia, with a constant desire for stimulants. Lichen, prurigo, and urticaria when there is a distressing *itching*, tingling and formication of the skin. Under its influence old cicatrices turn red and blue and become painful.

Compare.—*Arnica montana*, *Ledum*, *Sepia*, *Calcarea carbonica*.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.

Description.—Aromatic Sulphuric Acid is a pleasantly aromatic, acid preparation of Sulphuric acid; it contains about 20 per cent., by weight, of official Sulphuric acid, partly in form of ethyl-sulphuric acid. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Not official. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum. **Dosage.**—It may be given in doses of 5 to 30 drops well diluted with water.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is used in much the same way as diluted Sulphuric acid. The deep red tongue with *gastric debility*, diarrhœa and colliquative sweats are considered the cardinal indications for this remedy.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Description.—Tartaric acid occurs in grape juice, and is also contained in numerous other fruits, as in the pineapple, tamarind, sorrel, mulberry, etc. It is transparent and colorless and is in oblique rhombic prisms. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Trituration and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Tartaricum. **Dosage**—Of the pure acid from 10 to 30 grains dissolved in water or syrup.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antiscorbutic, antiseptic and refrigerent. Large doses produce gastro-intestinal inflammation and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *gastro-enteritis*, when attended with pronounced weakness and diarrhœa. There is pain around the umbilicus and across the loins. The stools resemble coffee-grounds material, while the vomited material is of a dark green color.

ACONITUM FEROX.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common name*, Bish. *Habitat*, India. Its active principle is *Pseudo-Aconitine.* **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the dried root, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Tincture. M. ss-j.

Physiological Action.—This agent is more violent and fatal in its action than Aconitum napellus. It is of service in dyspnœa. When the patient must sit up, the respirations are rapid; there is anxiety with suffocation, as though the respiratory muscles were paralyzed.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is palliative in cardiac dyspnœa, with Cheyne-Stokes respiration.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common names*, Aconite, Monkshood, Wolfsbane. *Habitat*, Europe. It is usually known by its characteristic, benumbing taste, due to its alkaloid *Aconitine*; this is, however, less noticeable in the tincture prepared from the fresh green plant than in that prepared from the dried root. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the entire plant except the root, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Extractum Aconiti. Fluidextractum Aconiti. Tincturia Aconiti. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture, 1 to 30 m. Care should be taken not to confound this tincture with that prepared from the root, which is very much more poisonous. *U. S. P.*, Extract gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{3}$. Fluid Extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 M. Tincture $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 M. Dose of Aconitine, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{50}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antipyretic, diaphoretic and diuretic. When applied locally it stimulates the ends of the sensory nerves, producing tingling. This is soon followed by depression with numbness and anæsthesia. When taken internally it produces tingling and numbness of the lips and mouth, and an increased secretion from the salivary

glands. While from large doses there results a sense of constriction about the fauces, with pain in the epigastric region, nausea and vomiting. The heart's action is at first slowed, but later it becomes rapid and weak. The arterioles are contracted. The respiratory centers are depressed under large doses, and as a result the respirations are slow and shallow. It produces an anxious expression of the countenance, while the skin is pallid, cold, and covered with perspiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the early stages of acute synochal and *rheumatic fevers*. Especially if these are dependent upon sudden changes of temperature from warm to cold, or during windy weather. The congestion appears suddenly and is attended with a full bounding pulse, high temperature, anguish of mind and body that cannot be allayed, restlessness and nervous excitability. There is no definite localized inflammatory condition. The *fear* that is present in these cases is quite characteristic. It precedes all the ailments. There is fear of death, predicts the day he is to die, fears to go out of doors, to cross the street. She fears during pregnancy that she may die, or that the child will be deformed.

It relieves vertigo when there is a sensation of swaying to and fro in the brain, which is made worse by stooping and motion in general. This is frequently attended by a *headache*, which is bursting in character, as if the brain were agitated and boiling, and as if it would protrude through the forehead. It frequently is the remedy when there is a congestive headache, which is worse during motion, and after sunstroke.

In the acute inflammatory diseases of the eye it is of service. The eye is extremely painful, is sensitive to light, and the eyeball feels too large. In catarrhal inflammations of the eye, before exudation has taken place, it is of service; the pain is excruciating and renders the patient extremely restless; he fears it will kill him. It controls the inflammations that arise as the result of a foreign body in the *eye*, and as the result of ingrowing lashes; the vessels of the eyeball. In the acute attacks of granulated lids and pannus of the cornea, it is

of assistance. There is heat and dryness of the parts with pronounced *hyperæmia*. It acts here most favorably if the attack has been precipitated by over-heating, exertion, or exposure to dry, cold wind. During the earlier stages of acute inflammations of the deeper structures of the eye it is useful. The eyeball is sensitive to touch and very painful. The pains are of a sticking character. The pupils are contracted (sometimes dilated).

It is of service in earache when the meatus is red, narrow, and there are stinging pains in the ear.

In the early stages of *coryza* following sudden changes of the temperature it is indicated when there is fever, thirst and great restlessness. The patient cannot breathe through the nose and there is severe headache. The face presents an anxious, frightened expression. It is fiery red, burning, and feels as if too large. Again, the face may be pale and there is an expression of anxiety and restlessness. There is neuralgia of the left side of the face which causes great restlessness, anxiety, and rolling about and screaming.

In *glossitis* it is of service. The attack begins with a chill, and there is a burning and tingling sensation along the dorsum of the tongue, which is swollen, dry and red. There is great thirst with sensation of dryness; everything tastes bitter, except water, or the mouth tastes foul, flat and nauseous.

It meets the early stages of the inflammatory conditions that involve the mucous membrane of the pharynx, fauces, œsophagus and tonsils; when the fever is high there is redness of the parts, a sensation as though the parts were rough and scraped; or burning and stinging are complained of.

The diseases of the *stomach* in which it is of service are usually reflex from other organs. It meets the acute congestions and inflammations of the liver, when there is oppressed breathing, with pressure and constriction in the liver, and sharp, burning pains that go from the liver to the stomach. There may be a slight jaundice. It is also of service in the jaundice that complicates pregnancy; that from cold after fright; and that attending catarrh of the small intestines.

This inflammatory process may involve the peritoneum and

small intestines, producing *enteritis* and *peritonitis*. The fever is high and there are sharp, cutting pains in the whole abdomen, which is distended and sensitive. And it may be attended with a colic which forces him to bend double and yet is not relieved in any position. It appears to involve the intestines and bladder and is attended with a constant desire to urinate.

In the first stages of acute bowel trouble it is frequently indicated. The stools are watery, slimy, or bloody in character. They are small and frequent, and are dependent upon sudden cold changes of the weather. There is great thirst and fear of death. It may only be a *diarrhœa* which is watery and green like chopped spinach, or a bilious diarrhœa of infants, with colic which no position relieves. Also in dysentery when the fever is high, and there is great restlessness and fear, with cutting, lancinating, burning pain. The stools are slimy and contain blood and are attended with urging. Acute disturbance of the urinary organs demands it at times for the irritation and congestion that follow exposure to sudden changes from hot to cold. The urine is scanty and red, or it may be retained; there is restlessness and anxiety.

The *renal* region is sensitive to pressure and there are sharp, shooting pains, with violent burning in the bladder. There is a constant painful urging to urinate. The urine passes in drops and is mixed with blood. It frequently relieves the retention of urine in children, which is accompanied by restlessness and is dependent upon cold. In the acute inflammation of the male sexual organs it is of great utility, especially in the first stage of gonorrhœa and for acute orchitis when the fever is high.

In the female it is called for when there is *menstrual suppression* from cold baths, wet feet, or fright; and for ovaritis or metritis when they are attended with high fever and restlessness. The external genitals may be inflamed, the vagina dry, hot and sensitive. In the amenorrhœa of plethoric women it will often restore the flow whatever the cause of the suppression.

During *labor* it is of service when there is great restlessness

and fear of death. The patient is sure she will die. The labor is slow. The vagina is hot and dry, and the os uteri is tender and undilatable.

Following confinement it may be indicated for milk fever. The mammary glands are hot, hard and tense; the fever is high, and there is great anxiety. Or there may be a suppression of the lochia with high fever, hot, dry skin; hard, frequent pulse; when the abdomen is sensitive to the slightest touch and acute puerperal peritonitis is threatened.

It is indicated in cases of *croup* that are caused by sudden changes from a warm to a cold temperature; the cough is loud, dry and hoarse, and is attended with loud breathing, every expiration ending with a hoarse, barking cough. The child is often weakened during the first sleep following an exposure to a dry, cold wind.

Inflammation of the larynx finds in this a remedy, when the parts are extremely sensitive to the cold air and the fever and restlessness are both present.

It is indicated for the dry *bronchial catarrh* and the attending cough which is worse at night; or the attack may return each night and morning. In the early stages of pneumonic fever it divides the honors with Veratrum viride. There is great heat, extreme thirst, a dry cough, with nervous excitability, quick, anxious, labored breathing with stitches through the chest and side, and indications that the pleura is also involved.

Active hyperæmia of the lungs is controlled by it when there is a high fever and mental anguish. The chest is rigid and there is a sensation of a band about the chest.

It should be remembered in *hæmoptysis* when the blood comes up with great ease. It is of a bright red color and is in large quantities. The hæmoptysis is brought on by exercise, cold, dry wind; and is attended with fear and mental anxiety.

It is useful in cases of *apoplexy* when the pulse is full and hard and the carotids beat violently. Also for cardiac derangements when there is a sensation of anxiety in the cardiac region, when the heart beats are quick, strong and powerful, or are quick, weak and small like a thread.

The type of *fever* that this remedy relieves is synochal in character. The pulse is full and bounding; there is great heat and restlessness, unquenchable thirst for large quantities of water with extreme nervous excitability and tossing about in agony. At times there is a dry, burning heat, which is worse towards evening and after getting in bed. Also inflammatory fevers with much heat; the skin may be dry and burning, or it may be covered with a profuse free sweat. The patient feels worse while sweating, but is relieved afterwards. In *scarlet fever* it should be remembered during the first stage, when the fever is high; there is great restlessness and anxiety, as the eruption, which is fine and red, appears.

It is indicated in *measles* with a red, miliary eruption and a dry, barking cough. The eyes are red and the light is distressing; the tongue is red; the fever is very high and there is extreme restlessness and moaning.

In the early stages of *rheumatic arthritis* it is useful when the parts are swollen, bright red, shining, sensitive to touch, and the fever is high.

It relieves nervous derangements that are characterized by pricking of the skin, as if by needles, and all degrees of anæsthesia, numbness of the small of the back, which may extend to the lower extremities.

Compare—*Belladonna*, *Ferr. phos.*, *Ver. vir.* and *Chamomilla.*

ACTÆA SPICATA.

Description.—*Natural order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common names*, Common Herb Christopher, Bane-berry. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Tincture, ♏ v–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces congestion of the liver and of the rheumatoid inflammation of the smaller joints.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *rheumatic pains* of the smaller joints. The joints become swollen and ache while walking.

There are violent pains in the superior maxillary that extend to the teeth and malar bone.

It should be remembered in congestion of the liver, when there is tenderness with the throbbing in the hepatic region.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga*, *Caulophyllum.*

ADONIS VERNALIS.

Description.—*Natural order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common names*, Pheasant's eye, False hellebore. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. It contains *Adonidin* and *Adonitic acid.* **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given in from 10–60 ♏ doses.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a cardiac and arterial stimulant and a diuretic. By its direct action upon the heart it increases its rate, force, and the blood pressure. It diminishes the frequency of the pulse and increases the force of the cardiac contraction, cyanosis gradually disappears, while dyspnœa is less marked. No cumulative effects were ever noticed.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a failing or broken cardiac compensation. The arterial tension is lowered and cardiac dropsy is present, the function of the kidneys is interfered with and anasarca results. The urine is scanty, the urea is deficient, there is great dyspnœa, and the pulse is irregular. There is often a headache, the pain extending from the occiput around the temples to the eyes and across the front.

It is useful in hydrothorax, ascites and anasarca when they are dependent upon a chronic dilatation of the heart or valvular disease.

It is of service in cases of mitral and aortic regurgitation, when there is a præcordial pain with painful throbbing of the blood-vessels and headache. It has a sedative action upon the heart. It relieves the sense of increased intra-cardiac pressure, and is useful in interstitial myocarditis when there is

irregularity of the heart action, with dyspnœa and dropsy. The cases of aortic regurgitation in which it appears to answer best, are those in which the lesion is due either to a traumatic rupture of the valve, to a chronic aortitis, or where it has arisen independently of rheumatic endocarditis.

Notwithstanding its prompt and energetic action, this remedy may be administered in pathological conditions where Digitalis, if given at all, should be administered only with the utmost care. This refers to fatty degenerations of the heart, pericarditis, simple hypertrophy and certain atheromatous conditions. Its diuretic action in health is limited, while in disease it influences the œdematous conditions and produces diuresis, especially when the arterial tension is low.

It should be studied when the heart failure is secondary to disease of the kidneys.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Strophanthus*, *Cratægus*.

ÆSCULUS GLABRA.

Description.—*Natural order*, Sapindaceæ. *Common names*, Fœtid or Ohio Buckeye, Buckeye tree. *Habitat.* North America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture prepared from the fresh hulled nut. Dilutions. **Dosage.**—Mother tincture from 1–5 ♏.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the pelvic and portal circulation, relieving constipation and *hæmorrhoids*, and assists in the absorption of the blood. It is a stimulant and a mild narcotic.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

Description.—*Natural order*, Sapindaceæ. *Common name*, Horse chestnut. *Habitat*, in all temperate climates. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from the ripe, fresh, hulled nut. Dilutions from the tincture. The bark and fruit yield a bitter principle called *Æsculin.* **Dosage.**—Of the Mother tincture 1–5 ♏.

Physiological Action.—This agent, through its action upon the portal vein, produces congestion of the hæmorrhoidal

vessels, and there results an inflammation of the rectum and anus, with piles in their worst form.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of portal congestion and *hæmorrhoids* with a constant aching pain in the sacro-lumbar region, which affects the sacrum and hips, so that he makes several painful efforts before he can get up.

The hæmorrhoidal tumors project from the rectum. They are of a bluish-purple, are accompanied with sharp, shooting, cutting pains and severe aching in the sacral region.

In *prostatitis* it relieves the dryness and heat that are present in some cases, when it feels as though the parts were full of sticks, or there are knife-like pains shooting up the rectum; the mucous membrane is of a purplish color, but rarely bleeds; at times the pain is so severe in the anus that the patient cannot endure it without screams and groans.

It has a most favorable action upon a dull *backache;* the pain is most intense in the sacro-lumbar region. It feels as though the back would break. He makes many painful efforts before he can get up and the back gives out when walking or stooping forward, so that he must sit or lie down. *Jaundice* has yielded to it when there was throbbing in the abdominal and pelvic cavities, and there are indications of abdominal and pelvic congestions.

There may be connected with the hepatic congestion and lameness of the back, a leucorrhœa, or a spinal exhaustion in which the legs are so weak he can hardly walk, or the anus and legs may feel as though they were paralyzed.

The urine is dark and muddy, or high colored, and is hot and scalding. The patient feels best while at rest, and is made worse from walking and from movement of the bowels.

Compare.—*Collinsonia Canadensis*, *Aloe*, *Nux vomica.*

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.

Description.—A mixture, by trituration, of equal parts of Sulphuret of Antimony and Black Sulphuret of Mercury.

Preparations. — Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.** — Triturations, 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is used in cases of *scrofulous ophthalmia*, with phlyctænula upon the conjunctiva and cornea. There are also indications of scrofula about the ear. The skin about the ear is covered with a painful, irritating, scabby eruption that simulates favus.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM.

Description.—*Natural order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common name*, Fool's parsley, Garden hemlock. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the whole fresh plant. Dilutions. **Dosage.**—Tincture, 5–10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces nausea, vomiting, and an intolerance of milk, which is its great characteristic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the child is unable to digest milk. The child is so weak that it cannot stand nor hold up its head. There is an expression of great pain and anxiety; with a drawn condition of the face and a well marked linea nasalia from the alæ nasi to the angle of the mouth. There is an *intolerance* of *milk;* is unable to take it in any form. It is vomited in large curds as soon as taken, and is then followed by weakness and drowsiness.

Violent, sudden, forcible *vomiting* of frothy, curdled milk and frothy, cheesy material.

It should be remembered in the indigestion of teething children, especially during hot weather and during the period of dentition; in *cholera infantum*, when the stools are green and slimy; and in the spasms of children. The thumbs are clenched, the face is red, the eyes are turned down, jaws locked, the pulse is small, hard, quick, and there is a cold, clammy perspiration and an absence of thirst.

The child is prostrated and drowsy, following the stool, the vomiting and the spasm.

Compare.—*Antimonium crudum*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Arsenicum album.*

AGARICIN.

Description.—Agaricin or Agaric acid is obtained from the fungus *Boletus laricis* (White Agaric) and is a white crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—Trituration, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The pure Agaricin may be given, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *chorea*, when a $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain is given every two hours, or every hour in severe cases.

In the sweats of *phthisis*, it is of the greatest service, when $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain should be given before retiring. The dose may be repeated once or twice during the night.

It is useful in dilatation of the *heart*, when complicated with pulmonary emphysema, fatty degeneration, and weakened heart action from acute diseases and old age, when attended with profuse perspiration and arythmia.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Common Names*, Bug Agaric, Fly Agaric. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh young fungi. Dilutions from the tincture. It contains the alkaloid *Muscarine.* **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1–2 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a state of intoxication that is characterized at first by vertigo, later by delirium. There are neuralgic pains which are compared to cold needles being thrust through the parts. The motor nerves show involvement by tremors, choreiform movements, and convulsions of the epileptiform type. The gait is un-

steady, there is paralytic weakness of the sphincter and a dribbling of the urine. There are violent stitching pains in the spinal column, together with sensitiveness at various points. The mucous membranes are coated with a yellow mucus. The skin shows an eruption of the lichen type, the liver is enlarged and the urine contains an excess of the phosphates.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *chorea* and *epilepsy*, *spinal irritation*, typhoid fever, and in various diseases of the spinal nerves that are characterized by more or less twitching of the muscles and sharp pains. The patient is frequently light complexioned, aged, with a sluggish circulation, or a drunkard with gastric disturbances and headaches. In chorea it is indicated when there is twitching and nictitation of the eyelids and spasmodic movements of the single muscles, and a dancing of the whole body. The involuntary movements cease while the patient is asleep; the symptoms are worse during thunder-storms.

It is of service also in ataxic *typhoid*, when there is tremor, restlessness and a constant desire to get out of bed. In spinal hyperæmia it is of service when there is lameness and formication in the lower limbs, with tingling, pricking sensations in all the limbs, violent pains in the back, worse when there are drawing pains in the back of the head, stiffness and soreness of the nape of the neck and spine, and violent pains all along the spine. There is dyspnœa, angina pectoris, and cardiac pains, which are increased while walking; great precordial anguish with pains extending to the left arm, neck, and nape of the neck. In disease of the *heart*, it is of service when there is dilatation with emphysema of the lungs, and in feeble heart action attending acute infectious diseases, as typhoid fever and pneumonia; also in the arythmia of elderly people when there is profuse sweating.

In *delirium tremens*, it is frequently of service when there is enlargement of the liver and spleen. In *chilblains*, it is of the greatest service, and is the first remedy to be thought of.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga*, *Cannabis Indica*, *Hyoscyamus* and *Opium*.

AGNUS CASTUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Verbenaceæ. *Common Name*, Chaste tree. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh ripe berries. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1–10 drops. Dilutions as usual.

Physiological Action.—This agent exerts a depressing influence upon the sexual organs of both the male and female, even to complete extinction of the virility, with a corresponding loss of nervous energy.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in the case of those who are prematurely old, especially those who are suffering from sexual abuse. They are melancholy and annoyed by frequent losses of spermatic fluid, mental distraction, and apathy. The mental powers are weakened so that he cannot reason, cannot remember, and has to go over his task several times to appreciate the meaning. *Impotency* in those who are suffering from indiscretions. The genitals are relaxed, flaccid, and cold. There is no sexual desire. This condition may follow repeated attacks of gonorrhœa.

It should be compared with medorrhinum in the effects of suppressed gonorrhœa.

In the female it is to be remembered when there is present a relaxed condition of the genital organs with a transparent *leucorrhœa*. Also when there is a deficient secretion of milk. Many of these patients are sad, and fear the approaching death.

Compare.—*Phosph. acid*, *Selenium*.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Simarubaceæ. *Common Name*, Tree of Heaven. *Habitat*, Native of China, grows in

Europe and United States. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from equal parts of the fresh shoots, leaves, blossoms and the young bark. The dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given, from 5 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces nausea with vertigo and headache. It also acts as a purge; and causes pain in the neck and limbs, with prostration, numbness and tingling. Both the respirations and the pulse rate are reduced; the blood is disorganized, so that the skin and mucous surfaces present a livid, purple appearance; the face is dark, and death results from an arrest of the respiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in low adynamic states, such as are met with in cases of malignant *scarlet fever*, when the skin presents a livid or purplish appearance, or the eruption has a dusky, carmine appearance; the fever is high, the pulse small and very rapid, with thirst, delirium and coma.

There is photophobia, the eyes are suffused and the pupils dilated (with a bloody discharge). There is inflammation of the tissues of the neck, which is tender to the touch.

The structures within the throat are œdematous and of a purple or livid color, as is seen in diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat.

It is of service in *dysentery* when the passages are composed mostly of bloody material and mucus, with but little fæcal matter. In these complaints there may be sordes upon the teeth, while the tongue has either a white coating or is dry, brown and parched.

Compare.—*Ammonium carbonicum*, *Muriatic acid*, *Lachesis*, *Baptisia.*

ALETRIS FARINOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Hæmodoraceæ. *Common Name*, Star Grass. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh bulb. The dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an emetic, cathartic, tonic and narcotic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the cases of anæmic and *chlorotic girls* and women who suffer from *uterine atony*. They are tired all the time; there is prolapsus, endometritis, leucorrhœa, with sterility or a tendency to abortion. "The China of the uterine system."

The menses are premature, profuse, and are attended with labor-like pains.

Compare.— *Viburnum opulus*, *Mitchella*, *Ferrum et Strychnia citras.*

ALLIUM CEPA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Onion. *Habitat*, Found in all parts of the world. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is made from the fresh, red bulb. The dilutions are prepared from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be taken from 5 drops to ℥ii.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the conjunctiva, causing bland lachrymation; upon the mucous membrane of the nose, giving rise to an acrid coryza, and upon the larynx and trachea, producing a catarrhal condition.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in an acute *coryza*, with an acrid nasal discharge, which is worse in the warm room and towards evening, and is relieved while in the open air; also in acute conjunctivitis with a bland lachrymation.

It is of service in cases of *hay-fever* when there is a profuse, watery flow from the nose and eyes, with much itching of the nose, conjunctiva and naso-pharynx, and nasal obstruction, headache, and disturbance of sleep and appetite.

The catarrhal process may extend to the larynx and trachea; there is a rough, dry, hoarse *cough*, dependent upon a tickling in the larynx The cough is so severe and distressing that the

patient supports the larynx; it seems as though the cough would tear it, while tears are brought to the eyes.

There is a profuse, acrid coryza dripping from the nose and excoriating the upper lip, which becomes red and sensitive. This is ameliorated in the open air and aggravated in a close, warm room.

Compare.—*Euphrasia*, *Kali iodidum.*

ALLIUM SATIVUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Garlic. *Habitat*, Sicily, and is cultivated in all parts of the world. It contains a volatile oil, on which its quality depends. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh bulbs, and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The Mother tincture may be taken from 5 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, diuretic and expectorant, its medicinal effect being due to the absorption of the volatile oil.

THERAPEUTICS.

The remedy is of service in cases of *catarrhal affections* of the lungs, when there is constant rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes; also in cases of hæmoptysis, when the garlic should be eaten in quantities of a drachm or more during the day.

ALNUS RUBRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Betulaceæ. *Synonym*, Alnus Serrulata. *Common Names*, American Alder, Tag Alder. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent-emetic, and alterative; exerting a tonic action upon the mucous surfaces, and assisting digestion.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of so-called "Scrofula" when there is *glandular enlargement*, the skin being in an unhealthy condition simulating eczema in the pustular stage. There is indigestion with a lack of gastric and intestinal secretions, and as a result marasmus, for which it has been employed. In the adult it is of service when there are deficient secretions and the patient presents the cachexia that is characteristic of the remedy.

ALOE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Synonym*, Aloe socotrina. *Common Name*, Aloes. *Habitat*, Southern and Eastern Africa. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The Mother tincture is made from the pulverized inspissated juice, and the dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Aloe Purificata. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from 5 drops to 1 drachm. *U. S. P.*, Aloe Purificata, gr. j–v.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the secretions of the gastro-intestinal tract, and of the liver. It causes soft, dark colored evacuations from the bowels, that are attended with griping. If the drug is continued for some time the blood vessels of the pelvic viscera are distended and hæmorrhages result.

It causes renal congestion, a diminution in the quantity of the urine, albuminuria and irritation of the bladder. It is an emmenagogue and stimulates the menstrual function.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa;* this may be an early morning diarrhœa, or chronic in character. The stool may be yellow, watery, and jelly-like, or windy. It is attended with more or less cramping and griping pains across the lower abdomen, with tenesmus and extreme prostration following the stools. The desire for stool cannot be postponed one moment, otherwise the linen is soiled. There is a sense of insecurity of the sphincter ani. The rectum feels as if full of fluid.

In other cases there is an involuntary passage of formed stools.

In cases where the stools are dysenteric in character they are frequent, painful, and attended with burning in the rectum, and tenesmus.

There is congestion of the hæmorrhoidal veins, and *hæmorrhoids* which bleed profusely. They are sore, tender, purple, and protrude like a bunch of grapes, and are attended with tenesmus and itching. The distress from them is relieved by the application of cold water.

In the atonic forms of jaundice that attend bilious states, it is indicated when the tongue is coated, the breath foul, and there is a sensation of fulness and heaviness in the hepatic region. At times there are stitching pains in the hepatic region, with a sensation of soreness in the whole abdominal cavity, so that a misstep causes distress. This distress is relieved temporarily by the escape of flatus which is hot and offensive.

Cases of *menorrhagia* are benefitted by it, the menses appear too early, there is a sense of weight and heaviness in the pelvis, and pressing downward toward the rectum. These may be severe. It is also of service in *uterine hæmorrhages* at the climacteric period. They are prostrating and exhausting, and are attended with labor-like pains in the back and groins, that may extend to the legs. The patient is of the relaxed, lymphatic type. It should be studied in case of leucorrhœa which consists of mucus and blood, when there is severe backache, and prolapsus of the uterus.

There is a *headache* which is of bilious character; the distress is confined to the forehead, and is described as of a dull, heavy nature. The subject is incapacitated for mental labor. It is made worse from heat, and is ameliorated by cold applications to the head; it may alternate with diarrhœa.

There is relief from the application of cold water to the hæmorrhoids and in cases of headache; also during cold weather, and from a discharge of flatus and stool. There is aggravation from hot, dry weather.

Compare.—*Podophyllum*, *Nux vomica*, *Gamboge*, *Ammonium muriaticum*.

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Common Names*, Bitter bark, Native Quinine of Australia. *Habitat*, Australia. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from the bark and the dilutions from the tincture. The bark contains *alstonine*, *porphyrine*, and *alstonidine*. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, The tincture is given from 10 to 60 drops. The bark may be administered in capsules from 2 to 5 grains.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *malarial cachexia*, and the resulting gastro-intestinal disorders. The skin is dirty, sallow, and tawny; the tongue dirty and pasty; the urine is cloudy and the cases present periods of exacerbation and remission.

Compare.—*Natrum mur.*

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Synonym*, Echites scholaris. *Common Name*, Dita bark. *Habitat*, India, and obtained mostly from the Philippines. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the dried bark, and dilutions. The alkaloids *ditamine* and *ditaine* are obtained from the bark. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be taken up to 1 fluid ounce; the fluid extract, 1 to 4 fluid drachms.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of malaria with *debility*, when there is a sensation of great weakness and sinking in the region of the stomach and of the abdomen; also in cases of dysentery and *diarrhœa*, when there is violent purging, such as is seen in camp diarrhœa and in diarrhœa resulting from impure water and malaria.

ALUMEN.

Description.—*Common Names*, Alum, Potash alum. It is a colorless salt composed of transparent, crystalline masses

and having an acid, sweetish taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The crystals are triturated with sugar of milk. The 2x dilution may be prepared by dissolving alum in water 1–100. Higher dilutions are made from the 2x with water to the 3, and after this with alcohol. *U. S. P.*, Alumen, Alumen exsiccatum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Alumen and Alumen exsiccatum, gr. x–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent and coagulates the albumen, producing local contractions and indurations. It diminishes the secretions and produces constipation. Large doses may produce nausea, vomiting, and gastric and abdominal pains.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the aged who suffer from extreme *constipation* and a general muscular weakness, which may be paralytic in character.

In enlarged and indurated tonsils it should be studied when there is a tendency to repeated acute catarrhal conditions. "Every cold settles in the throat." There is aphonia with burning pains that extend down the œsophagus.

In constipation where the stool resembles marbles the rectum appears powerless to expel its contents. Following the passage there is aching and smarting in the anus.

In the hæmorrhages of typhoid fever it has been employed.

It assists the healing of ulcers that are surrounded by an indurated base, and relieves glandular induration.

This tendency to induration is observed in the mammary gland and in the neck of the uterus. There is a burning pain on the vertex, and chronic gonorrhœal discharge with aphthous patches of the vagina.

Compare.—*Opium*, *Conium*, *Carbo animalis.*

ALUMINA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Aluminum hydroxide. It is a light amorphous powder, white, insoluble both in water and alcohol. It is prepared by adding Potassium carbonate in

solution to a solution of Alum. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Alumini hydras. **Dosage.**—The pure substance is given in doses, gr. iij-xx, in powder or mixture.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces profound prostration, diminishes the secretion, and as a result there is constipation and inactivity of the bowels, and congestion and dryness of the mucous surface. The nervous system is affected as indicated by the extreme prostration, with numbness of the parts.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are prematurely old, and suffer from debility; also in the aged who take cold easily. The patient is tired and faint and must lie down. In the majority of cases when this remedy is indicated there is a condition of *constipation* present. The stool is hard, dry and knotty, and the rectum is sore, dry, inflamed and bleeding, as is seen in nursing children. There may be no desire for stool, or the rectum is so inactive that even soft stools require great straining.

It is indicated in *pharyngitis* when there is great dryness of the throat, with a constant attempt to clear it; or there is a continual dry, hacking cough, which is the result of catarrh of the pharynx. The female suffers from a profuse leucorrhœa, which is acrid, transparent and burns the genitals, and extends down the limbs to the feet during the day. The menses are early, scanty, pale, of short duration, and are followed by great prostration.

It has proven curative in *locomotor ataxia.* The lower extremities appear heavy, can scarcely drag them, and he staggers when walking; cannot walk except when the eyes are open and during the daytime. There is a craving for starch, chalk, charcoal and indigestible foods. The patient is better in the open air and from washing in cold water, and is worse from potatoes and starches and from living in a warm room.

Compare.—*Plumbum*, *Opium*, *Secale cornutum.*

ALUMINUM CHLORIDUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Aluminum chloride. It is a colorless salt prepared by dissolving Aluminum hydrate in Hydrochloric acid and evaporating. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Triturations 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the fulgurant pains of *locomotor ataxia*. It should be given well diluted after the meals.

Compare.—*Argentum nitricum.*

AMBRA GRISEA.

Description.—Ambergris is an odorous waxy material of an ashy-gray color and is found in the intestines and among the excreta of the sperm whale. **Preparations.**—The genuine Ambergris is triturated with sugar of milk to the 6x and the dilutions are prepared from this. **Dosage.**—The triturations and dilutions may be given as usual. The dose is from 5 to 20 grains in substance.

Physiological Action.—This agent is antispasmodic, and acts as a stimulant to the vasculatory and nervous system, and produces a state similar to hysteria.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered in cases of lean, delicate, sickly looking persons, who take cold easily. This may be a child or a young girl who is excitable, nervous and weak; or it may be an old person whose nerves are "worn out," and who is troubled with nervous vertigo, obstinate constipation, and who must do everything in a hurry as time passes too slowly.

There is a *cough* which is nervous and spasmodic in character. It is attended with hoarseness, is worse in the presence of company, or from talking or reading, and is attended with a feeling of obstruction of the chest.

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There is a discharge of blood during the menstrual interval, from any slight provocation, as a long walk, or the passage of a hard stool. The menses are apt to be early, between the periods there is a bluish leucorrhœa with itching of the pudendum, soreness and swelling.

The sleep is disturbed and restless, business cares and anxious dreams disturb him, and he must get up.

Pruritus vulvæ with itching and soreness which is most pronounced about the genitals, and may lead to nymphomania, disturbed sleep, and there is numbness of the skin.

Constipation with frequent ineffectual urging to stool; and the presence of a second person in the room is unbearable during stool.

Compare.—*Sumbul*, *Castoreum*, *Asafœtida*.

AMBROSIA ARTEMISIÆFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Names*, Ragweed, Hayweed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh leaves and flowers. The dilutions are run up from the tincture. The Ambrosia artemisiæfolia contains an essential oil which is not found in the related species Ambrosia trifida. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This remedy produces symptoms that are very similar to hay fever.

THERAPEUTICS.

It has been employed in cases of *hay fever* and *whooping cough*. There is a "stuffed up" feeling of the nose, head, and chest, with a wheezing cough, and pain in the chest. The nose is red and swollen, with a profuse, watery discharge, or a stiff and dry feeling. There may be nosebleed.

Compare.—*Arsenicum iod.*, *Naphthalin*.

AMMONIACUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Gum Ammoniac. *Habitat*, the plant *Dorema Am-*

moniacum is found in Persia. **Preparations.**—The pure gum-resin in tears which exude from the stem is triturated with sugar of milk. Dilutions are prepared from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Of the gum-resin, gr. x–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, antispasmodic, and expectorant. If taken in large quantities, it produces colic, vomiting and purging, and an eruption upon the skin.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the chronic *bronchitis* of the feeble and the aged, that is attended with profuse formation within the tubes, with difficulty in raising it. The throat is dry, and the breathing difficult.

It is also of service in cases of catarrhal *headaches*, dependent upon closure of the frontal sinuses.

Compare.—*Senega, Balsam Peru, Copaiba, Tartar emetic.*

AMMONIUM BENZOICUM.

Description.—Benzoate of Ammonia comes in minute, white, glistening, four-sided laminæ, having a bitter, saline taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The pure Benzoate of ammonia is triturated with sugar of milk and the dilutions are prepared from the trituration. *U. S. P.*, Ammonii Benzoas. **Dosage.**—The substance is given from 10 to 60 grains.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild diuretic, somewhat stimulating. Forms hippuric acid, and decreases the amount of urea.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the urinary incontinence of the aged, with *cystic irritation;* the urine is scanty, pungent, of a dark red color, and there is a thick deposit. Cases of gout require it when there are deposits in the joints and the urine presents the characteristic features.

There is pain in the renal region, and sensation of internal soreness. In albuminuria it is indicated by the same general symptoms.

Compare.—*Benzoic acid.*

AMMONIUM BROMATUM.

Description.—Ammonium bromide is in colorless prismatic crystals, or in a crystalline powder, and has a saline taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The pure chemical is triturated with sugar of milk. The dilutions are prepared from the 6x trituration. *U. S. P.*, Ammonii bromidum. **Dosage.**—The substance, from 1 to 30 grains, well diluted with water.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in headaches that are dependent upon cerebral congestion. There is a sensation as of a band tied about the head, which presses hardest just above the ears.

It should be remembered in cases of *epilepsy* when the prominent symptom is the intense cerebral congestion, also in cerebro-spinal meningitis during the congestive stages.

It is frequently the remedy required in cases of laryngeal, pharyngeal irritation and catarrh when they are attended with a deep, spasmodic *cough* that is very severe. The cough returns at short intervals, and may be almost continuous for hours, especially while lying down. There is a sensation of tickling, heat and burning in the parts. It should also be remembered in the acute attacks of chronic *bronchitis*, when there is rattling in the chest, with a difficult and painful expectoration. The pain in the chest is relieved by pressure.

It is of service in cases of *pharyngitis* when there is burning of the parts and thick, white, frothy or stringy mucus.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Œnanthe crocata.*

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.

Description.—Carbonate of Ammonia comes in white, hard, translucent masses, and has a saline taste and the odor of ammonia, and for the latter reason is used in smelling salts. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.:*—The mother tincture is prepared by dissolving the pure chemical in nine parts by weight of distilled water. Dilutions from the tincture. Triturations by triturating the chemical with sugar of milk. *U. S. P.*, Amonii

carbonas and Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **Dosage.**—Dose of substance, gr. iij–x; for children, gr. ¼–ij. The spiritus, from 30 drops to a fluid-drachm.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, diaphoretic and expectorant. When taken into the system it enters the blood and increases its alkalinity, diminishes its tendency to coagulation and lessens its oxygen carrying power.

When the vapor is inhaled it causes great irritation of the respiratory passages, which may result in spasmodic closure of the glottis and suffocation. Small doses increase the flow of the gastric juices if taken before meals, while it neutralizes them if taken after. A toxic dose gives rise to a violent inflammation of the mouth, fauces, œsophagus and stomach. Post mortem examination in cases where death has resulted from it shows gastro-intestinal inflammation. The motor centers of the spinal cord are stimulated, and through the stimulation of the heart there is an accelerated pulse rate and an increase of the arterial tension.

The respirations are increased in frequency. It is eliminated chiefly by the kidneys.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in the subacute and chronic ailments of the air passages in those of a lymphatic temperament with lax fibres and lowered vitality, those who show a tendency to fainting and collapse and must have their smelling bottle. The pulse is feeble, the superficial circulation is labored, and the patient is restless and suffers from insomnia.

It is of service in cases of *nasal catarrh* in which the nose is stopped up and he wakens gasping for breath. The coryza may be excoriating, and burns the throat as it passes down. It should be remembered in the "snuffles" of children when these symptoms are present. Where these conditions appear during the winter there may be a feeling of a lump in the throat; there is a dry cough, which is worse at night and may threaten suffocation, and rawness behind the sternum.

In *hydrothorax* it is of service when there is a sensation of burning in the chest with forcible palpitation of the heart, ex-

treme præcordial distress, asthmatic breathing, and syncope upon attempting to move.

It should be thought of in cases of malignant *scarlet fever* when the rash is of the miliary variety, the tonsils of a dark red or livid color, or gangrenous. There is great fetor, the neck is much swollen and there is a great collection of exceedingly sticky saliva. The tongue is painful, owing to vesicles upon it. The patient lies in a profound stupor; the breathing is stertorous, and the vitality is greatly weakened.

Compare. — *Antimonium tartaricum*, *Muriatic acid*, *Rhus toxicodendron.*

AMMONIUM CAUSTICUM.

Description. — *Synonym*, Aqua Ammoniæ. *Common Name*, Ammonia water. This is an aqueous solution of Ammonia, which may be prepared by heating a mixture of equal parts of Ammonium chloride and fresh burnt lime. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is the aqueous solution containing 10 per cent., by weight, of the Ammonia gas. Dilutions are run up from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Aqua Ammoniæ, Aqua Ammoniæ Fortior. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture ♏ v–ʒs, well diluted. Aqua Ammoniæ ♏ v–ʒss., well diluted.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is indication of *heart failure* that is dependent upon hæmorrhages, thrombosis, and snake bites. In œdema of the mucous membranes it is of service; also in cases of membraneous croup and diphtheria. The respiratory tract shows a catarrhal condition with difficult respiration.

Compare.—*Crotalus horridus*, *Lachesis*, *China*, *Phosphorus.*

AMMONIUM IODATUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Ammonii iodidum. *Common name*, Iodide of Ammonium. A whitish, deliquescent salt, granular, or in crystals, which readily turns yellow. **Prepara-**

tions.—*Homœo.*, The pure Iodide of Ammonium is triturated with sugar of milk. Dilutions are made from the trituration. *U. S. P.*, Ammonii Iodidum. **Dosage.**—The substance is given in doses, gr. ij–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *laryngitis*, *bronchitis* and croupous bronchitis, when Iodine has not relieved it, although apparently indicated; also in cases of localized, dull headache, in those suffering from syphilis, or scrofulous conditions, when the pulse is slow and feeble, and there is dizziness, unsteady gait, and great difficulty in controlling voluntary movements.

Also in persistent *headaches* in young, full-fed people, who are confined in close rooms, and in which the face presents a stupid, heavy appearance. It is to be remembered in *Menier's disease*, as indicated by the tinnitus aurium, vertigo, hardness of hearing, unsteady gait, with a feeble, sluggish circulation, and especially if there is a history of syphilis.

Compare.—*Mercurius*, *Natrum iodide.*

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Chloride of Ammonia. It comes in white masses of fibro-crystalline texture. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture is to be prepared by dissolving pure Chloride of Ammonia in distilled water. The dilutions are run up from the tincture. The pure chemical is triturated with sugar of milk to make the triturations. *U. S. P.*, Ammonii chloridum. **Dosage.**—The substance is given, gr. j–xx.

Physiological Action. — This agent in physiological doses increases the secretions of the gastro-intestinal tract so that the tongue is coated. There is anorexia, disturbed digestion, vomiting, and diarrhœa. As a result the solid constituents of the blood are diminished, the secretions of the mucous surfaces are augmented. It is eliminated by the skin, kidneys, and bronchial mucous membrane.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is adapted to those who are fat and sluggish, and who have small, thin legs. They are prone to suffer from catarrhal conditions, and as a result it is indicated in cases of *coryza* that is watery and acrid and corrodes the lips. There is sneezing and crawling in the throat, with extreme soreness and tenderness of the nose, and loss of smell.

This condition has a tendency to extend downward to the larynx and bronchial tubes, giving rise to *bronchial catarrh*, when the cough may be either dry or hacking, and attended with stitching pains and profuse expectoration with great rattling in the chest. The latter is frequently observed in the aged. In all forms of chest complaints there is usually a sensation of coldness between the scapulæ. When the catarrhal process is confined to the larynx, it is indicated by aphonia, hoarseness, and rawness and burning in the larynx.

It relieves cases of *constipation* and *hæmorrhoids*. In constipation the stools are hard and crumble at the verge of the anus, and require great effort to expel them. They vary in color, no two stools being alike, and they are accompanied by much flatus. The hæmorrhoids are sore and smarting, and are attended with burning and stinging in the rectum for hours following the stool. During the menses there is vomiting and diarrhœa, with neuralgic pains that extend to the feet. The flow is more profuse at night and while lying down. There is frequently a *leucorrhœa* which has the appearance of the white of an egg. It is preceded by griping pains in the region of the navel, and at times is of a brown, slimy appearance.

There are nervous and other derangements of the extremities that demand it. In the forearms there is a sensation as though they had gone to sleep; while in the lower extremities there is a sensation as though the hamstring muscles were too short. It has relieved bromidrosis when the patient was of the type demanding the remedy.

Compare.—*Senega*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Causticum*, *Hepar sulph.*

AMMONIUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Ammonii Phosphas. *Common Name*, Phosphate of Ammonia. It forms large, colorless, transparent crystals, having a cooling, saline taste. **Preparations.**—The pure chemical is triturated with sugar of milk. The dilutions are prepared from the trituration. **Dosage.**—The dosage of the substance is gr. x–xxx in water.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *gout*, when there are nodosities and deformities of the joints; also cases of arthritis deformans and rheumatism. It has relieved chronic bronchitis in gouty subjects.

AMMONIUM PICRICUM.

Description. — *Synonym*, Ammonii Picras. *Common Names*, Picrate of Ammonia, Carbozolate of Ammonia. It is in the form of lemon or orange-colored acicular crystals of intensely bitter taste. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Gr. ⅛–½, administered in pills or capsules.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of malaria, *neuralgia*, and bilious *headache*, when the pain is confined to the right side of the head and to the occiput. There is vertigo when rising, with irregular menstruation, flatulence, and a tendency to leanness.

It is of service in whooping cough, when the attacks are severe.

Compare. — *Nat. mur.*, *Chin. ars.*, *Drosera*, *Naphthalin.*

AMMONIUM VALERIANICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Ammonii Valerianas. Valerianate of Ammonia. It is in white four-sided plates and has the odor of Valerianic acid. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The

pure chemical is triturated with sugar of milk and the dilutions are prepared from the 6x trituration. *U. S. P.*, Ammonias Valeras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuralgic headaches* and prosopalgia when the pain is unsupportable. The face is cold and pale, the extremities are cold, and there is great nervous erethism. When the neuralgic condition is attended with congestion of the head, study the Bromide of Ammonia; when the liver is the starting point, study Muriate of Ammonia; but when the cranial nerves suffer most, study Valerianate of Ammonia.

It should be remembered in cases of *insomnia* that are the result of emotional excitement, hysterical conditions, or an indulgence in green tea and coffee.

It is of service in enuresis of nervous, hysterical children, especially girls.

It should be studied in functional disturbance of the *heart* in nervous, hysterical subjects. There may be violent neuralgic pains of the heart and other viscera. It relieves tachycardia, and the irritability of the heart, with vulvar lesion when the compensation is full.

Compare.—*Zinc valerianate*, *Ignatia*, *Moschus.*

AMYGDALUS PERSICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Synonym*, Persica vulgaris. *Common Name*, Peach tree. *Habitat*, Persia, but is cultivated on all continents. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh flowers. An infusion from the leaves has also been used. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1–5 drops. Infusion, 1 drachm to 1 fluid ounce.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered in cases of morning sickness, in the gastric irritation of children, and in cases of hæmorrhage from the bladder. It is useful in *gastritis* when

there is vomiting and extreme irritability of the stomach; also in cases of cholera infantum, diarrhœa and dysentery, and dyspepsia when there is gastralgia and nausea. There is gastric and abdominal tenderness, the tongue is elongated and painted, the tips and edges are reddened, the papillæ are prominent and there is constant nausea and vomiting. It has been employed in irritability of the bladder and urethra, in cases of ischuria and hæmaturia.

AMYL NITRIS.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Amyl-nitrous ether, Amyl nitrite. It is a clear, pale-yellow liquid containing about 80 per cent. of Amyl nitrite. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is prepared by diluting 1 part of Amyl nitrite with 99 parts alcohol. Dilutions are run up from this. *U. S. P.*, Amyl nitris. **Dosage.**—Amyl nitris, ♏ ¼-j in alcohol.

Physiological Action.—This agent is prompt in its action, and produces headache, vertigo, confusion, and relaxation of the voluntary and involuntary muscles; and as a result there is a loss of co-ordination, flushed face, fulness of the head, and roaring in the ears, and dilatation of the arteries. At first the heart is increased in force and rapidity, while later it becomes weak, and the blood is venous in character. The respirations are slowed.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is used by olfaction in the relief of Chloroform asphyxia and in angina *asphyxia* when accompanied by high arterial tension; also in epilepsy, tetanus, and the convulsions of strychnine poisoning, It is of some service for temporary relief in whooping cough, laryngismus stridulus, and asthma in adults; but it should not be given to young children.

It may be occasionally administered to relieve the high tention in interstitial nephritis, but it is inferior to Glonoin in these cases. For the flushes of heat that appear at the climacteric period it is often of service, as in chronic blushing.

Compare.—*Glonoin.*

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Synonym*, Semecarpus Anacardium. *Common Name*, Marking Nut. *Habitat*, West Indies. A brown-black oil is derived from the mesocarp of the fruit. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the seed. The caustic fluid contained in the seed and usually found dried is triturated with sugar of milk. The dilutions are made from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ j–x. Triturations from 3x up in usual size doses.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally produces redness, tumefaction, inflammation, and blisters of the skin. Internally, it produces gastric distress, with intestinal derangement, which is followed by mental stupor and paresis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of mental derangement, the result of over-use of the mind, and in cases of *brain-fag*. In many of these cases there is a sensation as though there was a band about the part, or there is a sensation as if a plug was penetrating the parts. It should be remembered in mental derangement with loss of memory, when everything appears as if but a dream. He is confused and unfit for business; thinks he has two wills, one commanding him to do what the other forbids.

When he is walking, is anxious, as if some one was pursuing him; suspects everything around him. He is disposed to be malicious and seems bent upon wickedness, and has a desire to curse and swear.

It relieves a most violent form of *gastralgia*, from which the patient finds relief by eating, and while the stomach is full, but it returns as the stomach becomes empty, and remains till more food is partaken of. At times there is a faint feeling in the stomach which comes when it is empty and is relieved by eating.

There is a great desire for stool, but with the effort the desire passes away without any evacuation. The rectum is powerless, as if paralyzed, with a sensation as if it were plugged.

Headache is also relieved by eating, and when lying down.

Compare. — *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Cypripedium*, *Nux vomica.*

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Primulaceæ. *Common Name*, Scarlet Pimpernel. *Habitat*, Europe, but has been naturalized in America. **Preparation.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh plant. The dilutions are made from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Dose of tincture, ♏ j–v. Dilutions.

Physiological Action. — This agent produces bodily pain, persistent "sick headache," and inflames the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and produces eructations; it also causes mania characterized by great hilarity.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed as an antidote to poisons and to prevent injurious effects from the bites of rabid animals.

It is useful in *headache* when it is confined to the supra-orbital ridges and is attended with rumbling in the bowels and eructation.

In diseases of the *skin* it is of service when there is great itching of the fingers and palms of the hands, which are covered with a raw eczema-like eruption.

Compare.—*Echinacea.*

ANANTHERUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Synonyms*, Anantherum muricatum, Vetiver. *Habitat*, East Indies. **Preparations.**—The tincture is prepared from the dried root. The dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ j–v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in various unhealthy conditions of the skin, as abscesses, ulcers, herpes, pruritus, with a tendency to suppuration. Also in cases of cystitis, in which there is constant urging to urinate. The urine is thick and turbid, due to mucus.

Compare.—*Hepar sulphuris*, *Lappa*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*, *Echinacea*.

ANHALONIUM.

Description.—Alkaloid obtained from the Anhalonium Lewinii (Mescale button), a cactus growing in Mexico. It is a white chrystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform. **Preparations.** — Triturations. **Dosage.** — Triturations, 2x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of neurasthenia, delirium, hallucination, and megrim. With the *headache* there is disturbed vision, and brilliant colored objects are seen; there is loss of the conception of time. There is aggravation from closing the eyes, and on moving them, and relief is obtained from lying down.

Compare.—*Stramonium*, *Kali phos.*, *Gels.*, *Cannab. Ind.*, *Belladonna*.

ANTIMONIUM ARSENICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Antimonium Arsenitum, Arsenite of Antimony. A white amorphous powder prepared by adding a soluble salt of antimony to a solution of potassium arsenite. **Preparation.**—The pure salt is triturated with sugar of milk. Dilutions from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of extreme *dyspnœa*, and *emphysema* in those who are weak and prostrated. This is

frequently observed during pleurisy and pericarditis when attended with effusion. There is a cough and the patient is worse after eating, and while lying down.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Sulphur.*

ANTIMONIUM CHLORIDUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Antimonii trichloridum, Butter of Antimony. It is a white powder, which, when exposed to the air, becomes yellowish. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *ulcers* and abrasions of the mucous membranes that simulate cancer. The skin is cold and clammy and there is pronounced prostration.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

Description. — *Common Names*, Stibnite, Sulphide of Antimony. A natural mineral found in parts of Europe and the United States. It is of a dark gray color, somewhat iridescent and of a metallic lustre. **Preparations.**—The carefully selected mineral is triturated with sugar of milk. Dilutions are made from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Antimonii sulphidum, gr. x–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes, especially of the digestive tract. The mucous surface is covered with mucus, and as a result digestion is slowed and fermentation of the food results; there is flatulence and alternate diarrhœa and constipation. The secretions from the bowels are of a foul odor, and contain large amounts of mucus. There is an excess of mucus in the pharynx and bronchi. The skin is easily irritated, and pimples, pustular eruptions and callosities form upon it. The tongue is coated white, and there is mental despondency.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a derangement of the digestive organs, a thick white coating upon the tongue, and a marked mental irritability and fretfulness. The eructations have the taste of the food taken some time before.

It should be remembered in cases of *gastric disturbances* of various forms when the digestion is slow. There is fermentation, nausea, and vomiting, the bowels are loose, and the stools are lumpy.

In *cholera infantum* it is indicated when there is nausea and a cutting colic. The stools are yellow and very offensive, the anus is excoriated; the child is fretful and peevish, cannot bear to be looked at or spoken to, the face is hot, and the pulse irregular.

This is the first remedy to study where the *diarrhœa* is induced or aggravated by acids, sour wines, over-heating, or cold bathing.

It should be remembered in the alternate diarrhœa and *constipation* of old people. Should the constipation be the predominating feature it is attended with excessive flatulence, and the stool is white and lumpy. In cases of mucous colitis this remedy is of service when there is an excess of mucus in the stools and the gastric and mental symptoms accord.

The *skin* presents certain features which are characteristic and nearly always attended with indigestion. There are horny excrescences, thick, hard scales and callosities and corns on the soles of the feet close to the toes. These spots become inflamed and very sensitive.

It relieves the cutaneous disorders observed in the aged, as corns, horny excrescences, and fistulous ulcers. Also cases of urticaria attended with red areolar patches, which come and go. The patient is hot and thirsty, and the disorder appears to be dependent upon the eating too freely of meat, or from over-eating.

The nostrils and labial commissure become sore, cracked, and crusty. In connection with the callosities already mentioned the hands show horny warts, the nails grow in splits,

and horny growths appear under the nails, which are quite sensitive.

Cold bathing and river bathing are frequently followed by headache. There is also a sensitiveness to the heat, he cannot bear the heat of the sun, and is worse from exertion in the sun, from over-heating near the fire, and feels exhausted in warm weather. *Despondency* and melancholy are relieved by it when there is great sadness, the patient being irritable and suffering from headache and gastric derangements. Nervous, excitable, hysterical girls that are overcome by mellow lights, and as a result there is an outburst of affection, as is observed in the sick, and those who are suffering from the effects of disappointed affection.

Compare.—*Hydrastis Canadensis*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Ignatia*, *Phosphoric acid.*

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Sulphurated Antimony, Kermes Mineral. It is a reddish-brown amorphous powder, which is chiefly Antimony trisulphide with a very small but variable amount of Antimony trioxide. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Antimonium sulphuratum as alterative gr. 1–2 and as emetic gr. v–xx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic nasal and bronchial *catarrh.* There is loss of smell, with increased secretions from the nose, which is prone to bleed while washing the face. The pharynx and bronchi show increased secretions.

There is difficult respiration with irritation of the larynx and pressure and constriction of the bronchi.

Compare.—*Aurum*, *Kali bi.*, *Hepar sulph.*, *Sanguinaria*, *Argent. nit.*

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Antimonii et Potassii Tartras. *Common Name*, Tartar Emetic, Tartrated Antimony. It

comes in colorless, transparent rhombic crystals which become opaque on exposure to the air. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions, also solution ($\frac{1}{100}$). *U. S. P.*, Antimonii et Potassii Tartras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{4}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin produces a papular eruption, which becomes vesicular, then pustular with a central umbilication, while later desiccation takes place. When administered internally there is an increased flow of the saliva, the gastric and intestinal juices, with a degree of nausea. Large doses excite vomiting with diarrhœa, producing cramps and pain in the epigastric region. They depress the heart's action, render the ventricular contractions slower and weaker, and as a result the arterial tension is lowered.

Small doses increase the secretions of the bronchial mucous membrane, while large doses render the respiration irregular, and greatly increase the bronchial secretions. The temperature of the body is lowered. It depresses the spinal centers and muscular system, and paralyzes both the motor and sensory centers, diminishing reflex excitability.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are of a slow phlegmatic constitution, who are melancholy, bad humored, and despair of their recovery. It should be studied in those suffering from sub-acute *bronchitis* with cough, fine subcrepitant rales, hoarseness, and tenderness of the larynx, capillary bronchitis of the aged, and in infants during the stage of relaxation, when the secretions fill the bronchial tubes, but the patient lacks the power to expectorate. It is observed in cases of bronchitis when the heart's action is enfeebled, breathing is attended with loud rattling or wheezing in the chest, and the patient is cyanotic. Much the same group of symptoms is prominent in *broncho-pneumonia*, when there is difficult breathing, loud rales, enfeebled heart's action and cyanosis. It is of service in cases of small-pox, where it covers the symptoms at all periods of the case.

It should be remembered in cases of *gastro-enteritis* that are characterized by great anxiety, nausea, vomiting of a green, watery, frothy material that contains particles of food. Purging is frequently associated with the vomiting. The stools are profuse and watery, and indications of collapse are present. There is coldness of the surfaces, the hands and feet are like ice. It is indicated in *lumbago* when the pain is intense and the slightest move gives rise to retching and a cold, clammy sweat.

Compare.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Ferrum phos.*, *Kali sulphuricum*.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, English Chamomile. *Habitat*, Southern Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh plant. Dilutions made from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1–5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *coryza* with sneezing and lachrymation. The discharge from the nares is clear, like water. These symptoms are aggravated from confinement to a warm room; accompanying these conditions there is aching in the hepatic region, griping in the abdomen, with light colored stools and itching of the anus.

ANTHRACINUM.

Description.—Anthracin is the pus from the Anthrax, a malignant boil. **Preparations.**—The pus is triturated with sugar of milk to the 6x and dilutions run up from this. **Dosage.**—Not given in the lower triturations. Dilutions, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *carbuncles* and septic inflammation, in which there is decomposition going on. The sur-

rounding tissue is œdematous and indurated. The glands are inflamed and sensitive. The affected parts burn as though on fire. It has also been of service in erysipelas, the effects of insect bites, and in the ill effects of inhaling foul odors.

Compare.—*Lachesis*, *Crotalus*, *Arsenicum*, *Echinacea*.

ANTIPYRINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Antipyrine, Phenazone. It occurs in white chrystalline lamina or as prismatic crystals, and is obtained from phenylhydrazine by a complicated process. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations. **Dosage.**—Dose for adults of the pure substance is, gr. v–xx.

Physiological Action. — This agent, when applied locally (in 30 to 40 per cent. solution), is a most powerful hæmostatic and local anæsthetic. When taken internally it reduces the temperature, causes a copious perspiration, with a measle-like eruption, and at times urticaria, and occasionally bulla.

Small doses have but little effect on the circulation, while large doses weaken the heart and cause depression and collapse. The urea is diminished, the kidneys are congested, and the urine contains albumen. It prevents the formation of glycogen into sugar. The blood shows changes so that the patient becomes anæmic and debilitated. The nervous system shows changes. Large doses produce convulsions, paralysis, insensibility, and death due to failure of respiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *erythema* which appears first upon the arms, and extends to the legs; also in chronic urticaria of women, with great itching and bulbous eruptions. In these cases the intense itching has been a guiding indication.

It is employed in physiological doses in *ovarian neuralgia*, dysmenorrhœa with profuse menstruation, in nervous headaches when the pain is in paroxysms, in severe after-pains; also in spasmodic asthma, acute coryza, whooping cough, and laryngismus stridulus.

APHIS CHENOPODII GLAUCI.

Description.—*Common Name*, Plant-louse, found on the Chenopodium Glaucum. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live insects, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilution, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a severe pain at the lower angle of the left shoulder blade. There is a morning *diarrhœa*, with tenesmus and burning in the anus. The brain feels sore, as if moving about in the cranium.

APIS MELLIFICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Honey-bee. Apis mellifica is made from the whole live bee while Apis virus is made only from the poison sac and the sting. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the whole live bee, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ½ to 5 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, diaphoretic, and alterative. It stimulates the kidneys, and has an irritating influence upon the urinary tract. It produces congestion and a mild inflammation of the ovaries (left) and testicles, with a tendency to dropsy. There is eczema of the cellular tissue in all parts of the body, that is attended with redness, burning, and stinging pains. Upon the skin there develops urticarious inflammation, with a red and white areola; also vesicular eruptions with a bluish-red, hard base, or an œdematous or erysipelatous swelling. There is inflammation of the serous surfaces with dropsical effusions. Upon the mucous membranes there is catarrhal inflammation with a tendency to œdema.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a rapid *œdematous swelling* of a part that is attended with stinging pains, a

bruised sensation, burning and redness; also when there is serous effusion of an inflammatory origin. The patient is drowsy, thirstless, intolerant to heat, and is worse from 4 to 6 P. M.

It should be remembered in *mental derangements* when the patient is silly, jealous, laughing, fidgety, awkward and clumsy, drops things, in meningitis with effusion, the child lies in a stupor, gives a sudden shrill cry. There is twitching of the muscles of one side, while the other appears to be paralyzed. The urine is scanty, but there is no thirst. It controls *asthenopia* and *chemosis* from any cause, when attended with burning, shooting, stinging pains in the eyelids, and hot lachrymation. The eyelids are œdematous, with bag-like swelling under the eye, the lids feel stiff. It relieves glossitis, and inflammation of the buccal membranes, when they are swollen, red and œdematous. There are burning, stinging pains in the parts.

In the œdema that accompanies *laryngitis*, *pharyngitis*, *diphtheria*, and in the inflammation that attends scarlet fever, it is indicated when the throat is intensely red, dry, and glazed looking, and there are stinging, burning pains upon swallowing.

It is serviceable in acute *nephritis* when the urine is scanty and of a dark color. There is more or less ascites and dropsy, with soreness of the abdominal walls; while it is as frequently indicated in *cystitis* as other remedies. It is of service when there is *vesical tenesmus* with scanty and high colored urine, and pain in the region of the bladder. It frequently meets the albuminuria and general *anasarca* that follows scarlatina. It relieves hydrocele when there is excessive œdema of the parts, also erysipelatous inflammation of the genitals and orchitis with much hypertrophy of the testicles.

In the female it is indicated in cases of *ovarian irritation* when there are burning, stinging pains and soreness in the ovarian region; also in ovaritis when there are paroxysms of severe pain; the ovary is enlarged, indurated, and sensitive, and may undergo a cystic degeneration. There is more or less œdema about the privates.

In all forms of œdematous swellings and dropsical effusions of the chest it is indicated. Inflammation of the pericardium with effusions in which the pulse is hard, small, and quick. It is indicated in acute *synovitis*, and in the general anasarca that attends nephritis by the general symptoms. In fevers, the temperature is high, there is great prostration. In intermittents, the chill appears at 4 P. M.

It is of service in diseases of the *skin* when it is œdematous and anasarca that is pale and waxy is present. Also in *erysipelas*, urticaria, and carbuncles, when they are attended with œdema and burning, stinging pains.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Mezereum*, *Bryonia alba*, *Zinc.*

APIUM GRAVEOLENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Celery. *Habitat*, England and Europe, also grows in all temperate regions. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture ♏ v–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous irritation* and fidgets, when patient cannot sleep for thinking of various subjects. There is a constriction under the sternum with drawing feeling through the back.

It should be employed as a food in *rheumatic* conditions.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Common Name*, Dog's Bane. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, and dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of chronic *hepatic affections* and dyspepsia when the bowels are constipated, and in nervous headaches that are associated with a chronic intestinal

torpor. It has been used extensively in *rheumatic* and *syphilitic* affections when the pains are wandering from point to point. The joints are painful, and there are tingling pains in the toes and soles of the feet, and violent heat and cramps in the soles of the feet.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Common Name*, Canadian Hemp. *Habitat*, North America. Its active principle is Apocynin. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, and dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Fluidextractum Apocyni. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ♏ x–xxx. Fluidextract, ♏ v–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a greatly increased flow of urine without irritating the kidneys. There are no indications of renal congestion. It improves the character and strength of the heart's contraction, renders the pulse more regular, and increases the arterial tension. Large doses produce violent and exhausting emesis, act as a cathartic and suppress the urine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of anasarca, ascites and œdema when they are dependent upon a suspension of the renal function. The urine is scanty and dark colored, the skin is distended and glistening, the circulation is slow, the bowels are constipated, and a sensation as of sinking is complained of at the pit of the stomach. There is great thirst, but water disagrees, it causes pain or is immediately vomited.

It is in cases where the kidneys do not show any pronounced degeneration that it is of the most service. When degeneration of the kidneys is present it will afford but temporary relief. In post scarlatinal dropsy with albuminuria and a general anasarca it is of benefit.

It is useful in cases of ascites dependent upon portal congestion; also in puerperal convulsions dependent upon uræmia. In these conditions it is advisable to use it hypodermatically.

It should be remembered in dropsy that is dependent upon a feeble heart, when the blood pressure is lowered. In the latter stages of heart diseases, where general anasarca is present, it improves the character of the circulation. It has been curative in cases of hydrocephalus.

It should be studied in females with relaxed and flabby tissues. They are anæmic, suffer from metrorrhagia or menorrhagia. There is puffiness about the ankles, the urine is scanty and the heart's action is feeble and the blood pressure is low.

In the dropsies of the chest it is of service when there is pronounced dyspnœa, suffocative and distressing cough, as well as in the anasarca that attends renal hyperæmia in beer drinkers.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Helleborus*, *Apis mellifica*, *Arsenicum album.*

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Hydrochlorate of Apomorphine. Apomorphine is an alkaloid prepared from Morphine or Codeine; the hydrochlorate occurs in small colorless crystals, without odor, and having a faintly bitter taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras. **Dosage.**—The dose of the substance is, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ hypodermically, and gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{6}$ by the mouth.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an emetic, and produces epileptiform convulsions, tetanic convulsions, and paresis in animals.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where the gastric symptoms predominate; there is a feeling of *nausea* at intervals, worse after partaking of food; there may be no pain or headache, and the tongue is clean. Cases of sudden vomiting, with but little nausea; there is vertigo, dilated pupils, at times heartburn and pain between the scapulæ.

When its physiological action is desired one $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain hypodermatically is usually sufficient, and will produce emesis

in from three to eight minutes. It may be employed to eject bodies from the œsophagus, to evacuate the stomach after poison, except Opium, and in extreme *catarrhal* and *asthmatic attacks*. If it is administered to children it should be with extreme care, usually $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Common Garden Columbine. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the entire fresh plant. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of clavus hystericus and *globus hystericus* in women about the climacteric, with vomiting of a green substance during the morning.

ARALIA RACEMOSA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Araliaceæ. *Common name*, American spikenard. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where the *menstrual flow* is suppressed as a result of exposure; also where the lochial flow has been suppressed and there is pain in the uterine region, and tympanitis is present. The leucorrhœa is acrid, foul smelling, and is attended with much bearing-down pain and distress.

It is of service in *asthma* that is accompanied by a spasmodic cough and tickling in the throat. It is worse at night and on lying down.

Also in *hay-fever* with frequent sneezing; this is worse from

a slight draught, and there is a copious, watery, excoriating discharge from the nose. Aralia has rendered excellent service in cases of chronic pulmonary complaints, glandular enlargements, and chronic catarrhal conditions.

Compare.—*Cepa*, *Arsenicum*, *Iodine*, *Naphthalin*, *Sinapis*.

ARANEA DIADEMA.

Description.—A spider found in Europe and America of the *family* Epeiridæ. *Common Name*, Diadem spider. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the live animal, and the dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from 3x up.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a coldness, similar to that of malarial poisoning, that returns with marked regularity, and renders the system very susceptible to dampness and cold changes.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated in *headache* and confusion of the head which is relieved by smoking and by being in the open air. There is a severe *toothache* in all the teeth, which comes on as soon as he lies down in bed at night.

There is a sensation of heaviness in the abdomen with enlargement of the spleen. The stools are liquid, and are attended with pain. All symptoms return at precisely the same hour each day, and are worse during damp weather, and while living in damp places.

He feels well on a sunny day, but is sick when it becomes damp.

Compare.—*Cedron*, *Arsenic*, *Heloderma*, *Cinchona*.

ARCTIUM LAPPA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, Lappa major, Burdock. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilu-

tions. *U. S. P.*, Lappa. Extractum Lappæ Fluidum. **Dosage.**—Of the extract, ʒj–ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the secretions; and is a diuretic, diaphoretic, and aperient. The tincture of the seeds is a stomachic tonic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in various forms of *skin disease* of the head, face, and neck, when there is a moist, offensive eruption which forms a grayish white crust. The lymph glands receiving the lymph of the parts are swollen, and may suppurate.

It is useful in tinea capitis, crusta lactea, and various forms of *eczema* when the head is completely covered with grayish white crusts which are offensive; the hair is nearly destroyed. It has a favorable action in the relief of boils about the face, and styes; also boils over the body; as well as in the swelling and suppuration of the axillary glands.

It has relieved cases of *polyuria* with pain in the bladder following urination, in those afflicted with offensive skin eruptions.

In derangements of the pelvic organs of the female, it is of service when there is a sensation of soreness, as if bruised, in the uterine region. There is relaxation and a lack of tone to the pelvic structures. These are aggravated by any misstep or sudden jar.

Compare.—*Hepar sulphuris.*

ARGENTUM METALLICUM.

Description.—Silver is a metallic element used in homœopathy in the form of a fine gray, metallic powder, obtained by precipitating the metal from a solution of silver by means of a reducing agent. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations and dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the larynx, producing a sub-acute catarrhal condition, and upon the articulations, producing a condition that simulates arthralgia and arthritis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of sub-acute and chronic *laryngitis* when there is hoarseness and aphonia, the larynx feels sore and raw, or there is a sore spot in the supra-sternal fossa. There is a loss of voice in professional singers, or the quality of the voice is changed. The expectoration looks like boiled starch, and is brought up easily. This same character of an expectoration is present when the trachea and bronchi are involved.

It is of service in *arthritis*, especially of the elbow and knee; the legs are trembling and weak. Also in arthralgia, as coxalgia and hysterical joints. It controls seminal emissions that appear without sexual excitement; the testicle feels as though it were being crushed.

It should be studied in diseases of women when there are bearing-down pains, the cervix is eroded, there is a foul, excoriating leucorrhœa; the womb is prolapsed; the ovaries feel enlarged, and there is a feeling of soreness through the abdomen, which is worse from movement.

Compare.—*Aurum*, *Selenium*, *Platinum*, *Stannum*.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Argenti Nitras, Silver Nitrate. This is a colorless, transparent salt occurring in tabular, rhombic crystals. The salt and solutions of it turn black on exposure to light when organic matter is present. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is a 1–9 solution; also triturations and dilutions are prepared. *U. S. P.*, Argenti Nitras, Argenti Nitras Mitigatus, Argenti Nitras Fusus. **Dosage.**—The substance may be given, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{2}$, starting with the smaller dose.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally is a caustic; but superficial in its action. It produces a dark discoloration, due to its union with the albumen and fibrin; upon the mucous membranes of the stomach it produces a condition of atony with great flatulence. When poisonous doses are taken it produces vomiting, purging, spasms of the abdom-

inal muscles, convulsions, delirium, a lowering of the heart action, failure of the respirations, and death.

The kidneys, liver, and all glandular tissues show degeneration; especially those of a fatty character. The cartilages of the body show destructive inflammatory changes. The hæmoglobin is diminished, and as a result there is defective oxidation and anæmia. The temperature is lowered. In connection with the nervous symptoms already mentioned there is headache which appears to be deep in the substance of the brain; this is attended with mental depression, vertigo, restless sleep, spinal weakness, pain in the small of the back, and a debility of the extremities that approaches paresis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in neurotic affections and in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes with a profuse muco-purulent discharge; and in functional and organic nervous diseases. There is a great craving for sweets; there are splinter-like pains, and a sensation as though the parts were expanding. The patient presents a withered, or dried-up appearance. There is a gradual increase and decrease of the pains.

In *ophthalmia neonatorum*, gonorrhœal ophthalmia, granulated eyelids, and in purulent *conjunctivitis*, it is of the greatest service, and should be employed both locally and internally; also in *coryza* with ulceration of the nasal septum; the gums are tender and bleed easily; the tip of the tongue is red and painful, and the papillæ of the tongne are prominent.

It is useful in acute or chronic catarrhal *pharyngitis*; there may be a sensation of a splinter in the throat when swallowing, or of rawness, and soreness and scraping, which may be attended with a thick, tenacious mucus, which causes hawking in the endeavor to clear the throat. It has relieved the catarrhal trouble of smokers, and the *chronic laryngitis* of singers, especially when there is a muco-purulent discharge from the posterior walls of the pharynx. This catarrhal trouble may involve the bronchi, when there is dyspnœa, with burning and heaviness in the chest, and an expectoration of purulent ma-

terial mixed with blood. It is usually the principal remedy in chronic catarrhal gastritis when there is distress and tenderness in the epigastrium, flatulence, and vomiting of large quantities of ropy mucus. In these cases twenty minims of a freshly prepared 1 per cent. solution should be given in half a glass of hot water before meals.

In *laryngeal phthisis* it is indicated when the cartilages of the larynx have undergone changes. There is aphonia, and a cough which is dry and spasmodic, producing a sensation as of tearing in the larynx. The cough is increased by rest and by the recumbent posture.

In the *gastralgia* and the hysterical *tympanitis* of weak, delicate females, it is of service when the attacks are precipitated by some slight emotion. The pains appear and leave slowly, are gnawing in character, are relieved by firm pressure, and made worse from taking food. Frequently they suffer flatulence. The stomach is greatly distended; there are eructations, the gas escaping with great violence.

In *gastric ulcer*, it is of service in those who are anæmic and chlorotic; the pain is below the ensiform cartilage, and extends through to the spine.

In *chronic diarrhœa*, it is indicated in neurotic subjects, who are distressed with frequent and forcible eructations. The stools vary in character, they contain an excess of mucus and are attended with but little or no tenesmus. It meets the indications in cases of *pseudo-membranous enteritis*, when the discharge consists of a red or green shreddy material; there is pain in the bowel and the patient is hypochondriacal and a neurotic.

While it has no positive action in controlling *cirrhosis* of the *liver*, it will control the gastric catarrh and flatulency that attends many of these cases. It is one of the remedies that is of service in *diabetes insipidus* when the emaciation and weakness is pronounced, micturition is frequent, and the urine is profuse and turbid, and the gastric indications of the remedy are present.

It often relieves the *nephralgia* that is dependent upon renal congestion, or the passage of a renal calculi. There is a

dull, aching pain in the lumbar region which extends to the region of the bladder. The urine is dark, contains uric acid, blood, and renal epithelium; its passage causes a sensation of burning.

It should be studied in cases of *locomotor ataxia;* there is the ataxia gait, which is aggravated from closing the eyes; he cannot walk in the dark without reeling; the legs feel as if made of wood. There is atrophy of the optic nerve, the pupils may be contracted, or uneven in size, while the pupillary reflex is lost. There is paralysis of the bladder, loss of sexual desire, or priapism, gastric crises, and shooting pains.

In *paraplegia*, it is indicated when there is spinal weakness with pains in the lumbar region, weakness of the limbs, vertigo and dim vision.

It should be remembered in *disseminated sclerosis* of the brain and cord, *myelitis* and in *epilepsy;* the gastric symptoms are the ones upon which its choice should be based. It is frequently the remedy to follow Gelsemium in *post-diphtheritic paralysis.* In functional nervous diseases, as *neurasthenia* and brain fag, it is of service when there is mental depression, profound melancholia with physical weakness, which is frequently traceable to excessive venery and alcohol.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Gelsemium.*

ARMORACIA SATIVA.

Description.—Cruciferæ. *Synonyms*, Cochlearia Armoracia, Horse-radish. *Habitat*, Western Europe, but culivated elsewhere. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of fresh root; dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in disease of the urinary organs and intestines, and in cases of rheumatism. In *nephritis* the urine is increased in quantity, is pale, and contains albumin. In the inflammatory stages of gonorrhœa, there is vio-

lent burning and difficult micturition; the discharge from the urethra is scanty. It is of service in abdominal *cramps* when the pains start from the region of the stomach and pass around both sides to the back. The stools contain an excess of mucus and at times there is involuntary passage of mucus from the bowels.

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa*, *Hydrastis Can.*

ARNICA MONTANA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Leopard's bane. *Habitat*, Northern Hemisphere. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, root-leaves and full blown flower. The tincture for external use is prepared from the dry root. Dilutions from the mother tincture. *U. S. P.*, Tinctura Arnicæ. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *U. S. P.*, Tinctura Arnicæ, ♏ v–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally has produced a violent erysipelatous inflammation, vesicular eruptions, and red inflamed pustules resembling boils. It causes venous hæmorrhages, and produces a condition of the tissues that simulates contusions. It increases the flow of saliva, causes nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, collapse and death. The muscular tissue is irritated and a myalgia developed. There is a paresis of the motor nerves, and an effusion of serum into the serous cavities. The heart's action and the respiration are increased. The temperature of the skin is elevated, and all the secretions increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated following mechanical *injuries*, strains, and wrenching of muscles, in hæmorrhages from injuries, injuries of the soft parts that accompany fractures, and bruises, and ecchymosis, and in concussions of the spine and brain, and in inflammation of the skin and cellular tissue, with extreme tenderness to pressure.

As its action is upon the muscular tissue, it is frequently of

service in myalgia that is the result of over-exertion, or the use of weakened muscles, when this condition is confined to the chest, as well as pleurodynia, or rheumatic pleurisy.

It is useful in *heart* troubles that have their origin in over-exertion; or strain of the heart from violent exercise. There is pressure under the sternum, with anguish, collapse, dyspnœa, and a small, irregular pulse. There are stitching pains in the cardiac region.

It is to be remembered in speaker's sore throat when there are evidences that the parts have been strained; and in any case when there is a history of traumatism, or over-exertion, from which recovery is not perfect.

It is to be studied in diseases of the *skin*, as erysipelas and furunculosis, when the skin is red, hot, œdematous, and tender to pressure. The furuncles appear one after another and are extremely sore. It will relieve diarrhœa when the stools are involuntary at night while asleep, and consist of undigested food, pus, and sour smelling material.

It is a useful remedy in *typhoid*, and other types of low fevers, when the patient feels as if bruised all over, and everything upon which he lies feels too hard, compelling him to change his position on this account. The face is deep red, the stools and urine are passed unconsciously. If he is conscious when spoken to, he answers correctly, but at once lapses into unconsciousness, and the delirium returns. In rheumatic conditions he is afraid of being touched by those coming near him.

Compare.—*Bryonia*, *Cimicifuga*, *Baptisia*.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Arsenous acid, Arsenic, Arsenious oxide. It occurs as a white powder or in white opaque or vitreous lumps, and is odorless and tasteless. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions, also mother tincture of drug power $\frac{1}{100}$. *U. S. P.*, Arseni trioridum, Liquor Acidi Arsenosi. **Dosage.** — Of substance, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{15}$. Dose of mother tincture and of Liquor Acidi Arsenosi is from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 minims.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin acts as a caustic, and produces a violent inflammation with sloughing of the parts. When small doses are taken, it has a tonic effect upon the nervous system and circulation, stimulating the flow of saliva, and gastric and intestinal juices, increasing the peristalsis and improving the digestive and nutritive functions. Toxic doses produce violent gastro-enteritis with nausea, diarrhœa, and a sense of heat and dryness in the stomach. The heart is rendered irritable and feeble, and fatty degeneration of the myocardium ensues. The red blood corpuscles are decreased in number, and the blood rendered less coagulable. The urine becomes scanty, albuminous, and bloody. The skin shows œdema which extends and becomes a general anasarca if the drug is continued. This is at times followed by eczema, urticaria, herpes-zoster, bronzing and exfoliating of the skin; the hair and nails may fall. The nervous system shows disorders of motility and sensibility, tremors and multiple neuritis.

It also acts as a respiratory depressant. Toxic doses increase the bodily temperature, though the extremities are cold. It is eliminated by the intestines, kidneys, liver and skin.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases characterized by extreme *weakness* and prostration, especially by the least exertion, with restlessness, anguish, and burning everywhere. There is an unquenchable thirst for small quantities of water at frequent intervals. The pains are worse from rest, and increased by cold. All troubles are worse from 12 to 2 A. M. The patient fears death, is restless, with weakness of the memory, and a tendency to suicide.

It becomes a remedy in melancholia after financial losses, when he believes he will starve. There are sleepless nights, with anxiety, restlessness, and great fear of death; also in mania, he believes his case incurable, he is irritable, discouraged, and restless.

It cures various forms of headaches, a *periodical* headache with vomiting when raising the head, accompanied by severe

vertigo and anguish; hemicrania with sensations of hot pains extending through the ramifications of the fifth nerve, must move, but he is so very weak and prostrated. Also in megrim that is accompanied with biliary derangement, vertigo, nausea, retching, and vomiting of bile.

In rhinitis and winter *colds*, it is indicated by a thin, watery discharge that excoriates the upper lip. The nose feels stopped up, there is a frontal headache, photophobia, and excessive sneezing. The patient is worse on going into the open air, the burning, however, being better in the open air, and worse near the fire. It becomes the remedy in influenza when the discharges are profuse, burning, and corroding, and are accompanied with extreme lassitude and aching of the muscles.

The tongue may be red, dry, and black in typhoid and gangrenous, and when there are spots they burn like fire.

The mouth is dry, so that there is great craving for small quantities of water at frequent intervals.

In diphtheria, it is indicated by the high fever, extreme restlessness, and prostration, burning, and thirst; the breath is fetid, the membranes have a dry, wrinkled look, and the throat feels dry, as if scraped, and may even be gangrenous.

It is indicated in acute *gastritis* when there are pains, thirst, restlessness, and diarrhœa. The patient desires cold water, but it causes distress. The stomach feels as though it were on fire. The nausea that attends these cases is associated with a sense of great weakness and anxiety; it often recurs periodically. It is useful in the nausea and vomiting that result from eating ice cream, and the toxæmia that occasionally follows, as well as for the injurious effects of ice water, when the stomach feels full and distended, and there is nausea and vomiting. When cold drinks are continued, or alcohol has been employed for a prolonged period, a chronic catarrhal gastritis is established and this remedy is curative when there are burning pains in the epigastrium, with great thirst, restlessness, and anxiety. In gastralgia, it is curative when the patient is feeble and anæmic, the pains being of a burning character and radiating in various directions. Hæmatemesis is relieved by it when the patient is anæmic, and shows scorbutus

and indications of degeneration. In cancer of the stomach it will assist in relieving the burning pains and distress. Enlargement and induration of the liver and spleen following malaria are benefitted by it, when burning and stitching pains are present.

It is indicated in *peritonitis* by the burning distress in the abdomen like coals of fire, with great restlessness and anxiety; also in dysentery when there are violent, cutting pains in the abdomen, which is greatly distended. The evacuations are frequent, and then there is a cold sweat with spells of fainting.

Asiatic cholera and cholera morbus require it when there is intense vomiting with stools that resemble rice-water. They are profuse and watery. The burning, thirst, anxiety, and restlessness that characterize the remedy are present, and while the extreme heat is complained of internally, externally the patient is cold. In *cholera infantum*, much the same class of symptoms are present. The stools are undigested, the taking of food causes a movement of the bowels, and the trouble is worse after midnight. The skin is harsh, dry, and of a yellowish tinge. The child becomes rapidly emaciated.

It is demanded at times in intermittent fever, when the chill is irregular and not well defined, the heat being intense, and attended with thirst for hot drinks, cold drinks causing the patient to shiver. Sweating does not relieve the symptoms. The patient is greatly prostrated, and dropsy is apt to appear as a result of the enlarged liver and spleen. In some cases neuralgia appears. In these cases the general and gastric symptoms are present.

In a continuous type of fever, as *typhoid*, it is indicated when there is diarrhœa, the stools being yellowish and watery in character, offensive, and worse after midnight. The fever is high, the blood changes are pronounced, and there is the exhaustion, agony and thirst characterizing this remedy.

It frequently becomes the remedy in diseases of the heart, myocarditis, pericarditis following *measles* and *scarlatina*. The restlessness, prostration and anxiety which characterize the remedy are present. There is dyspnœa which is worse after midnight, and upon lying down. The skin is cold and

clammy, while great internal heat is complained of. The heart's action is tumultuous at first. In time dropsy and anasarca appear, albumen casts are present in the urine, and all the indications of renal degeneration. The skin has a pale, waxy hue.

In chronic diffused *nephritis*, it is indicated by the dropsy that fills the serous cavities, anæmia, and gastro-intestinal irritation, the thirst, anxiety, restlessness, dyspnœa, nightly aggravation, and desire to lie with the head high are the symptoms upon which the selection is made. In diseases of the skin, it is indicated by the indurated, hardened condition of the skin, with extensive scaling of raw, colored scales. This should lead to its use in eczema, etc. It has been employed in the medical treatment of cancer. Its general symptoms lead to its selection in diseases of the nervous system.

It is indicated in hemicrania that is associated with bilious colic, bilious vomiting, or some affections of the liver. There is depression of the spirits. The patient believes he is going to die; is aggravated by cold, ameliorated by warmth. There is great prostration, restlessness and chilliness. In neurasthenia, it is suggested by weakness of the lower limbs, or trembling of the limbs from debility. The patient is sleepless and restless.

Compare.—*China*, *Veratrum album*, *Iodine*, *Kali phosphoricum*.

ARSENICUM BROMATUM.

Description. — The preparation of Bromate of Arsenic used is Clemen's solution which contains one drachm Arsenous acid in eight ounces of water. **Dosage.**—2 to 4 drops daily.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of acne rosacea, herpetic eruption with violent papules. Also in glandular tumors, *syphilitic excrescences*, carcinoma, indurations, diabetes, and locomotor ataxia.

ARSENICUM HYDROGENISATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Arsine, Arseniuretted hydrogen. This is a colorless gas, having a fœtid alliaceous odor and is exceedingly poisonous. **Preparations.**—The saturated solution freshly prepared, mixed with an equal quantity of distilled water, produces the 1x dilution. **Dosage.**—Of the 1x dilution, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has proven of special service in cases of *yellow fever*, and during the stages of collapse in Asiatic cholera. In yellow fever the patient is greatly excited, desires to talk, the face and whole body is of a copper color. There is constant retching and vomiting after taking the least food or drink, and vomiting of green, bitter fluid with pain and heat in the abdomen. The urine is dark in color, and contains pure blood. The pulse is rapid, and there is insomnia. In the collapse that attends cholera the countenance presents an expression of extreme anxiety; there is great coldness and prostration with pronounced weakness.

ARSENICUM IODATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Arsenous iodide, Iodide of Arsenic. It occurs in brick-red crystalline flakes, soluble in water and in alcohol. Prepared by subliming, a mixture of Metallic Arsenic and Iodine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Arseni Iodidum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$. Max. dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in catarrhal process in scrofulous individuals when the discharge is irritating to the mucous membrane over which it flows, in pulmonary tuberculosis when cavities have formed, in arterial sclerosis, and cardiac degeneration, and in chronic skin affections.

In *catarrhal troubles* it should be remembered when the

patient is chilly and cannot endure cold weather. Frequently there is a history of tuberculosis in the family, and the patient is prostrated. The discharge is highly irritating to the parts over which it passes. When these symptoms are present, it will benefit hay fever, influenza; also in nasal catarrh of the middle ear, and Eustachian tube, when the tissues of the part are red, swollen, itch, and burn. This also applies to catarrhal processes of the genital organs.

In *pulmonary tuberculosis* and chronic catarrhal pneumonia, it is indicated by night sweats, the racking coughs, muco-purulent expectoration, dyspnœa, great debility, rapid, irritable pulse, emaciation, and tendency to diarrhœa. These symptoms indicate it in chronic pneumonia, and when pulmonary abscesses are threatened. In arterio-sclerosis, cardiac degeneration, and in the senile heart, it is indicated when there is vertigo, a tremulous feeling, the heart is enlarged, its action is irregular, and increased, the pulse has a shotty feeling under the finger, and there may be slight anginal pains at times. When this degeneration involves the kidneys it should be studied.

In cases of *ichthyosis*, it is of service; the skin is dry, and scaly. Also in eczema of the beard, when there is watery oozing and itching, which is worse from washing, and the glands of the parts may be enlarged.

Compare. — *Iodide ant.*, *Tuberculinum*, *Gnaphalium*, *Sanguinaria nitrate.*

ARSENICUM METALLICUM.

Description.—Metallic Arsenic is one of the metallic elements, and is a brittle substance, dark gray, and of a metallic lustre. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *extreme weakness* with periodic attacks that return at intervals of two or three weeks. The mouth is sore and ulcerated. The tongue shows the imprint of the teeth.

ARSENICUM SULPHURATUM FLAVUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Arsenous Sulphide, Orpiment, Yellow Sulphide of Arsenic. This is a lemon-yellow powder, becoming darker when heated, and is without taste or odor. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dose of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{15}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of leucoderma and squamous syphilides, the indications being chafing about the genitals. There are difficult respirations.

ARSENICUM SULPHURATUM RUBRUM.

Description. — *Common Names*, Arsenic disulphide, Realgar. Pure Arsenic disulphide is transparent, ruby colored and easily fusible. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dose of substance, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{15}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of acne, psoriasis, and influenza.

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Mugwort. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the fresh root. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Tincture and dilutions as usual.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed for the relief of *epilepsy* and hysteria, spinal irritation, and convulsions of childhood.

In epilepsy it is the petit mal principally, or epilepsy with no aura. The attack is frequently induced by fright or violent emotions. Several of the attacks may occur in close proximity. It has been of service in somnambulism, and in menorrhagia with violent uterine contractions.

Compare.—*Œnanthe crocata, Solanum nig.*

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araceæ. *Common Name*, Jack-in-the-pulpit, Indian turnip. *Habitat*, America. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root. The dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent when freshly dug causes upon mastication an intensely acrid impression upon the tongue, lips, and fauces, as though the parts had been severely scalded; this is followed by a slight inflammation and tenderness, and aphthous ulceration. It acts upon the salivary glands, causing congestion and salivation, and is an expectorant and diaphoretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in conditions in which there are thin, excoriating discharges from the nose, which is sore and excoriated. It is of service in cases of *scarlet fever* when there is a thin, ichorous, burning fluid from the nose that excoriates the nose and lips. The patient may be delirious, must breathe with the open mouth, and is constantly picking the nose until it bleeds.

It should be remembered in cases of *diphtheria* when the mouth and fauces are covered with a deposit. Ulcers are to be seen at different points. The secretions are acrid and excoriating; the glands of the neck are swollen and painful. It relieves cases of stomatitis where there are burning pains, excessive salivation, the mucous surface raw and sore, the tongue is red, like a beet, and the papillæ are prominent. It has been employed in *sore throat* of public speakers, who speak improperly, and as a result suffer from hoarseness, pain in the larynx, and an excessive accumulation of mucus in the throat.

Compare.—*Ailanthus*, *Allium cepa*, *Argentum metallicum*.

ARUNDO MAURITANICA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Reed. *Habitat*, Europe. An Italian grass. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the fresh root-sprout. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Dose of tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *coryza* and hay-fever with loss of smell. There is burning and itching in the auditory canals. The catarrhal state extends down to the bronchial tubes, and there is a cough with dyspnœa and a bluish expectoration. It should be remembered in the *diarrhœa* of nursing children, when the passages are green and excoriate the anus. It has a marked influence upon the skin, relieving an *eczema* which is attended with itching, burning, and œdema of the upper extremities, burning of the soles of the feet, and a copious offensive perspiration of the feet.

Compare.—*Ambrosia*, *Allium cepa*, *Naphthalin.*

ASAFŒTIDA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Devil's dung. It is a gum-resin obtained by incision, from the living root of Ferula fœtida, a plant indigenous to Persia and Thibet. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is prepared from the gum-resin. The dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Asafœtida, Emulsum Asafœtidæ, Tinctura Asafœtidæ. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Of the tincture, ℥ss–ij. *U. S.P.*, Of the the substance in pills (gr. iij.) j–iv pills. Of the tincture ℥ss–ij. The emulsion ʒss–ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an antispasmodic, diuretic, laxative, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, aphrodisiac, a stimulant to the brain and nervous system, a stimulating expectorant, and anthelmintic. Small doses derange the digestion and cause gastralgia, and flatulent, fœtid disten-

sion which results in diarrhœa and tenesmus, with vesical irritation and burning. Large does produce hysterical and nervous symptoms with nausea, vomiting, purging.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered for patients that are hysterical, hypochondriacal, hyper-sensitive, and who are fat, flabby, and purple. The venous system predominates. They are weakly, delicate and hysterical, and are annoyed with excessive *flatulence* and eructations; it seems as if they would burst from the upward pressure. They are "full of wind," all of which comes up, but none passed downward.

Globus hystericus, in which there is a sensation as if a ball was rising in the throat, from a reverse peristaltic action of the œsophagus; this is frequently observed after the suppression of some habitual discharge, as ulcers, expectoration, diarrhœas, etc.

Syphilitic, mercurial, and scrofulous affections of the bones, as caries; and of the skin as *ulcers;* also cases of periostitis and supra-orbital neuralgia of syphilitic origin. In all these cases, apart from the pain, there is great sensitiveness and a blueness about the part. The edges of the ulcers are high, hard, sensitive to touch, and bleed easily. The discharges from all sources are very offensive.

Hysterical asthma, in which there is a spasmodic tightness of the chest wall, as if the lung could not be fully expanded.

It is employed as a galactagogue in sensitive, hysterical females.

Compare.—*Mercurius*, *Sumbul*, *Castoreum*, *Moschus*.

ASARUM CANADENSE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Aristolochiaceæ. *Common Names*, Wild ginger, Canada snakeroot. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture ℥ss-ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, causes perspiration and promotes expectoration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of suppression of a nasal *catarrh* from colds; also for cases of gastro-enteritis, and amenorrhœa when dependent upon recent colds.

Compare.—*Sticta*, *Kali bichromicum*.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Aristolochiaceæ. *Common Names*, Asarabacca, Hazelwort. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the entire fresh plant. The dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given from 5 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an emetic, cathartic, and errhine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is erethism and loss of energy. There is hyperesthesia of the senses. Can not bear the least noise, and there is excessive sensibility, with chilliness. This is observed in cases of *neurasthenia* when the sensibility is increased. Even by the mere thinking of a subject, she can realize the sensation as though it was real.

It is indicated in cases of ophthalmia and asthenopia, when the eyes feel stiff and burn, or feel cold. They are better from the cold air, or from cold water, and are worse from sunlight.

It is of service in *gastric derangements*, such as mucous colitis, when the patient craves alcoholic stimulants. There is loss of appetite with eructations and vomiting, while the stools consist of undigested food and strings of mucus.

All the ailments are aggravated by cold, dry weather, and are ameliorated from damp, wet weather.

Compare.—*China*, *Pulsatilla*.

ASCLEPIAS CORNUTI.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Asclepiadeæ. *Synonym*, Asclepias Syriaca. *Common Names*, Milk-weed, Silk-weed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the fresh root, and dilution from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 30 minims.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, purgative, emetic, and emmenagogue; and also stimulates the heart's action.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of cardiac and renal *dropsy*, when the amount of urine and perspiration is diminished, and the solids of the urine are not being eliminated.

There are severe headaches, with a sensation as though a sharp instrument were thrust from one temple to the other, which are the result of a suppression of the perspiration, or a defective elimination of solids. They are followed, and relieved, by profuse diuresis; the specific gravity of the urine being increased.

Uræmia that is preceded by profuse, then scanty, or suppressed urination, and attended with severe headache.

Post-scarlatinal dropsy, or dropsy that is the result of suppressed perspiration, and renal or cardiac disease. It relieves suppression of the menses, and intermittent bearing-down pains in those suffering from dropsy.

Compare.—*Arsenic*, *Ignatia*.

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Asclepiadeæ. *Common Names*, Flesh-colored Asclepias, Swamp Milk-weed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 30 minims.

Physiological Action.—Large doses produce vomiting and purging; in small doses, it acts as a stomachic, and is a quick and powerful diuretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated in chronic gastric diseases of a mucous character; and in catarrhal discharges and leucorrhœas.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Asclepiadeæ. *Common Names*, Pleurisy root, Butterfly weed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The dose of the tincture is 5 to 30 minims.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the tissues, producing symptoms that simulate rheumatism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *pleurisy* when there are acute pleuritic pains attended with a dry, hacking cough, or a scanty mucous expectoration. The intercostal spaces, close to the sternum, are sensitive to pressure. Sub-acute rheumatic pericarditis is benefitted by it, with pain beneath the left nipple, palpitation of the heart and dyspnœa.

Bilious *diarrhœa* in which the stools are preceded by rumbling in the abdomen, and followed by urging; also cases of autumnal dysentery and diarrhœa, and subacute mucous enteritis where there is soreness of the abdomen following the passage from the bowels.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Scilla*.

ASIMINA TRILOBA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Anonaceæ. *Common Names*, Papaw, Pawpaw, (this must not be confounded with the true pawpaw, the Carica Papaya). *Habitat*, United States.

Preparations.—The mother tincture is prepared from the ripe seed and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—As an emetic 10 to 60 drops of the tincture is used.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in red, itching pimples, a pustular *acne* with itching in the evening while undressing.

It also produces a series of symptoms similar to those seen in scarlet fever.

ASPARAGUS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Asparagus officinalis. *Habitat*, Europe, and is extensively cultivated there as well as in the United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh young sprouts, and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given from 10 to 60 minims.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a diuretic, and imparts an unpleasant odor to the urine. It is also a laxative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been of service in cases of *cardiac weakness*, with depression, when attended with dropsy. The urine contains urates, pus and mucus, and has a peculiar odor. Its passage is attended with fine, stitch-like pains in the urethra. It is also useful in cases of rheumatism when there are pains about the left shoulder and heart.

Compare.—*Sarsaparilla*, *Digitalis*.

ASPIDOSPERMA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Common Name*, Quebracho. *Habitat*, Chili and the Argentine Republic. The alkaloid Aspidospermine is one of several which are obtained from this plant. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the bark and dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥j-iv.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant to the salivary glands, and an astringent to the intestinal tract. It produces paralysis of the limbs, and of the respiration. Aspidospermine stimulates the respiratory centers, increases the respiratory movements, and gives tone to the heart.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *dyspnœa* of functional origin; also when it is dependent upon emphysema. The face is pale, anxious and livid, the lips are cyanotic, the pulse is small, irregular, compressible and soft. In cardiac asthma and dyspnœa of the aged it is of service, as well as in cases of bronchitis, and simple asthma when there is depression of the heart action. It will not relieve asthma with good heart action, but when it is associated with emphysema.

ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Craw-fish, River crab. The common crab, inhabiting the borders of streams, etc., in Europe. It is a decapodous crustacean. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the entire live crab. Dilutions are prepared from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1–10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urticaria;* the rash is all over the body, and may complicate erysipelas or liver diseases. It should be remembered in crusta lactea with enlargement of the cervical and lymphatic glands.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Urtica urens.*

ASTERIAS RUBENS.

Description. *Common Name*, Star fish. This is a marine animal of the *Class* Echinodermata, *Order* Asteroidea, and *Family* Asteriadæ. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the live animal. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given in 1 to 5 drop doses.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces cerebral congestion, *epilepsy*, *neuralgia*, and *chorea*. The diseases that are cured by this remedy are functional in origin, with the exception of cancerous diseases, especially cancer of the breast, in which it has been curative even in the stage of ulceration. The patient is flabby and of the lymphatic type, with red face. They complain of great heat of the head.

Compare.—*Carbo animalis*, *Arsenicum album*, *Condurango*, *Conium*.

ATROPINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Atropia, Atropine. An alkaloid obtained from Belladonna. It occurs in brilliant, well-defined, needle-shaped crystals. Considered by some to be identical with Hyoscyamine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Atropina. **Dosage.**—The dose of the substance is, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces many of the symptoms of Belladonna, but it is the neurotic sphere of the drug that it more especially simulates.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *neuralgia*, this may be supra-orbital; and in cephalalgia, when the pain is so intense that it simulates meningitis. Headaches that are of a nervous or neuralgic origin. It is to be thought of in gastralgia of a purely neuralgic type; also in irresistible and ineffectual urging to urinate, with agonizing tenesmus. In ovarian neuralgia, when there are acute pains that come in paroxysms, it is to be studied with Zincum valerianicum.

It is of service in ileus, and intestinal obstruction due to hernia, when $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain may be given every four hours.

It should be employed in hernia before there is a tendency to gangrene.

AURUM METALLICUM.

Description.—A metallic element. It is of a golden-yellow color when fused and very heavy. When precipitated and in a fine state it is a dark brown powder. When very fine the lower triturations are bluish or of a rosy color. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation and inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract with nausea, vomiting, flatulent colic, diarrhœa, and increased urination.

The glandular system shows congestion and induration, especially the liver and testicles. The periosteum is inflamed, while the bones of the nose often become carious and exostosis forms. The sexual organs are excited, resulting in priapism in the male and profuse and frequent menstruation in the female. There are profuse sweats and sensitiveness of the whole body to cold air.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is great *melancholia*, the mind constantly dwelling upon suicide; in scrofulous subjects, and in those suffering from obesity.

There is congestion of the liver and testicles, and scrofulous, syphilitic, or mercurial affection in which there is pronounced despondency. There are pains in the bones of the head, with tenderness upon pressure, with exostosis upon the scalp, with nightly bone pains.

There is *caries* of the nasal, palate and mastoid bones; they are tender to the touch. It is useful in eczema with an unbearable odor, and an offensive discharge that irritates the upper lip; in the coryza and snuffles of babies, with pressing pains in the nose, and deep cracks in the ala of the nose. The mouth shows aphthous changes, and there is ulceration about the teeth. The breath is offensive, and there is salivation.

The liver and spleen show congestion and induration in many of these cases. Induration of the testicles is frequently observed, when the sexual desire is diminished.

In diseases of the eye it is useful; in interstitial keratitis, when of a syphilitic origin. It is thought to have been of some service in detached retina, and the horizontal hemiopia that resulted.

It should be remembered in *religious melancholy* and low spirited conditions, when attended with weeping, crying, and a disgust for life; in fatty, waxy degeneration of the organs, and in induration of the uterus and ovaries.

Compare.—*Asafœtida*, *Mercurius*, *Nitric acid*, *Silica*.

AURUM MURIATICUM NATRONATUM.

Description.—The Chloride of Gold and Sodium comes in elongated, yellow, four-sided prisms, or a crystalline yellow powder. Prepared by mixing the Chloride of Gold and Sodium Chloride in solution and evaporating. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Auri et Sodii Chloridum. **Dosage.**—The substance may be given, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$–$\frac{1}{3}$.

Physiological Action.—This remedy in large doses produces violent gastro-enteritis without ulceration, excites salivation, produces mental exhilaration, renal hyperæmia with albuminuria. In men, it causes violent erection; in women, it increases the menstrual flow and reduces the oxidizing power of the red blood corpuscles. If continued for a long period it occasions profuse sweats, increases the saliva and urine, and constipates the bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is a pronounced *melancholia* and a desire for death, in those whose system has been undermined, especially by syphilis; in cases of *hypochondriasis* and mental and nervous disorders, melancholia with suicidal mania, that are dependent upon derangement of the testicles and liver. In chronic headache dependent upon syphilitic periostitis, or bone necrosis, it is frequently of the greatest service, especially if the mental condition demanding it is present.

It relieves nervous and atonic *dyspepsia* when the tongue is red and glazed, and there is a sensation, referred to the stomach, of burning stitches, or as if indurated. The pain in the stomach is to the left of the median line, is burning, drawing, or pressing in character; is often worse after eating, and is attended with a diarrhœa which is also worse after eating. At times there is a loss of appetite with the epigastric pains and there is nausea, constipation, and an increased secretion of mucus that simulates membranous colitis.

Gastro-enteritis of a most violent type finds in this its remedy when there are severe cramps, with convulsions, trembling, insomnia and insensibility. It should be remembered during the early stages of hepatic cirrhosis when there is gastric catarrh and a chronic inadequacy of the hepatic function. In diseases of the female, it is indicated when there is a sub-acute *metritis*, *ovaritis*, with profuse menstruation, a tendency to habitual abortion, nymphomania, and even puerperal mania, with sexual excitement, gastro-intestinal irritation, with suicidal impulses.

In the male, it is indicated when there is a decline of the sexual powers, with diurnal seminal loss, or nightly emissions with feeble erection, or no dreams. There may be complete impotency. The erections are weak and inefficient, with hypochondria, melancholia, and suicidal intent.

Its control of the formation of connective tissue has led to its use in *interstitial nephritis;* in cases of albuminuric retinitis, as well as in the anterior-sclerosis, and vertigo in the aged when dependent upon this process.

Compare.—*Natrum iod.*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Mercurius*, *Mezereum.*

AVENA SATIVA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Graminaceæ. *Common Name*, Oat. *Habitat*, unknown, but is cultivated in all northern temperate latitudes. **Prearaptions.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the entire fresh plant. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given from 5 to 30 minims.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, sedative, and direct nutritive tonic. Its physiological effect is indicated by a pain at the base of the brain.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those doing mental work, school teachers and professional people, and those who are exhausted and anæmic as the result of worry, cares, and acute diseases. Those suffering from neurasthenia, cerebrasthenia, *brain-fag*, nervous debility, and weakness of the circulation. There is an occipital headache, the urine contains an excess of phosphates. Insomnia is frequently relieved by it, when there is mental weakness and a history of masturbation, excessive sexual indulgence, onanism, and impotency. It quiets the hysterical manifestations of ovarian diseases, and relieves the menstrual epoch. It is of service in assisting to overcome the *Morphine* and *tobacco* habit.

BACILLINUM.

Description.—The pus from a tuberculous lung in which the Bacillus Tuberculosis had been found microscopically. *Tuberculinum* is made from the cultured bacilli (human) instead of from the pus. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—It is used from the 30th potency up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *tubercular conditions*, also in bronchorrhœa, and chronic catarrhal conditions with enfeebled pulmonary circulation. These are accompanied with dyspnœa, pulmonary oppression, and a disposition to catch cold. The circulation is enfeebled, and there are suffocative attacks of cough at night.

It is of service in ringworms of the scalp.

Compare.—*Tuberculinum.*

BADIAGA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Spongiæ. *Synonyms*, Spongia palustris, Fresh-water sponge. *Habitat*, Europe.

Preparations.—The mother tincture is prepared from the dried sponge. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of indurated buboes; in forcible palpitation of the heart from unpleasant news; in headache when the pain is in the forehead and extends to the eyeballs.

It should be remembered in whooping-cough, when the expectoration is thick and flies out of the mouth and nostrils.

It should be studied in myalgia, when the muscles are sore and painful, as if beaten.

Compare.—*Phytolacca*, *Conium*, *Spongia*.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Synonym*, Balsam of Peru. *Habitat*, San Salvador, and Central America. It is a reddish-brown liquid which exudes from the trunk of the tree, Myrospermum perniferum, after the bark has been removed. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is a one to nine solution ($\frac{1}{10}$). Dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Balsamum Peruvianum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, ♏ x–xxv.

Physiological Action.—This is not specifically ascertained; yet its sphere of action is upon the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, acting as an expectorant; it possesses stimulating properties and lessens the secretions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a *cough* with a copious expectoration of muco-purulent material which is yellow, green, and fœtid. In chronic bronchial catarrh in aged, scrofulous subjects; also for the cough following pneumonia when the sputum is loose, thick, yellow and fœtid.

It is useful in hectic fevers, dependent upon a suppurative condition of the mucous membrane; also in chronic gastric catarrh with obstinate vomiting of food mixed with mucus; chronic catarrh of the bowels and bladder, and even obstinate leucorrhœa.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Wild indigo. *Habitat*, United States. The resinoid Baptisin is obtained from it. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏v–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces prostration. There are changes in the blood, both of a quantitative and qualitative character. The excretions are offensive. The pulse is soft, quickened and compressible. There is delirium, with a tendency to paresis and debility. There is a catarrhal inflammation of the buccal cavity, and lower portion of the intestinal canal. The breath is fœtid. The movements of the bowels are watery, putrid and sanious. All the secretions of the body are offensive and putrid.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *great prostration*, with a tendency to a decomposition of the fluids of the body, and ulceration of the mucous membranes, and in septic diseases with a sore, bruised feeling of all the muscles of the body, with profound debility.

In *headache* when it is dull and stupefying, with a confusion of ideas. In *typhoid* fever, when there is stupor and delirium. The face has a dark red, besotted expression; the eyes are injected, the tongue is coated brown, and dry, especially in the center. The breath is offensive, there are sordes on the teeth, and there is diarrhœa with great fœtor of the stools and urine. The patient is delirious, the body seems scattered about in different parts of the bed or room, and he must toss around to get the pieces together.

It should be remembered in *diphtheria* when the fauces are greatly inflamed, and of a dark red color. The membrane is of a dark color, like washed leather. The tonsils and lymphatic glands are enlarged, the breath is very offensive. The head, back, and limbs ache, as if pounded; there is restlessness and a low adynamic fever, and nothing but liquids can be swallowed.

It is of service in the *dysentery* of old people, and the *diarrhœa* of children, when the stools are scanty, containing blood and mucus, with severe tenesmus, and a low type of fever.

It should be remembered during the last stages of chronic pulmonary *tuberculosis*, and during acute pulmonary tuberculosis when there is a dry cough, or there is a loose, purulent, or muco-purulent expectoration. The temperature is high, there is a chill at 10 A. M. and at 3 P. M., with anorexia and eructation.

The patient is worse in a warm, close room, and is better in the open, fresh air.

Compare.—*Arnica*, *Arsenicum album*, *Echinacea angustifolia*, *Gelsemium*, *Bryonia*.

BAROSMA CRENATA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rutaceæ. *Common Name*, Buchu. *Habitat*, South Africa. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the dry leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Buchu, Fluidextractum Buchu. **Dosage.**—Of the powder, gr. x–xx; fluidextract Buchu, ♏x–3j.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the kidneys as a stimulant, increasing the water and solid constituents of the urine; and upon the mucous membrane of the urinary tract, where there is a chronic inflammation and irritation with an excess of mucus and muco-purulent discharge.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic inflammation of the pelvis, of the kidneys, and membrane of the bladder, with a copious discharge of mucus and muco-purulent material. There is hyperacidity of the urine, with constant desire to urinate; this is not fully relieved by urinating.

It is useful in *prostatic disorders*, irritable bladder with *vesical catarrh*, or gravel, and spasmodic stricture of the urethra, that are accompanied with an excessive amount of mucus in the urine. Also in undue secretion from the mucous follicles of the urethra, the vesiculæ seminales, or prostate, produced by excessive venery or self pollution.

Compare.—*Chimaphila*.

BARYTA ACETICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Acetate of Barium. A colorless crystalline salt, obtained by dissolving Carbonate of Barium in dilute Acetic acid. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces paralysis, beginning in the extremities and spreading to the abdomen, then the chest and neck, and lastly to the sphincters.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is of service in cases of neuralgia, and is also of use in paralysis commencing in the extremities and extending toward the body.

BARYTA CARBONICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Carbonate of Barium. It is a white amorphous powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation and hypertrophy of the lymphatic glandular system; also a premature senility with a loss of both mental and physical energy.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated for those at the extremes of life. Children who are stunted and dwarfed; they suffer from *quinsy*, take cold easily. Dwarfish, hysterical women, and old men who suffer from hypertrophied prostates and indurated testicles.

It is of service in quinsy when the parenchyma of the tonsils is the part involved. The patient takes cold easily, and as a result the tonsil becomes inflamed, and shows a tendency to suppurate. There is inability to swallow anything

swallowed.

It is useful in enlargement, with a tendency to suppuration, of the cervical and inguinal glands; also in bromidrosis, when the toes and soles of the feet are sore.

It often affords relief in the apoplectic tendency of the aged, and in the headaches of aged people who are childish.

In *marasmus* it affords relief when the child is greatly emaciated, the abdomen is prominent, the appetite is good, but the child becomes thinner and does not develop mentally.

Compare.—*Silicea*, *Abrotanum*, *Iodine*, *Calcarea*.

BARYTA IODATA.

Description. — *Common Name*, Iodide of Barium. A white crystalline salt. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *glandular indurations* and enlargement of the tonsils and prostate; also in chronic swellings and indurations of the testicle. It should be remembered in goitre of a fibroid consistency, and should be studied in scrofulous ophthalmia with swelling of the meibomian glands.

Compare.—*Calcarea iodide*, *Iodine*, *Bromine*.

BARYTA MURIATICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Chloride of Barium. It is a white crystalline salt. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in enlargement of the mesenteric glands. But it has been of more service in the relief of *aneurism*, and of sclerotic degeneration of the cardiac orifices, and of the brain, spinal cord and liver.

BELLADONNA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Synonyms*, Atropa Belladonna, Deadly nightshade. It contains two alkaloids, Atropine and Belladonine (by many considered identical with Hyosycamine). **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Belladonnæ Folia, Belladonnæ Radix, and the Fluid extract of both of these. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture, ♏ j–iij. *U. S. P.*, The powdered leaves, gr. j–ij. Fluidextract from leaves, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$. Tincture from leaves, ♏ j–vii. Fluid extract of root, ♏ j–v.

Physiological Action. — This agent, when applied locally, diminishes the sensibility of the sensory nerves, and when absorbed it produces systemic effects. Taken internally, it lessens the secretions, and as a result there is dryness of the mucous surfaces. This is brought about by paralysis of the peripheral nerve endings. At first the pulse is retarded, but it is quickly accelerated and rendered firmer, while the arterial tension is increased. The heart muscle is stimulated, but if it is over-stimulated it then becomes weak.

Full doses stimulate the brain and may produce hallucinations and a delirium, which may be mild, joyful, talkative, or of a violent type; accompanying these there are frequently spectral illusions. The reflexes at first are slightly stimulated, while later they are diminished. There may be complete motor paralysis. The sensory nerves are depressed, especially from a local application of the drug.

The respirations are quickened and rendered deeper by medicinal doses; while poisonous doses, by over-stimulating, soon result in exhaustion and paralysis of the respiratory centres, and the breathing becomes shallow and asphyxia and death may result. The bodily heat is increased. It dilates the pupil and increases intra-ocular tension, occasions vertigo and turgescence of the face. Assimilation is impaired. It is rapidly absorbed and is eliminated by the kidneys and bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are of a bilious, lymphatic and plethoric constitution; women and children with a delicate skin. They are jovial and entertaining, when well; but are delirious, violent, and threatened with convulsions, when sick. They are sensitive to drafts of air, and take cold easily from sitting in drafts or having the hair cut. The pains come suddenly, remain for a time, and leave as suddenly. The pain is usually of short duration. The face is red, the conjunctiva is congested, the eyes staring, and the pupils dilated. There is throbbing of the carotids, the pulse is full and bounding, and the mucous membranes dry.

It should be studied when there are sensory and motor disturbances. When there is anæsthesia, or great irritability of all the senses amounting to hyperæsthesia. There are motor disturbances, as twitching, jerking, and jactitations. These have led to its employment in puerperal and infantile convulsions, epilepsy, hydrophobia, laryngismus, and whooping-cough.

During the early stages, it may be indicated in cases of *locomotor ataxia;* the conjunctiva is congested, the pupils are dilated, there is ptosis, diplopia, incontinence of the urine, and tactile anæsthesia. It has also been of service in the general paralysis of the insane; and in progressive muscular atrophy during its early stages.

In mental and moral derangements, it occupies a prominent place. Hallucinations, melancholia and rage find in it a remedy when attended with spectral illusions of a bright nature. It is most frequently indicated in the *congestive delirium* that attends acute fevers, as the eruptive diseases, or when it arises as a result of metastasis to the brain. The cases of vertigo it relieves are those of a congestive type. The patient is better from movement, and while in the open air; the pulse rate is increased.

In congested, neuralgic, and *nervous headaches*, it is the remedy when the face is flushed, the head is hot, the eyelids droop and feel heavy. There are flashes of light before the

eyes, or there may be a sensation of blindness. The headache is made worse from light, noise, movements, and from lying down.

In the treatment of arterial congestions of the brain it occupies a prominent place. This may be hyperæmia, the result of sun-stroke, when it is only excelled by Glonoin, the congestion that follows reaction from concussion or the result of mental excitement, or intemperance. It will be found curative in *neuralgia*, when it is of recent origin and in young subjects, and is associated with hyperæmia and hyperæsthesia. The trigeminus is the nerve most frequently involved. The pains are apt to be most severe at 5 P. M.; they come and go quickly, and are made worse from motion.

In the treatment of *febrile conditions*, it occupies a place between Aconite and Arsenic. The fever is continuous. The face is congested. The eyes are glistening, and the general symptoms of the remedy are present. It will be demanded in puerperal fever, and during the early stages of variola, and in scarlatina when the skin is uniformly smooth, shining, and of a scarlet redness. It is dry, hot, and burning, and imparts a burning sensation to the hand. It is claimed to have a modifying influence of the Sydenham type of scarlatina when employed as a prophylactic.

For acute pharyngitis and *tonsillitis*, it is of service when there is dryness, constriction, soreness, painful deglutition, swelling, and burning of the parts.

This dry, red, hot condition of the skin has led to its successful use in erysipelas, for which it is often indicated for the smooth form.

It has a prominent place in inflammation of the *eye* and its appendages, when there is a sense of burning and dryness. There is dilatation of the pupil, although this is not a necessary indication for the use of the remedy.

It should be studied in renal congestion where there is a temporary suppression of the urine, which may contain albumen. There is irritation of the bladder with strangury. It is of great importance in uterine congestion and inflammation, when there is violent burning, with stinging pains and a sen-

sation of fulness, as though everything was pressing towards the vulva.

It is of great service in cases of exophthalmic *goitre* when the leading characteristics of the remedy are present. In diseases of the alimentary canal, it is of service; in peritonitis the transverse colon protrudes like a pad, while the whole abdomen is tender, distended, and aggravated from the least jar. In a dry, irritating laryngeal cough, it is of service. This is worse during the evening and early night. It will relieve the extreme soreness in the side, observed after Bryonia has done its work in pleuro-pneumonia, and the patient can no longer lie on the diseased side because it is so painful.

In *mastitis*, it is of service when Bryonia is no longer indicated. The gland is heavy, hard, and red, the face is flushed, the eyeballs injected. The pulse full and bounding; there is a throbbing headache and the eyes are sensitive to light.

Compare.—*Aconite, Bryonia, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium.*

BELLIS PERENNIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, English Daisy. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ ij–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases that are suffering from *traumatism*, or its effects, as bruises with *extravasation* of blood, and hæmatocele that are not being absorbed; also in laceration of the cervix, and the effects of traumatism upon the uterus. The parts are enlarged, soft, and bleeding. There is a sore, bruised feeling in the pelvicregion, and the abdominal muscles. There is a headache, the pain extending from the occiput to the top of the head. The breasts are engorged, and there are varicose veins of the legs during pregnancy. It is also of service for the ill effects from overheating.

Compare. — *Arnica montana, Trillium, , Fraxinus Americanus.*

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Berberidaceæ. *Common Names*, Mahomia aquifolium, Oregon grape. *Habitat*, Western United States. It contains the alkaloid Berberine. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark of the root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ v–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the glandular system as a stimulant, assisting digestion and absorption; upon the skin, relieving eczematous, herpatic and syphilitic exhibitions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic *skin affections* of a scaly and pustular character, that are dependent upon a constitutional dyscrasia, as syphilis with pains in the muscles and bones, and a cutaneous exhibition of this disease.

It is useful in persistent acne, pimples, and roughness of the skin of the face, that are not dependent upon uterine or ovarian irritation. In eczema capitis, and genitals with pruritus, and in scaly eczema, and in chronic cases of "scald head," it has acted very kindly.

In very rough, scaly skins, it has given favorable results.

Compare.—*Kali iodide*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

BERBERIS VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Berberidaceæ. *Common Name*, Barberry. *Habitat*, Europe, but naturalized in New England. It contains the alkaloid Berberine. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark of root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ j–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the kidneys and bladder, producing soreness and burning in the renal region; upon the liver, producing jaundice; and upon the mucous membranes, resulting in an aphthous condition and depraved condition.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is distress in the region of the *kidneys*, which may be described as a numbness, soreness, burning or *lameness;* at times this region is sensitive to the touch, and is aggravated by sitting or lying. There are sharp, sticking pains, radiating from the kidneys to the small of the back and down the ureters. A bubbling sensation in the renal region has frequently been relieved by it. The facial expression is sickly; there is great prostration with a pale, sunken face, and dark rings about the eyes.

There are cutting pains in the region of the bladder, which extend to the urethra, with burning following urination. The urine is yellow and turbid, the sediment may be whitish, which upon standing becomes red and mealy.

It is useful in *liver troubles* when there are sticking pains in the region of the gall bladder; these at times may simulate gall-stone colic, and are often followed by jaundice and clay-colored stools.

It has been of service in cases of leucorrhœa and menstrual difficulties, when the urinary symptoms are present.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Lycopodium*, *Sarsaparilla.*

BISMUTHUM SUBNITRICUM.

Description.—A heavy white crystalline powder, prepared by dissolving metallic Bismuth in Nitric acid and adding water to the solution. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Bismuthi subnitras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. v-xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is slightly astringent, and is slowly absorbed. It coats the mucous surface, checks the secretions, and acts as a sedative. The tongue and stools are rendered of a dark, clay color; it increases the appetite, assists the digestion, and constipates the bowels. When it is administered in large doses it produces nausea, pain in the stomach, and vomiting, derangement of the bowels, and gastro-enteritis, giddiness, headache, insensibility, and concre-

tions in the intestines. If it is continued for a prolonged period, symptoms simulating scorbutus are developed. Desquamative nephritis and albuminuria have appeared during its prolonged use. It is eliminated by the liver, kidneys and bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases where there is *catarrhal inflammation* and irritation of the *alimentary canal;* also in *gastralgia* where there is pain in the epigastrium, which may be lancinating, burning, or griping in character, causing the patient to bend backward. It is attended with spasmodic vomiting, in which the food is ejected from the stomach with great force as soon as it is partaken of; there is a dull pain in the back.

At times the gastralgia alternates with a headache which is neuralgic in character, and involves the face and teeth, and is as if the parts were being torn. It is the remedy in *gastritis*, when there is an excessive irritability of the stomach; the patient may feel better from cold drinks, but they are vomited when the stomach becomes full, or are vomited as soon as they reach the stomach. There may be a sensation of a load in the stomach, the digestion is slow, the food remaining in the stomach for a period, after which it is vomited. The tongue in these cases is coated white, and a sweetish or metallic taste is complained of. The bowels are frequently involved in the process, and a painless diarrhœa is present, which is accompanied with great thirst, vomiting, and frequent micturition. There are cramping pains in the extremities. The sleep is disturbed by vivid dreams.

Compare.—*Hydrastis, Phosphorus, Antimonium crudum.*

BLATTA AMERICANA.

Description. — *Order*, Orthoptera. *Family*, Blattina. *Common Name*, American Cockroach. **Preparations.**—The live animal is triturated. **Dosage.**—Trituration 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in the *dropsy* that accompanies nephritis. The complexion is yellow, there is extreme weariness, and pain in the urethra while passing urine.

BLATTA ORIENTALIS.

Description. — *Order*, Orthoptera. *Family*, Blattina. *Common Name*, Indian Cockroach. An insect common in India and also found in Europe. **Preparations.**—The live insect is triturated. **Dosage.**—Triturations IX to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *asthma*, and in severe attacks of coughing with dyspnœa, in those suffering from bronchitis and phthisis. It appears to be most serviceable in corpulent individuals.

BOLETUS LARICIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Synonyms*, Polyporus officinalis, White Agaric, Larch Agaric. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. Its active principle is Agaric acid or Agaricin. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the dried fungus, and dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in long-standing, obstinate intermittents, and other diseases common to a malarial district, as periodical neuralgia, nervous headaches, ague-cake, and chronic diarrhœa.

BORAX.

Description.—Borax or Sodium Borate comes as a white powder or in colorless, transparent, monoclinic prisms, and is

found, native, principally in California. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Boras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. v–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an aphthous condition of the mucous surfaces, which bleed easily. It has a stimulating influence upon the female generative organs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is an *aphthous* condition, with diarrhœa, and a dread of downward motion.

This *fear* of *motion* is observed while descending in an elevator, while in a rocking chair; and when the nurse attempts to lay the child down it awakens at once.

The aphtha appears suddenly, and covers the tongue, mouth and inside of the cheeks with white, fungous growths. There is great heat and dryness of the parts. The child cries when nursing and lets go of the nipple. Accompanying this condition of the mouth there is diarrhœa, the stools are of a light yellow color, are watery, contain a large quantity of mucus, and are extremely excoriating, the child is faint and debilitated.

In cases of sterility it is indicated when there are aphthous abrasions of the os uteri and vagina, with an acrid leucorrhœa and membranous dysmenorrhœa. In pruritus pudendi, and eczema of the vulva, it should be used both locally and internally.

Dissolving small pieces of borax in the mouth relieves the throat of hoarseness.

Compare.—*Chamomilla*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Mercurius.*

BOTHROPS LANCEOLATUS.

Description.—The Lance-snake is of the *family* Crotolidæ; found in the island of Martinique. **Preparations.**—The poison from this snake is triturated, and dilutions are made from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—The 6x trituration and dilutions given as usual.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *aphasia;* there is inability to articulate, with nervous trembling. There is day blindness.

BOVISTA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Synonyms*, Bovista nigrescens, Puff-ball. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—The entire fungus is used to prepare the mother tincture; dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ½ to 2 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent has an action upon the circulation, predisposing to relaxation and hæmorrhages; and upon the skin, producing an eruption similar to eczema. It also produces symptoms of asphyxia.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *menorrhagia*, metrorrhagia, and leucorrhœa. Diarrhœa frequently precedes or accompanies the menstrual flow, which is too early and too profuse, and occurs chiefly at night, or early in the morning. Between the periods there is an occasional flow of blood.

There is a *leucorrhœa* which is like the white of an egg. It occurs a few days before or after the period. It controls epistaxis with the same characteristics as those already given.

It is indicated in eczema of the back of the hand, in urticaria that is attended with diarrhœa, the stools being followed by tenesmus and burning.

It has been employed with success in cases of asphyxia due to charcoal fumes. It assists those who are awkward, and who stutter and stammer.

In connection with the above, there is frequently a sensation as though the head was very much enlarged.

Compare. — *Calcarea carbonica*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Sepia.*

BRACHYGLOTTIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Names*, Brachyglottis repens, Puka-Puka. *Habitat*, New Zealand. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of green leaves and flowers; dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *Bright's disease* when it results from overwork. The urine contains epithelium, albumen, and casts. There is pain in the bladder following its evacuation; also in the urethra, with stinging in the penis, and pressure in the neck of the bladder as though the urine could not be retained.

It is also of service in *dysmenorrhœa* with chronic *peritonitis* and a sensation of fluttering in the abdomen and right ovary.

BROMIUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Bromum, Bromine. It is a heavy, dark brownish-red, very volatile liquid. Obtained principally from the bittern of salt works. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Solution $\frac{1}{100}$ and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Bromum. **Dosage.**—Used only from 6x up.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation and inflammation of the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract, especially of the larynx, where is a tendency to a formation of a false membrane.

It also produces symptoms of gastritis, with depression, and collapse. The glands show enlargement and induration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract, when there is pronounced irritation with a tendency to spasms and constriction; also in glandular enlargement.

The patient is of the blonde type, has light blue eyes, flaxen hair, delicate skin, and is scrofulous.

It is to be studied in fluent *coryza* when there is long continued sneezing with irritation of the tissue under the nose and on the margins of the nostrils. The mucous membrane of the larynx is inflamed, and there is a sensation of coldness in the larynx when inspiring. Inspiration is difficult and painful, and cough is provoked by inspiring cold air, and is attended with paroxysms of suffocation on swallowing.

In membranous *croup* and *diphtheria* of the air passages it is serviceable when there is rattling of mucus in the trachea while coughing; also in fibrinous bronchitis when there is great dyspnœa, and the patient cannot inspire deeply enough; there is a feeling as if the passages were full of smoke, or vapors of sulphur. There are rasping, dry sounds. In these cases the inhalation of the second or third decimal on cotton wool is often of more service than the internal administration. It is to be studied in cases of enlarged glands that are stony hard, especially those about the jaw and throat; also in hard goitre.

Compare.—*Iodine*, *Spongia*, *Conium*.

BRYONIA ALBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, White Bryony. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the juice of the root. Dilutions from tincture. **Dosage.**—Powdered root, gr. x–xxx. Of the tincture, ♏ v–℥ss.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin for a time occasions blisters; when taken internally, in poisonous doses, it causes gastro-intestinal inflammation with profuse vomiting and an uncontrollable diarrhœa. The pupils are dilated, the temperature is reduced, there is colic, collapse and death. In some cases all the serous membranes are inflamed and covered with an exudate. The lower portion of the lungs shows hepatization without bronchitis. The mucous membrane of the large bronchial tubes is irritated, and a cough

with pain and distress results. The muscles are intensely irritated and congested.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a rheumatic diathesis, who are of a bilious tendency, irritable, and inclined to anger. They are usually dark complexioned, with firm fibre. They are thirsty and desire large quantities of water at long intervals. The pains are tearing, stitching in character, are worse at night, and from motion, and are relieved while at rest. Should delirium appear, it is a constant rehearsal of business affairs, with a desire to get out of bed and go home.

The *headache* that it relieves may be gastric, rheumatic, or congestive in character, or may appear from ironing, or as a result of constipation. The pain is in the forehead. It is worse from stooping, or coughing, commencing during the early morning and continuing through the day. It may be accompanied by a rush of blood to the head.

It is indicated in *fevers* when the thirst, aggravation from movement, and stitching pains, which characterize the remedy, are present; also in rheumatic fever when the joints are red and swollen, with stitching pains upon the slightest motion. They may be most pronounced in the serous, synovial membranes, or muscular fibres. The perspiration is sour, the patient is weak and exhausted, while sitting up causes a feeling of faintness and nausea.

In *typhoid*, gastric, bilious, and typhus fever, it is frequently of service when the mucous membranes are dry, the lips and tongue are parched and cracked, stools are dry, as if burnt, or diarrhœa may be present, the urine being dark and scanty, with great thirst for large quantities of water at long intervals. The patient is drowsy, or sleeps during the day, but is delirious at night, and desires to remain perfectly quiet. In intermittent fevers the chills commence at the lips, the tips of the fingers and toes, there is thirst during all stages. The perspiration in all fevers is sour or oily.

It is the remedy for congestion of the *serous membranes*. This may be observed in congestion of the brain, the result of

exposure to severe cold, from constipation, or suppression of a natural discharge. There is a headache that is severe, bursting, splitting in character, and is worse in the forehead. In pleurisy it is of service in the plastic form; but is of no use when serous effusion has taken place. There are acute stitching pains that are greatly aggravated by breathing or the slightest motion. The respirations are short and rapid. It is of service in the dry pleurisies that accompany phthisis and pneumonia.

In an acute catarrhal state of the respiratory tract it is of service following Aconite, when there is heat and soreness with pain behind the sternum, and a racking cough with but little expectoration. The *cough* may be accompanied by retching; the cough appears to be dependent upon a constant tickling at the lower extremity of the trachea under the sternum. It is worse during the day than at night, affecting the whole body, and causing pain in the abdomen, head and chest. It is of service in chronic coughs where the expectoration is slight, the cough is aggravated from the least exertion of the lung. It is worse during the morning, and again during the evening.

In croupous *pneumonia*, it is frequently of the greatest importance during the second stage, when fibrinous exudation and consolidation have taken place. It is indicated especially for the pleuritic inflammation, by the sharp, stitching pains. The patient is quiet, there is anxiety from the dsypnœa, there are severe cutting pains. The cough is painful and is attended with a scanty, bloody sputum. The tongue is coated a thick white; the mouth and lips are dry; there is great thirst; the stomach is sluggish, and the liver inactive. The bowels are constipated; the urine is scanty and red, and the pulse of a high tension.

In diseases of the digestive organs it is of importance; in *gastralgia*, when there is a sensation of weight in the stomach, as from a stone. This may appear when the stomach is empty, or when it is full. It is frequently the result of having partaken of indigestible foods, beer, brandy, or strong coffee. There may be much flatulence, and vomiting of sour, acrid mucus. The epigastrium is extremely sensitive to pressure, and constipation is present.

In congestion of the *liver* it finds a place when there is a slight yellowness of the skin, distress about the right shoulder, and more or less giddiness.

It relieves *constipation* when the bowels are inactive, or there is no inclination to move, the stools being large, hard, dark and dry, as if burnt. It is of service in *diarrhœa* that appears during a spell of hot weather, from undigested foods, cold drinks, fruits, sauer-kraut, or from being overheated. The passage is bilious and acrid, produces soreness of the anus, and is worse during the morning, and from moving about.

In acute congestion of the mammary glands it is indicated if the gland becomes swollen, tender, hot and knotty. The condition is observed also from a sudden weaning.

It should be carefully studied in iritis and choroiditis of the serous form, and in ciliary neuralgia when attended with shooting pains, worse from motion, touch, and from attempting to sit up, which renders him faint; also from warm foods, warmth, and suppressed discharges.

He is better from lying on the painful side, from rest, cold foods, and drinks.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Kali carbonicum*, *Phosphoricum*.

BUFO RANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Bufonidæ of the Batrachian family of vertebrate animals. *Common Name*, Toad. **Preparations.** — Trituration of the poison from the cutaneous glands. Dilutions from 6x trituration. **Dosage.** — Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilution.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a condition simulating epilepsy. The moral nature is depraved, and as a result the subject craves intoxicating drinks, and seeks solitude that he may practice onanism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in depraved conditions of the nervous system, in the feeble minded, and in *epilepsy* that is dependent upon a derangement of the sexual organs.

The patient may show a mental derangement, and have a propensity to bite and howl. They are impatient, are imbeciles and feeble minded.

The epilepsy often appears during coitus, or as the result of onanism, or fright.

Compare.—*Asterias*, *Baryta carbonica*, *Œnanthe crocata*.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Descritpion. — *atural Order*, Cactaceæ. *Synonyms*, Cereus grandiflorus, Night-blooming Cereus. *Habitat*, Mexico. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the fresh young stems and flowers. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, from a fraction of a drop to 5 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces general rigors which are followed by heat and sweats, recurring daily at the same hour, being attended with acute congestion of the head and face. There are constrictive pains about the heart, with palpitation, oppressed breathing, and constrictions about the chest, painful pressure on the vertex. Acid rising from the stomach, severe twisting colic, with heat in the abdomen and bilious diarrhœa with pain before stools. Also inflammatory strangury followed by a copious passage of urine loaded with urates, painful menstruation, great prostration and profound melancholia.

It relieves congestions and removes irritation similar to Aconite but does not weaken the nervous system as Aconite does.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there are congestions, contractions and constrictions. The patient is often of a plethoric temperament, subject to local congestions that may terminate in hæmorrhage or apoplexy.

Its great field of usefulness has been in *heart disease*. The heart feels as if clasped by an iron band or as if bound, and that it had no room to beat. At times there is functional

irregularity of the heart from gastric irritations, *neurasthenia*, cigarette smoking in boys, masturbation and excessive bicycle riding in those not trained for it. The heart muscle may be enfeebled and the heart's action irregular. There is dyspnœa, with weight and constriction of the chest and œdema of the left hand and foot.

It should be studied in cases of *headache* that are neuralgic or congestive in character. It may appear as a weight on the vertex, or it may be upon the right side. It is severe, throbbing, and pulsating in character and is frequently attended with irritation or congestion of the pelvic organs in the female.

It is the remedy in *diaphragmitis* when there is sharp shooting pain and a sense of constriction in the region of the attachment of the diaphragm. At times the whole body feels as if caged and each wire were being twisted tighter and tighter. These constrictions may be at any or all parts of the body, and are caused or brought on by the slightest contact. Again it takes the form of pains that dart and spring at any portion of the body, like chains of lightning, and end with a sharp vise-like grip, only to be renewed.

It has a favorable action in the control of *hæmorrhages* from any portion of the body. The menstrual flow ceases when lying down.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Kali carbonicum*, *Lilium tigrinum*.

CADMIUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—Sulphate of Cadmium occurs in colorless transparent crystals, which effloresce in air. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations 2x to 6x, and dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a copious flow of saliva, with nausea, vomiting, pain, chilliness and coldness.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cholera* and *yellow fever*. There is violent nausea and retching. The ejected material is

dark, green, slimy, and may contain blood, "Black Vomit." The abdomen is sore, tender and tympanitic.

The region of the liver is sore. There are clots of offensive blood passed from the bowels. It is of service during fever when the patient is as cold as ice. He stops breathing whenever he drops into a sleep and awakens suffocated.

Compare.—*Veratrum album*, *Arsenicum album*, *Zinc.*

CAHINCA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Names*, Snowberry, Cluster-flowered Snowberry. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the dried root-bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *œdema* of the feet and eyelids, with scanty urine and a sense of fulness of the loins.

The urine contains albumen. The skin is dry and there is dyspnœa upon lying down.

Compare.—*Apocynum cannabinum*, *Arsenicum album.*

CAJAPUTUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myrtaceæ. *Synonyms*, Oleum Cajaputi, Oil of Cajaput. This is a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of Melalenca Cajaputi, a tree growing in the Moluccas. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture of the oil $\frac{1}{100}$ and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Cajaputi. **Dosage.**—Of the oil 1 to 10 drops on sugar.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *flatulent colic* and *tympanitis* and distension of the bowels. The patient hiccoughs upon the slightest provocation. The tongue feels as if greatly enlarged.

It should be studied in spasmodic *stricture* of the *œsophagus.*

Compare.—*Asafœtida*, *Nux moschata.*

CALADIUM SEGUINUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araceæ. *Common Name*, Poisonous American Arum. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *pruritus* of the vulva and vagina during pregnancy, also pruritus of the genitals of the male. The parts are œdematous or cold, sweating and relaxed.

It is of service in *dyspepsia* when the stomach feels as if full of dry food.

Compare.—*Selenium*, *Capsicum*.

CALCAREA ACETICA.

Description.—Calcium acetate or Acetate of Lime, prepared according to Hahnemann's method, is a dark yellow colored solution. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Tincture and dilutions as usual.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *membranous bronchitis* when there is much rattling during expiration, with loose cough and the expectoration of membraneous casts of the bronchial tubes. The breathing is difficult and there is a constricted, anxious sensation in the chest.

It is useful in megrim when there is coldness in the head and a sour taste in the mouth.

Compare.—*Bromium*.

CALCAREA ARSENICOSA.

Description.—Arsenate of Lime is a light, white, amorphous powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration 2x to 6x and dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in women who suffer from *obesity* and who at the climacteric period are annoyed by *palpitation* of the heart from any exertion. The heart's action is feeble, there is dyspnœa and chilliness. Also in *nephritis* when there is extreme sensitiveness over the region of the kidneys associated with dyspnœa and feeble heart action. It has reduced *enlarged livers* and *spleens* in children, and retarded attacks of *epilepsy* which were preceded by a rush of blood to the head.

Compare.—*Calcarea carbonica.*

CALCAREA CARBONICA.

Description.—*Synonym*, Calcarea Ostrearum. Carbonate of lime, according to Hahnemann, is prepared from the inner snow white portion of the oyster shell. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Calcii Carbonus Præcipitatus. **Dosage.**—Precipitated carbonate of lime may be given from 10 to 40 grains.

Physiological Action.—This agent modifies the nutrition of the vegetative system, and as a result there are changes in the composition of the blood that terminate in certain constitutional diseases.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *leucophlegmatic*, *scrofulous* individuals, who are light complexioned, have dry, tow like hair, fair skin, and blue eyes. They are pale, weak, easily tired from any form of exertion, and are disposed to become corpulent, with muscles that are soft and flabby.

It is of service in cases of *rachitis*, the teeth appear late, the child does not learn to walk as early as is normal and the fontanelles are late in closing. When the child is sleeping the head perspires so that the pillow is wet far around it.

It should be remembered in those scrofulous individuals with enlargement of the *mesenteric glands*, who show a tendency early in life to obesity. Oxidation is imperfect and

there is a deposit of adipose especially about the abdomen. The tissue is poorly nourished, the hemoglobin is low and leucocythemia is present.

It should be studied in *tuberculosis*. This may present itself as an involvement of the lymphatic glands or of any other tissue. The subject has grown rapidly; the cold and damp air seems to go through him. He is constantly taking cold. The circulation is disturbed and there are acid eructations after meals. The latter is more apparent if fats have been eaten. There is a loose cough and the bronchi are filled with mucus. The patient becomes emaciated, is sensitive to cold and has sore pains in the chest.

It is indicated in the *menstrual derangements* of girls who are fat, and plethoric, who grow too rapidly and in whom menstruation appears early, is profuse, and lasts too long; while later they suffer from chlorosis, and amenorrhœa. Later in life it is useful when the menses are too early and too profuse, it is difficult to stop the menstruation, and the least excitement causes its return. The patient is weakly and complains of coldness and dampness of the extremities. These subjects often suffer from profuse milk like leucorrhœa.

In acute and chronic *hydrocephalus*, and in all troubles arising as the result of a *defective assimilation*, it is indicated when the leading characteristics are present.

It is useful in the sour *diarrhœas* and vomiting of children when the whole child smells sour, and is continually craving eggs. The region of the stomach is swollen and looks like a saucer turned bottom side up.

It has been used beneficially in *new growths*, and is believed by some observers to have an influence over the pain that attends the passage of *biliary calculi*, when given in the 30th potency.

The Calcarea patient feels worse from cold, damp air, from getting wet and working in cold water, or handling cold substances, from loss of fluid and exertion of any form, and is better in warm, dry weather.

Compare.—*Calcarea phosphorica.*

CALCAREA FLUORICA.

Description.—Fluoride of Lime is found in nature as fluor-spar and this is used in Homœopathy. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—1x to 6x trituration and dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a dilatation and relaxed condition of the parts with induration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is a hard stony condition of the *glands*, enlarged and varicosed *veins*, in defective nutrition of the bone, in induration where suppuration is threatened and in diseases of the eye.

It is of service in *indurated glands* when they are of stony hardness, also in tortuous dilated blood-vessels, varicoses, and enlarged veins. In the early stages of aneurism before a pronounced sac has formed.

It is of benefit in *osseous tumors* and growths of bone.

Compare.—*Fluoric acid*, *Calcarea phosphorica*, *Silicea*, *Carbo animalis.*

CALCAREA HYPOPHOSPHOROSA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Hypophosphite of Calcium. It occurs in permanent, odorless, colorless crystals or as a white crystalline powder of a pearly lustre. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Calcii Hypophosphis. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ij–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is classed as an alterative and restorative. When taken in large quantities for a length of time it produces defective nutrition and symptoms that simulate a tubercular condition. In large doses it has been known to start latent tubercular processes into activity.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases where there is enervation with *nervous prostration*, depression of spirits, and lack of nerve force.

In *scrofulous children*, when the face is pale and emaciated. There are *cerebral congestion* and *night sweats*, the extremities are habitually cold. In the more advanced cases of tuberculosis, it is indicated when the appetite is poor, there is loss of strength with cough, hectic fever, and night sweats, hæmoptysis and profuse menstruation in the female. It is often the remedy following pneumonia when resolution is not perfect and there is a tendency for the lungs to break down.

It is of service when the bone is the part involved, as in *spinal curvature* when the child shows a *tubercular diathesis* and is anæmic. And in *psoas abscesses* and other exhibitions of tuberculosis when attended with debility and anæmia. Incipient *tubercular meningitis* often finds in this a remedy during the early stages, and cases are reported of cures when the case was advanced. The hæmorrhages of young girls of the tubercular type have been relieved by it.

Compare.—*Tuberculinum*, *Calcarea phosphorica*.

CALCAREA IODATA.

Description.—Iodide of Lime is a very soluble, deliquescent, white salt. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—1x to 6x triturations, and dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses acts as an irritant. It arrests putrefaction and deodorizes the stools. Its action is prominent upon the glandular system, where it checks suppuration and promotes resolution, especially in scrofulous subjects.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *scrofulous* subjects who suffer from *enlargement* of the lymphatic *glands*, also in cases of enlarged tonsils, adenoids, fibroid tumors, and in croup.

The enlarged tonsils are filled with little crypts and pockets. In *fibroid tumors* of the nose and ears it is of service when associated with other symptoms.

In *tumors* of the *mammary glands* it is of service when

they are attended with sharp, darting pains, while the growth is tender to pressure. It must be continued for a long period to complete the cure.

Rachitis has yielded to its influence, even cases where the child has never attempted to walk or stand or raise itself.

In *croup* it has been used extensively in the lower potencies.

Compare.—*Sodium.*

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

Description.—Phosphate of Lime is a white, amorphous powder, obtained by dropping dilute Phosphoric acid into lime water. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Calcii Phosphas Præcipitatus. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. x–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a constituent of all the tissues of the body, and is a necessity in cell growth. When for any reason it is withheld from the system, the subject becomes weakened, an atonic condition develops, ossification is imperfect, and a general interference with nutrition occurs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in dark complexioned, thin, spare, anæmic persons, with dark hair and eyes; in children who, during their first and second dentition, suffer from diarrhœa, flatulence, and who crave salted or smoked meats.

It is of service in *rachitis* when the child is emaciated, unable to stand. The cranial bones are thin and brittle. The fontanelles remain open, or reopen after having been closed. Dentition is delayed and the child is slow in learning to walk. The abdomen is sunken and flabby. It is useful in *spinal curvature* when the back is weak and is unable to support the body. It frequently controls *anæmia* and *mal-nutrition*, in those who grow too rapidly, as is observed in girls at puberty, where there is a tendency for the bones to soften, or the spine to curve. This condition may result from rapid child bearing,

prolonged lactation or profuse menstruation, and the remedy is to be studied in such cases.

It is indicated in the *headaches* of *school girls*, who are anæmic and suffer from *flatulent dyspepsia* which is worse after eating. They suffer at times from grief and disappointed love affairs, and there is an involuntary sighing.

It should be thought of in cases of *non-union* of the *fragments* following *fractures*, and in *rheumatism* dependent upon cold weather.

The patient is worse in damp, cold, changeable weather and from east winds. He feels his complaints more while thinking of them, being relieved in warm, dry summer weather.

Compare.—*Calcarea fluorica*, *Calcarea carbonica.*

CALCAREA PICRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Calcium picrate. This is a reddish-brown to yellow powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ½–ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of circumscribed *inflammation* of the *auditory canal*, frequently bringing relief when *Hepar sulphur.*, and *Picric acid* have failed.

CALCAREA RENALIS.

Description.—The renal calculi are used, both phosphatic and uric. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—1x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is said to relieve *renal calculi* and *gravel*, and to prevent the formation of tartar upon the teeth. (Rigg's Disease.)

Compare.—*Berberis vulgaris.*

CALCAREA SULPHURICA.

Description.—Sulphate of Calcium is a fine, white crystalline powder. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Calcii Sulphas Exsiccatus. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *suppuration* when the pus has found a vent, the infiltration has subsided but the discharge continues.

It is of service in *eczema* and *glandular swellings.* The eruption has yellowish scales and there are many pimples and points of suppuration. The glands are enlarged and hard. It should be thought of in cases that are discharging pus.

Compare.—*Hepar sulphuris*, *Silicea.*

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Marigold. *Habitat*, Europe, but now cultivated in gardens elsewhere. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh leaves and flowers. Dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Calendula, Tinctura Calendulæ. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent has been extensively employed in the treatment of open *wounds* and as a local application in gynæcological practice. Internally it has been employed when there is a tendency to take cold, especially during damp weather.

Compare. — *Hamamelis*, *Hypericum*, *Symphoricarpus*, *Arnica montana.*

CALOTROPIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Asclepiadaceæ. *Synonyms*, Calotropis Gigantea, Madar. *Habitat*, East Indies. **Prepara-**

tions.—The mother tincture is prepared from the dried bark. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *secondary syphilis*. Under the influence of this remedy the ulcers heal and the skin becomes clear. The patient is anæmic.

It is also of service in *leprosy* and *elephantiasis*.

Compare.—*Kali hydroiodicum*, *Natrum hydroiodicum*, *Mercurius*.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Cowslip. *Habitat*, America. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the entire fresh plant. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Tincture and dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *pemphigus*. The bullæ are surrounded by a ring, and are attended by itching. On the third day they are transformed into crusts. It also has some reputation in uterine cancer.

CAMPHORA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Lauraceæ. *Common Name*, Camphor. *Habitat*, Asia. Sublimed from a solution obtained by boiling in water parts of the camphor tree or camphor laurel. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture, triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Camphora, Aqua Camphoræ, Spiritus Camphoræ. **Dosage.**—Spiritus Camphoræ is the same as the mother tincture; dose, ♏ v–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin produces irritation, reddens the surface and induces a local sedative effect. Taken internally in medium doses it causes

vertigo, confusion of ideas, delirium and stupor which are accompanied with epileptiform convulsions and maniacal excitement. The reflexes are lowered and there is great muscular weakness, and cramps in the calves of the legs. The heart's action is weakened, there is prostration and coldness. There is strangury and retention of the urine. It controls sexual desire both in the male and the female.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal* and *choleric diseases* when the surface of the body is cold to the touch, but cannot bear to be covered. The patient is in a state of collapse, irritable, and mentally weak.

It should be studied in cases of *Asiatic cholera* and kindred troubles that are characterized by sudden sinking of the strength, with coldness of the body. The face is pale and blue, the lips livid; there is purging and vomiting. The patient is restless and anxious, but cannot bear to be covered.

It should be remembered during the early stages of a cold when the subject is still chilly. It is also of service in chronic paroxysmal *coryza*.

It becomes a prominent remedy in the *retrocession* of *measles* and *scarlatina* when the face is pale, cold and hippocratic. The child is restless and will not tolerate the covers.

It is of service in the ill effects of *shock* from an *injury*, when its cardinal indications are present.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Veratrum album*.

CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA.

Description.—Monobromated Camphor comes in colorless, prismatic needles or scales, of mild camphoraceous odor and taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations. *U. S. P.*, Camphora monobromata. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a hypnotic, nervous sedative and a gastric irritant. When given to men in large doses it has produced epileptiform convulsions; in the lower animals there is a weakness of the muscular system resulting in paralysis, stupor and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in cases of *cerebral congestion* with *nervous erethism*, and in *headaches* that result from mental excitement, excessive study, and reflex causes; also in cases of *cerebral anæmia*, with coldness, torpor and debility; and headaches from anæmia, with sleeplessness.

It is useful in *epileptiform*, *hysteric* and *choreic spasms* with coldness of the body and extremities, with cramps, trembling, nervous excitability, *insomnia* and visual delusions. It relieves cases of *sexual erethism* with spasmodic painful erections and nightly emissions, when there is a degree of hysteria present with the sexual irritation; also irregular heart's action and palpitation of the heart dependent upon reflex causes.

It has relieved cases of *paralysis agitans*, *chorea* and insomnia when given in doses of from 3 to 12 grs.

CANCHALAGUA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gentianaceæ. *Common Name*, Centaury of Chili. *Habitat*, California. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture is prepared from the dried plant in flower. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture from 5 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in severe cases of *intermittent fever* of the tertian type, as is observed in hot climates. There is a general bruised feeling, and soreness all over the body, especially of the lower extremities. The chill is general, and the paroxysm is attended with nausea and vomiting. The skin presents a wrinkled, corrugated appearance. *Leprosy.*

CANNABIS INDICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Urticaceæ. *Common Name*, Indian hemp. *Habitat*, Persia and Northern India, and is cultivated in many other countries. **Preparations.**—

Homœo., The mother tincture is prepared from the dry herb-tops imported from India. Dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Fluidextractum Cannabis Indicæ, Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.

Dosage.—Of the mother tincture ♏ x–xxx. Of the fluid extract, ♏ j–v.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a vaso-motor and cerebro-spinal stimulant, increasing the arterial tension, the intellectual and motor activity. It depresses sensation, and while it has not the power of starting uterine contraction it does increase the energy of the uterine fibre. Physiological doses give rise to a form of intoxication, during which the ideas come so rapidly that the victim believes that time is passing slowly and minutes appear to be hours or days, a short distance appearing to be a long way. He has a sensation of a double consciousness. Sight and hearing are more acute, the pupils dilated. Later anæsthesia appears, the reflexes are lowered, and sleep and coma are present in proportion to the dose. Its after effects are headache, vertigo, dullness, forgetfulness and mental confusion. There is anæsthesia of the skin and diuresis. Death has never been observed from it, but overstimulation produces impotence and mental weakness.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is an exaltation of the senses with *hallucination* and imaginations of all forms. She forgets what she is about, is very absent-minded. There are violent shocks with involuntary shaking of the head. *Headache* as though the head opened and shut. The gaze is fixed and the letters appear to run together while reading.

It is of service in *hyperæsthetic* conditions of the female genital organs assisting in overcoming the abnormal sexual desire and hysteria present at the menstrual period, also in the male when suffering from gonorrhœa with sexual hyperæsthesia, priapism and spermatorrhœa.

It is useful in the *insomnia* of the aged when there is restlessness, melancholia, neuralgia and hæmicrania.

It is beneficial in functional derangement of the *stomach* accompanied by severe pain and ravenous hunger.

It is employed to relieve the lightning pains of *locomotor ataxia.*

Compare.—*Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, *Belladonna.*

CANNABIS SATIVA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Urticaceæ. *Common Name*, Hemp. *Habitat*, Asia, but cultivated in many countries. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture of the fresh blooming herb-tops, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ x–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes of the urinary tract, producing irritation and inflammation with mucous discharge.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the acute inflammatory stages of *gonorrhœa* when the urethra is sensitive to the touch or pressure. He cannot walk with the legs close together as it hurts the urethra; the pains extend posteriorly along the urethra.

It is of service in *humid asthma* when there is dyspnœa, the patient can only breathe in the sitting posture. There is usually some vesical irritation, and a sensation is experienced as though water was dropping over the heart or head.

It is of service in the removal of *corneal opacities* following ophthalmia in scrofulous subjects.

Compare.—*Copaiba*, *Cantharis*, *Terebinthina*, *Euphrasia.*

CANTHARIS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Spanish Fly. A golden, yellow-green fly of the *Order*, Coleoptera and the *Family*, Vesicantia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture of the carefully selected insects, and dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Cantharis, Ceratum Cantharidis, Collodium Cantharidatum, Tinctura Cantharidis. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Of the mother tincture ($\frac{1}{10}$), ♏ $\frac{1}{4}$–v. *U. S. P.*, Tinctura Cantharidis ($\frac{1}{20}$), ♏ j–xx. Same as mother tincture.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin produces a burning pain, hyperæmia, vesicles which tend to coalesce, and if the action is continued will terminate in sloughing and ulceration. When applied to the chest, the lungs beneath become pale and anæmic, while if it is long continued the pleura will show inflammatory changes. If it is applied to the abdomen for a prolonged period peritonitis will result. When taken internally it has power of causing irritation of the stomach, gastro-enteritis, nausea, vomiting and purging. It passes into the blood and is excreted by the kidneys, producing congestion of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder. The urine may be suppressed or voided frequently, when it is apt to contain albumin and at times blood. There is pain and aching in the renal region, in the bladder, urethra and glans penis with priapism. The autopsy in fatal cases shows inflammatory changes in the intestinal tract with hyperæmia of the kidneys and bladder.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cystitis* and *nephritis;* when there is a constant desire to urinate there is urging before and after urination, passing but a few drops of urine at a time which may contain albumen and blood. There is violent tenesmus and pain in the bladder with cutting pains in the urethra, with ineffectual efforts to urinate.

There is *pain* in the *kidneys*, loins and abdomen, with a constant desire to urinate. The urine is scanty, high colored, bloody and albuminous and contains an excess of casts and epithelial cells, as seen in acute nephritis when desquamation predominates over congestion.

It is useful in the *dysuria* of old men, with weakness and paralysis of the sphincter of the bladder; a frequent desire to pass the urine and an inability to do so in old women.

It is of service in the *priapism* in the male, and *nymphomania* in the female preventing sleep. At times there are nocturnal emissions.

It should be remembered in *pleurisy* when there is a profuse serous exudation, with dyspnœa, cough, palpitation of the

heart, and a tendency to syncope. The perspiration is profuse, while the urine is scanty.

It is indicated in *enteritis* when the stools are similar to scraping of the mucous membrane. They may consist of pure blood or be mixed with blood and are attended with great tenesmus. The abdomen is distended, is very sensitive, while there is a sensation of burning within the rectum and abdominal cavity appearing to start from the back of the bladder.

Vesicular *erysipelas* demands this remedy; it may be applied locally, well diluted, and given internally. It will assist in those cases of chronic *eczema* and *elephantiasis* where the whole surface is sore, and burning, with vesication.

It is also of service in *inflammation of the cellular tissue* that is hard, painful, and attended with burning. Apis has more stinging.

Compare.—*Terebinthina.*

CAPSICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Salonaceæ. *Synonyms*, Capsicum annuum, Cayenne Pepper. *Habitat*, tropical America and Asia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture prepared of the ripe, dried fruit; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Capsicum, Fluidextractum Capsici, Oleoresina Capsici, Tinctura Capsici. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture may be given in doses, ♏ j–v. *U. S. P.*, The substance may be given, gr. j–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally is a rubefacient; when taken internally it produces a burning sensation in the intestinal tract, establishing a mild inflammation. It is eliminated by the kidneys.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a general enfeebled atonic condition. The muscular fibres are relaxed and weakened. The patient is of a phlegmatic type, and all the vital forces are reduced.

It should be studied in *atonic dyspepsia*, with *flatulent*

colic such as is observed in drunkards when there is a sense of burning in the stomach.

It is useful in prostrating *diarrhœas* and in *cholera* when the stools are burning in character and followed by thirst. It becomes the remedy in *intermittent fever* when the liver and spleen are enlarged and tender. The chill begins in the back, between the shoulder blades and lumbar region. There is great thirst during the chill and every drink is followed by a shudder.

It is of service in a relaxed condition of the *larynx* and during the acute inflammatory attacks that accompany such a condition. There is a burning sensation. The *pharynx* is granular and the mucous membranes are of a dark or purple hue. In these cases it may be employed both locally and internally. These remarks apply also to *diphtheria*, *tonsillitis* and *scarlet fever*. It has been employed in *abscess* of the *lung* when the breath is offensive.

It has been of service in parenchymatous nephritis, pyelitis, also in spermatorrhœa and impotency when they are attended with a general relaxed condition. In *dipsomania* (and those suffering from delirium) it has a quieting influence. In these cases it is well to give a hot infusion in hot beef tea. In the treatment of those suffering from the *opium habit* it is useful. Used locally and internally it is of benefit in many cases of *general paresis* or local *paralysis*.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Croton tiglium*, *Argentum nitricum*.

CARBO ANIMALIS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Animal Charcoal. It is the charred ox-hide leather as prepared according to Hahnemann. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Carbo Animalis Purificatus. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–iij.

Physiological Action.—This agent deranges the digestive organs, causes a copper colored eruption to appear over the body, together with glandular induration and a putrescence of the fluids.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in scrofulous subjects, with a *venous plethora;* the mucous membranes are purple, the *glands* show *induration;* they are swollen, painful, and there may be sharp pains through them.

It is of service in cases when the digestive process is delayed so that eructations taste of the food eaten long before; there is nausea following each meal. There is a *copper colored eruption* upon the face. The fluids and secretions are putrid. There is great lassitude, especially felt in the thighs.

Compare.—*Conium, Hydrastis Canadensis.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Charcoal. Hahnemann employed the charcoal of birch wood; in some of the provings of others that of the red beech was used. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Carbo Ligni. **Dosage.**—The substance may be given from 10 grains to 2 drachms. Triturations and dilutions as usual.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous surfaces, increasing the secretions and producing a pronounced acidity with fermentation. The bronchial secretions are also increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there are indications of imperfect oxidation. The skin is blue, and the extremities cold. The vitality is exhausted and the patient desires to be fanned. The digestion is impaired so that all food distresses, and there are excessive accumulations of gas in the stomach. Eructations afford only temporary relief.

It is of service in fermentative dyspepsia, with acidity. The slightest food disagrees and causes the stomach to become distended with gas to such an extent that it is distressing. This condition is accompanied by diarrhœa rather than by

constipation. The patient presents indications of defective circulation and imperfect oxidation.

It is of service in *chronic aphonia*. There is great roughness in the larynx with a deep, rough voice, which fails upon the slightest exertion.

In the *chronic bronchitis* of the aged it is useful; the expectoration is profuse and difficult to raise and the circulation is impaired.

These complaints are attended with a sensation of weakness, fatigue and burning in the chest.

Compare.—*Lycopodium*, *Veratrum album*, *Carbolic acid*,

CARBONEUM OXYGENISATUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Carbon Monoxide, Carbonous oxide. This is a combustible gas, which is soluble in water. **Preparations.**—The tincture is made from a saturated aqueous solution; dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Dilutions as usual.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *herpes zoster* and *pemphigus*. There are vesicles along the course of the nerves.

It is of service in *trismus* when the jaws are firmly closed.

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron*.

CARBONEUM SULPHURATUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Carbon Disulphide, Bisulphide of Carbon. It is a very mobile, colorless, highly refractive liquid. When impure it has a repulsive, fœtid odor. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Carbonei disulphidum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Carbon disulphide, ♏ ss-j.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *Meniere's disease*. There is ringing in the ears and loss of hearing. Also in *sciatica* when

the pains are flying in character and are accompanied by cramps and formication.

In *retinal engorgement* it is of service; the vision is impaired, things seeming to be in a fog.

Compare.—*Acidum salicylicum*, *Causticum*, *Benzoin.*

CARDUUS MARIANUS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, St. Mary's Thistle. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture made from the ripe, whole seeds. Dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the venous system, especially the portal vein.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *derangements of the liver*, portal system and the whole venous system. There is hardness and tenderness of the *left lobe* of the *liver*, pressure at this point causing oppressed breathing and cough. At times there is pain in the liver with œdema of the feet, scanty, high-colored urine, and jaundice. The stools are hard and knotty, and a condition of constipation may alternate with one of diarrhœa. Cases of *hyperæmia* of the *liver* with *jaundice* and *cirrhosis* with dropsy are benefited by it. The face is sallow, the appetite capricious, the patient is nervous, irritable, despondent and complains of physical debility.

It should be remembered for the *stitching pains* in the right side that precede or accompany bilious attacks.

The patient is apt to be sad or hypochondriacal, there is dull pain over the eyes, or in the temples, with a bitter taste in the mouth and want of appetite and great nausea and vomiting of a sour green fluid, and splenic pain even where there is no enlargement of the organ.

Compare. — *Chionanthus*, *Ceanothus*, *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

CARLSBAD SALT.

Description.—The salt obtained by evaporating the water from the hot springs of Carlsbad. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituations, 1x-6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *hepatic derangement* with obesity or diabetes. The bowels are *constipated*, and only move when there is much abdominal force. The tongue is coated white and there is a sour taste in the mouth.

Compare.—*Leptandrin*, *Carduus marianus*.

CASCARA SAGRADA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rhamnaceæ. *Synonyms*, Rhamnus Purshiana, Chittem bark. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Rhamnus Purshiana, Fluidextractum Rhamni Purshianæ. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered bark, gr. v; of the fluid extract ♏ 10–60; the solid extract in 2 to 3 grain doses.

Physiological Action.—This agent stimulates the secretions of the intestinal tract, increases peristaltic action and relieves constipation by restoring the tonicity of the bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is of service in *constipation* when it is attended with foul breath, a broad flabby tongue, and headache; also in *rheumatism* that is attended with constipation.

CASCARILLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Synonym*, Croton Elentheria. *Habitat*, Bahama islands. **Preparations.**—Tincture from the dried bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the bark, gr. xx–xl. Of the mother tincture from 1 to 4 fluid drachms may be given.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is employed in *dyspepsia* when there is hunger following the meals, in chronic diarrhœa that alternates with constipation, when the stools are hard and lumpy, attended with backache and debility. There is flatulence and pain in the rectum.

Compare.—*Sepia*, *Carbo animalis.*

CASTANEA VESCA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cupuliferæ. *Common Name*, Chestnut, American Chestnut. *Habitat*, North America. The European chestnut differs slightly from the American tree. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh leaves. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *pertussis*, during the early stages, when the cough is severe, spasmodic, and dry.

Compare.—*Naphthalin*, *Drosera*, *Ipecacuanha.*

CASTOR EQUI.

Description.—"This is a blackish excrescence, found on the inner side of the fore and hind legs of the horse, above the knee and below the hock joints." **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the relief of *cracked* and *ulcerated nipples.* There is a swelling and violent itching of the breasts.

Compare.—*Graphites*, *Hippomanes.*

CASTOREUM.

Description. — *Common Names*, Castor; Beaver. The follicles connected with the external genital organs of the beaver (*Class*, Mammalic, and *Order*, Rydentia), which contain

a thick fluid secretion, are used. **Preparations.**—Triturations from the dry secretion, and dilutions made from the trituration. **Dosage.**—Of the crude substance, gr. x–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts very much as does Moschus.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of nervous hysterical women who are greatly prostrated as the result of some exhausting disease; or they are irritable and weak, as the result of exhausting sweats, and are "pretty near" the hysterics.

They are constantly yawning, cannot endure the day light, are discontented with everything, have frightful dreams, with a tearing, pressing *headache* and soreness of the scalp, which is frequently relieved by firm pressure and rubbing.

The menses are premature, are attended with pain, which commences in the thigh and extends to the back and abdomen, with associated pallor and cold sweats. The stools are bloody, whitish, or consist of green mucus, are preceded by cutting colic, which is relieved from pressure and bending forward. There is a sensation of burning in the anus.

Compare.—*Moschus*, *Asafœtida*.

CATARIA NEPETA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Names*, Catnip, Catmint. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—A tincture prepared from the tops of the fresh plant in flower is used. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the abdominal complaints of children, when there is abdominal pain and colic, with constant flexion of the thighs, twisting of the body, and crying.

It is also employed in *flatulent colic*, *nervous headache*, *hysteria*, and nervous irritability of adults.

Compare.—*Chamomilla*.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Berberidaceæ. *Common Name*, Blue Cohosh. *Habitat*, United States. It contains a resinoid, Caulophyllin, and a glucoside, Leontin. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 3 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the uterus as an emmenagogue and paturifacient, also upon the muscles and small joints, where it produces a condition simulating rheumatism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in derangements of *females*. During the establishment of the menstrual function, it is of service when chorea, epilepsy, or hysteria appears. These may be dependent upon a suppression of the flow.

During *pregnancy* it is indicated when there are false pains with a threatened abortion, from uterine debility; when the habit of *aborting* has been established the victim is broken in health. There is a chronic acrid *leucorrhœa* which is exhausting.

There is great weakness in the upper eyelids, which are heavy and droop so that they must be raised with the finger. There are moth patches on the face.

During *labor* it is of service when the labor pains are short, irregular, spasmodic and tormenting. The os is rigid and delays labor. There are sharp pains in the cervix. Following labor it is of service when there are spasmodic labor pains across the lower parts of the abdomen. It also controls the *hæmorrhage* that follows hasty labors, and the passive hæmorrhage that accompanies abortions. The lochia is often protracted.

It is useful in acute and subacute *rheumatism* of the smaller joints, especially the hand.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga*, *Pulsatilla*, *Viburnum*, *Sabina*.

CAUSTICUM.

Description.—It is made according to Hahnemann by distilling from a paste made of freshly slaked lime and fused Bisulphate of Potash. **Preparations.**— Mother tincture, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces congestion and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, and trachea, together with a paresis or paralysis of the vocal organs. There is paresis or paralysis of the sphincter vesicæ. There is an increase of the urinary solids.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in persons with dark hair and rigid fibre, who are scrofulous and subject to derangements of the respiratory and urinary tracts. They are sad and melancholy and are prone to look upon the dark side of every subject.

It is of service in *catarrhal states* of the respiratory tract, as *laryngo-tracheal catarrh*, when the voice is partially lost. There is a *hoarseness* which is worst during the morning and again in the evening. This may be attended by a cough which is violent and fatiguing and is accompanied with a sensation of pain down the trachea during each cough, at which time there is an involuntary passage of urine.

It is of service in *paralytic affections* of the laryngeal, ocular, and sphincter muscles and as a result it becomes the remedy in *nocturnal enuresis*, as well as in involuntary urination, while sneezing, coughing, or blowing the nose. The urine passes so easily that he is not aware of it.

It is useful when the *urine* contains an excess of solids which may retard convalescence. It should be remembered in *azoturia*. It is also of service in scrofulous affections of the eye when there is dryness and *photophobia* as if there were grains of sand in them.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Bromium*, *Spongia tosta*.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rhamnaceæ. *Common Name*, New Jersey tea. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces enlargement, and tenderness of the spleen, later the liver is enlarged and the bowels are relieved by the flow of the bile.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *acute splenitis*, accompanied by severe pains and an increase in the area of splenic flatness.

It is of service in *chronic splenitis*, dependent upon malaria and the abuse of quinine when the patient feels worse during cold, damp weather. He is always chilly and dreads the cold.

It is useful in *sore mouth* following fever, in *chronic bronchitis*, and *leucorrhœa* when accompanied by an enlarged spleen.

Compare.—*Ferrum mur.*

CEDRON.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Simarubaceæ. *Habitat*, tropical America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent, through its influence upon the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nervous systems, produces a condition of cerebral congestion, which is followed by a febrile state resembling malaria.

THERAPEUTICS.

The attack, of whatever character, returns with clock-like regularity. There is pressing frontal *headache*, with severe, shooting pains over the left eye extending to the temple and occiput, as cases of *ciliary neuralgia* and *choroiditis* when the pain is distinctly periodical.

It is indicated in *miasmatic fevers*, in low, marshy regions, and warm seasons when the chill returns with clock-like regularity.

Compare.—*Cinchona*, *Natrum muriaticum.*

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Name*, Button-bush. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 10 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *intermittent fever*, rheumatic fever, and soreness of the flesh.

The patient is restless and tossed about; the joints of the fingers are lame and sore; there are griping pains in the lung and through the body and limbs; the bowels are loose and the stools are offensive.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Rhus toxicodendron.*

CEREUS BONBLANDI.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cactaceæ. A variety of Cereus Grandiflorus. *Habitat*, tropical America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh stems; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture from 10 to 30 drops may be given.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in occipital *headaches*, when the pains extend through the globe of the eye. Also in hypertrophy of the *heart*, when there are pains as though it were pierced. There is great pain in the region of the heart, and tenderness of the pectoral muscles and cartilages of the chest.

Compare.—*Cactus grandiflorus*, *Spigelia*, *Kalmia latifolia.*

CEREUS SERPENTINUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cactaceæ. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture made from the fresh stems; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 3 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there are nightly *emissions* with dwindling of the sexual organs, pain in the testicles, and a sensation of pain and paralysis in the cardiac region.

CERIUM OXALICUM.

Description.—Oxalate of Cerium is a white granular powder, which is usually obtained from the mineral "Cerite." **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Cerii Oxalas. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *nausea* and *vomiting* of *pregnancy*, and the nervousness that accompanies this condition.

It is also of service in cases of *spasmodic cough*, as *whooping cough*, when attended with vomiting and hæmorrhages; also in the *dysmenorrhœa* of plethoric subjects. The pains are colicky at first, but are relieved when the flow is established.

Compare.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Amygdalus*, *Kreosotum*, *Symphoricarpus.*

CHAMOMILLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, Matricaria Chamomilla, Chamomile. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a hyperæsthesia in both the mental and physical sphere. There is

acidity of both the excretions and secretions, and a congestion of the liver.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are of nervous temperament, *over-sensitive to pain*, peevish and irritable. The pain drives them to despair and they cannot return a civil answer. They are often the persons who have partaken excessively of tea and coffee. The subject is usually a child, fretful, quiet only when carried, wants different articles, but becomes angrier when refused, "too ugly to live."

He is cross and irritable, cannot bear to be spoken to, one cheek is red while the other is pale.

When this remedy is called for there is intolerance to pain. There is aggravation at night and from warmth.

It is of service in the *clonic spasms*, *cramps* and painful twitchings that occur during the latter months of pregnancy.

During *dentition* it is the remedy when the child is nervous, fretful, restless, and even has spasms, and insists on being carried. The diarrhœa of this period is often controlled by it.

In the effects of acute *bilious attacks* and fevers that arise as a result of violent anger and vexation, it is a sheet anchor.

While not usually considered in rheumatism, neuralgia, or paralytic affections, it is frequently of the greatest service when there is numbness of the affected parts, together with the nervous symptoms of the drug.

Compare. — *Coffea cruda*, *Agaricus muscarius*, *Belladonna*, *Ignatia*.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Papaveraceæ. *Common Name*, Celandine. *Habitat*, Europe, but naturalized in America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the plant, gr. x–xxx; of the tincture, ♏ v–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces congestion and inflammation of the liver. Fatty degeneration of the

liver has been attributed to it. As a result of its action upon the liver, the digestive organs are deranged, and the kidneys show indications of degeneration. There is a catarrhal inflammation of the bronchial mucous membranes. The lungs are congested, inflamed, and hepatized, especially the right.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in irritable persons; blondes who are subject to *hepatic* and *gastric complaints*. There is usually a constant pain under the *lower angle* of the *right scapula*. The bowels are often constipated, the stool is hard and like balls. Should there be a *diarrhœa* it is either of a grayish or yellowish color, and is watery, pasty, slimy and worse at night. All the ailments are aggravated or return at each change of the weather. The patient complains of debility and lassitude after a meal and desires to lie down.

It has been found of service in cases of *jaundice*, *gall-stones*, and hepatitis. In all these cases there is pain, either of an acute or dull character, in the hepatic region, with tenderness of the liver. There is pain under the inferior angle of the scapula. The stools may be either soft and bright yellow or light colored and costive. The urine contains bile, while the skin is tinged slightly yellow.

In the so-called "*bilious pneumonia*," broncho-pneumonia, and pertussis, it is frequently indicated. Bilious symptoms are present, as indicated by a tendency to jaundice, vomiting of bile, and a slimy yellow diarrhœa. There is pain about the right shoulder, and an excess of bronchial secretion with an inability to raise or dislodge it.

The *kidneys* show irritation, the urine containing casts and an excess of uric acid. It has been curative in cases of periodic *neuralgia* on the right side of the head, with an excessive lachrymation, so that the tears fairly gush out.

Compare. — *Bryonia alba*, *Phosphorus*, *Podophyllum*, *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

CHELONE GLABRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrofulariaceæ. *Common Name*, Balmony. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparation.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 2 fluid drachms.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a tonic, and through its action upon the liver it is a cathartic. It is also an anthelmintic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *gastro-intestinal debility* and hepatic torpor with pain and soreness in the lobe of the liver and *jaundice.*

The weak digestion is dependent upon a lack of tone in the stomach; with the jaundice there is a loss of appetite, constipation and debility.

It is of service following *malarial* fever that has never been relieved by quinine, when it starts the secretions that have been checked, and removes the malarial cachexia. It is also indicated in *dumb ague*, when there is an ill defined chill, aching with fever and distress.

An infusion of it used as an injection will relieve pin worms.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*, *Carduus marianus.*

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Chenopodiaceæ. *Common Name*, Wormseed. *Habitat*, tropical America, and naturalized throughout the United States. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture from the fresh herb in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 10 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is an intense *pain* between the inferior *angle* of the *right shoulder blade* and the

spine; also in *hæmicrania*, when the pain is upon the right side of the head and is attended with roaring in the ears and a dimness of the vision. The urine is copious, yellow and foaming. It is also of service in *asthma* and *tonsillitis*.

Compare.—*Chelidonium majus.*

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Pipsissewa. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture from the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Chimaphilla, Fluidextractum Chimaphillæ. **Dosage.**—Of fluid extract of Chimaphilla, ʒss–ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a tonic, exciting the appetite and assisting digestion. It stimulates all the excretory organs and acts as a diuretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in chronic diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract when the urine is scanty and contains a large amount of ropy muco-purulent sediment.

It is indicated in *hæmaturia*, *ischuria*, *dysuria*, and *gonorrhœa* when there is urging to urinate, burning and scalding, and straining following urination. In acute prostatitis when there is a loss of prostatic fluid, with distress as from a ball in the perineal region.

Compare.—*Borosma*, *Uva ursi*, *Pareira brava.*

CHININUM ARSENICOSUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Quiniæ Arsenias, Arsenate of Quinia. A white crystalline salt, produced by boiling arsenous acid and quinine in water. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, $\frac{1}{5}$ grain.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes, producing a low inflammatory condition; upon the blood and nervous system producing symptoms of a periodic type, attended with great exhaustion and prostration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases characterized by great *weariness* and *prostration*.

The patient feels tired, he is anxious, irritable and complains of the head feeling full. This may be observed during a fever that is attended with great prostration, as in diphtheria and malignant scarlet fever. While the fever is continuous it is the highest at night. In *malarial fever* of the mixed type, it is of service while the chill is on during the forenoon; it is not a regular hour, nor does it always occur every day or every other day; it may close with perspiration or without it. The attacks are preceded by headache, yawning and stretching. Again the malaria may appear as a periodical neuralgia or obscure neuroses.

It is to be remembered in diarrhœa, this may or may not be dependent upon malarial poisoning. The stools are painless, watery and usually very offensive. There is burning in the anus following the stool. The patient is emaciated, pale and greatly exhausted. It meets the chronic intestinal derangements of children who are debilitated from a loss of fluid and poor nutrition. It is to be studied in *tubercular condition*, when suffocative spells appear; there is a cold, clammy sweat over the body, with extreme thirst and anxiety. At times there is distress about the heart, which feels as though it would stop. These attacks resemble angina pectoris and are attended with cyanosis and venous hyperæmia.

Compare.—*Chininum sulphuricum*, *Arsenicum album*.

CHININUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Quininæ Sulphas, Sulphate of Quinia. It comes in very white, light silky, needle-shaped crystals, and is obtained from the cinchona bark by extraction with sulphuric acid. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Quininæ Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the the pure salt, ½ to 3 grains though larger doses are given by some.

Physiological Action.—This agent is antiperiodic, antiseptic and antipyretic. It is a stomach tonic, assisting the appetite and digestion, increasing the flow of saliva and gastric juices. If long continued a gastric irritation and catarrh is established, hindering digestion and producing constipation with eructation and flatulence. Febrile paroxysms simulating malarial fever are established from its long use.

It increases the number of white blood corpuscles, retards their movements and is a protoplasmic poison. It prevents disorganization of the blood.

Large doses depress the heart's action, and render the pulse feeble and slow, diminishing reflex action, while under small doses the heart's action and arterial tension are increased. Large doses render the brain anæmic and pale, and produce tinnitus aurium, deafness, vertigo with a staggering gait, headache, with dilated pupils and amaurosis and in some cases delirium and coma. Small doses render the brain hyperæmic and produce a state of exhilaration. Under its influence the amount of uric acid excreted is diminished while the urea is increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is to be thought of in *malarial* poisoning that has a distinct clear cut, chill, fever, sweat and apyrexia that returns with marked regularity, also in cases of *spinal irritation.* The type of the fever is not so important if the various stages are regular and well defined. The sweat is debilitating and relieves all the symptoms except the headache.

The malaria may exhibit itself in the form of a neuralgia, in which the pain returns with great regularity. The patient feeling weak, nervous and exhausted, a slight exercise producing palpitation of the heart. This may take the form of a spinal irritation, when there is great sensitiveness of the last cervical and dorsal vertebra to pressure, the pain extending to the head and neck.

Compare.—*Cinchona officinalis, Chininum arsenicum.*

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Oleaceæ. *Common Name*, Fringe tree. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 2 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in jaundice with acute congestion of the liver. There is distress in the right hypochondrium, and cramp-like pains in the abdomen. The bowels are constipated, the stools are of a clay color, the urine is dark, the tongue is coated and there is loss of appetite.

It is of service in *periodic neuralgia*, *neurasthenia*, and bilious *headaches*, in those suffering from liver derangements. The pain is in the forehead, chiefly over the eyes. The eyeballs are painful.

Compare.—*Chelidonium majus*, *Carduus Marianus*, *Podophyllum* and *Leptandra*.

CHLORALUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Chloral, Chloral hydrate. It is a dry, colorless, transparent, crystalline salt, obtained by passing chlorine through charcoal. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Chloral. **Dosage.**—Of the pure drug, gr. x–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a hypnotic and antispasmodic, slows the heart's action and respirations, and reduces the temperature. The muscular system is relaxed, and there is anæmia of the central nervous system, a stupor being produced, which is similar to normal sleep.

The chloral habit results in anæmia, muscular weakness, irregular heart action, jaundice, purpura and sloughing of the extremities due to anæmia of the parts.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *delirium tremens*, acute *mania*, when the vital forces are exhausted, also in puerperal convulsion and rigid os uteri during confinement.

It is employed in *whooping cough*, *asthma* and *asthmatic dyspnœa*, when it is dependent upon nervous irritation. It has been employed in *epilepsy*, especially the nocturnal *petit mal*. It is useful in *night terrors* of *children* and in *erythema* and *ecchymosis*.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Opium*.

CHLORUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Chlorinum, Chlorine. This is a yellowish-green gas, which is soluble in water. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture is a 1 per cent. aqueous solution; dilutions are prepared from this. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *spasmodic affections* of the *glottis*, with suffocation and constriction. The face is purple, the eyes are staring and there is a cold perspiration.

Compare.—*Mephitis*.

CHOLESTERINUM.

Description. — *Common Name*, Cholesterine. An inodorous insipid substance, coming in white shining unctuous scales. It occurs most abundantly in the bile and biliary calculi. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in obstinate *hepatic engorgements* when it is doubtful whether the condition is malignant or not. It is said to have cured *cancer* of the *liver*. It is also of service in *hepatic enlargement* with hepatic colic, dependent upon either gall stones or inspissated bile. The patient is cachectic, the skin is tawny, the conjunctivæ are yellow, and insomnia is present. It should be remembered in organic liver diseases when the commoner hepatics fail.

Compare. — *Carduus Marianus*, *Chelidonium majus*, *Chionanthus*, *Iris versicolor*,

CHRYSAROBINUM.

Description.—It comes as an orange-yellow powder, and is a neutral principle extracted from Goa Powder (a substance found in the wood of Andira Araruba, a Brazilian tree). **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Chrysarobinum, Unguentum Chrysarobini. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is used successfully in *ringworm*, *acne rosacea*, *eczema* of the lower extremities that is attended with intense itching, profuse and offensive discharges.

It relieves *blepharitis*, *conjunctivitis*, and *keratitis*, also an eczematous condition about the ears.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Mercurius*, *Graphites*.

CICUTA VIROSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Water hemlock. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, producing local and general spasms and paralysis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those with a highly developed nervous system, who suffer from *convulsions* of a most violent type.

It is of service in the convulsions attending dentition, when Cina is not sufficient, also in *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, where it has proven highly serviceable.

It is useful in *epilepsy* when there is distension of the stomach, screaming, with red face, trismus, loss of consciousness and a distortion of the limbs.

It is of benefit in *puerperal convulsions*, the upper portion of the body being most affected and the breathing is suspended for a moment.

It is useful in diseases of the skin, as *eczema*, and in a pustular eruption, which forms into thick yellow, scales on the face, head, and other parts of the body.

Compare.—*Hydrocyanic acid*, *Strychnia*, *Belladonna*.

CIMEX LECTULARIUS.

Description.—The Bedbug is a well known insect of the *Order* Heteroptera and *Family* Cimidæ. **Preparations.**—The tincture is prepared from the live insects; and dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *intermittent fever* when there is a general chilliness which is worse while lying down. There are pains in all the joints, as though the tendons were too short. The patient feels weary and is inclined to stretch and swear. There is a violent headache in the frontal region. The bowels are constipated, while fæces are dry and in small balls.

Compare.—*Natrum muriaticum*, *Opium*, *Plumbum metallicum*.

CIMICIFUGA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Synonyms*, Cimicifuga racemosa, Black snake-root, Black Cohosh. *Habitat*, United States. The resin Cimicifugin or Macrotin is obtained from the concentrated tincture by addition of water. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root; dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Cimicifuga, Extractum Cimicifugæ, Fluidextractum Cimicifugæ, Tinctura Cimicifugæ. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Of the incture, 5 to 30

drops. *U. S. P.*, Extract of Cimicifuga, gr. j-v.; of the fluid-extract, ♏ v-xx; of the tincture, 20 per cent., ♏ x-℥j; Macrotin, gr. ss-ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a general relaxation, with dizziness, weakness of the pulse, decreases arterial tension and headache with flushed face. There are restlessness and pains that simulate rheumatism. There are rheumatic and neuralgic pains of the genital organs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *rheumatic*, *neuralgic*, and *choreic difficulties* in nervous, hysterical subjects. It is indicated in *muscular rheumatism*, as pleurodynia, lumbago, and torticollis. The muscle involved is extremely sore and tender, the belly of the muscle being most affected. It relieves the *soreness* that results from *dancing* and *skating*.

It should be remembered in *menstrual irregularities*. The menses may be delayed or suppressed. There are shooting pains through the pelvis and a bearing-down sensation. At times hysterical and epileptic spasms appear as a result of reflex irritation from the uterus.

During *pregnancy* it is of service when there is nausea, with restlessness and sleeplessness. There are *false labor-like pains* across the abdomen, and a tendency to an *abortion* at the third month. During labor it is indicated when the patient shivers, is nervous and may pass into convulsions. The *os* is *rigid*, and the pains are severe and spasmodic.

It relieves the *infra-mammary pains* that are observed in those suffering from uterine derangement. It is of service in *chorea* that is dependent upon rheumatism or deranged uterine functions.

The heart may show a derangement, reflexly from the uterus, when this remedy is found curative. The mental state demands it at times when there is a sensation as if a heavy, *black cloud* had settled over her, and also in puerperal mania. She thinks she is going crazy and tries to injure herself.

Compare.—*Caulophyllum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Lilium tigrinum*.

CINA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, Artemisia maritima, Santonica, Wormseed. *Habitat*, Barbary and the Levant. Its active principle is Santonin. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the dried flowers; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Santonica. **Dosage.**—Of the flowers, 10 to 30 grains. Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces pallor of the surface, with blue rings about the eyes, colicky pains in the abdomen, diarrhœa, and indications of intestinal irritation. There is trembling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who present a pale, sickly-looking face, with dark rings around the eyes. The *child is irritable* and cross, desires to be carried, but this gives no relief. It does not want anyone to touch it nor to come near it. It desires many things, but rejects them when they are offered. It *rubs and picks its nose* continually. It weeps while awake, and starts and screams during sleep.

It is of service in intestinal *worms* when there is a ravenous appetite, with itching of the nose and anus, with restless sleep, and other symptoms as outlined. It will control *convulsions* when they are dependent upon ascarides. It is of service in *intermittent* and *remittent* fever.

Compare.—*Chamomilla*, *Ignatia.*

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Synonyms*, China officinalis, Calisaya bark, Peruvian bark. *Habitat*, South America. Among the many alkaloids found in this bark are Quinine and Cinchonine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*,

Cinchona, Fluidextractum Cinchonæ, Tinctura Cinchonæ.

Dosage.—*Homœo.*, Of the mother tincture, 2 to 30 drops. *U. S. P.*, Fluidextract, ℥x–℥j.; Tincture of Cinchona, ℥ss–ij.

Physiological Action.—The action of this agent has so many features in common with its alkaloid Chininum sulphuricum that its physiological action is considered under that heading.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who were once stout and robust, but on account of *debilitating influences* they have become broken down, as a result of *exhausting discharges* or *loss of vital fluid*, as *hæmorrhages* or *excessive lactation*, and as a result there is debility, trembling, aversion to exercise, nervous erethism and sensitiveness to touch, pain and draughts.

It is of service in *intermittent fever*. It may be of the tertian or double tertian, quotidian or double quotidian type, or the paroxysm may return every seventh or fourteenth day, anticipating several hours each succeeding chill.

The prodrome consists of great thirst, with hunger, nausea, anguish, headache and debility. During the chill there is no thirst, but a general shaking over the body. The chills begin in the lower extremities, below the knees, and extend to the body. There is thirst during the sweat, which is profuse and is made worse from being covered.

During the apyrexia he sweats easily, there is great debility, with exhausting night-sweats, ringing in the ears, saffron color of the skin, of the scalp, face, neck, chest and abdomen.

It is useful in the *anæmia* and *debility* that follows the loss of a vital fluid, as a hæmorrhage, prolonged and excessive lactation, diarrhœa, suppuration or sexual excesses. The face presents a pale, hippocratic expression; the eyes are sunken and surrounded by dark rings.

It should be studied in *diarrhœa* when the passage is painless, worse at night and during hot weather. It is attended with flatulence and is very weakening. It is often of service in *lienteria* when there is a history of a prolonged and severe loss of a vital fluid.

It relieves a *headache* that is as though the skull would

burst; there is severe throbbing in the carotids and head. The pain extends from the occiput over the whole head. It is worse while sitting or lying, and is relieved by standing or walking. It is apt to result from a hæmorrhage or sexual excesses.

It is frequently the remedy for *sexual irritation* when there is an involuntary emission of semen from the slightest irritation. The patient feels the result of the loss and is exhausted and debilitated.

Flatulence is corrected by it when belching brings no relief. It is made worse by eating fruit; at times it is associated with abdominal colic that occurs periodically, and is worse at night and after eating.

Rheumatic and *neuralgic pains* are relieved by it when the pains are drawing and tearing in character. The part feels as though strained or sore. At the slightest touch the pain returns and increases to great severity, and is relieved by hard pressure.

It is of service in *insomnia* and unrefreshing sleep. It has some reputation in controlling the formation of *gall-stones.*

Compare.—*Chininum sulphuricum*, *Arsenicum album*, *Cedron*, *Ferrum metallicum.*

CINERARIA MARITIMA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Dusty Miller. *Habitat*, Venezuela and other parts of tropical America. **Preparation.**—The expressed juice of the wild plant is used. **Dosage.**—When injected into the eye it is given in doses of 1 or 2 drops at a time.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in the treatment of *cataract* and *corneal opacities.* One drop is instilled in the eye four or five times a day for several months.

CINNABARIS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Red sulphide of Mercury, Mercuric sulphide. It is a heavy powder of a vermillion

color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *ciliary neuralgia*, when the pain starts at the inner canthus and extends around the eye to the outer canthus. There is redness of the whole eye.

It should be studied in cases of *nasal catarrh*, when there is pressure at the root of the nose. The throat and tonsils are swollen and dry. There are strings of mucus from the posterior nares which extend into the throat.

In the male it is of service in cases of irritated *chancres*. The prepuce is swollen, the testicles are enlarged and there are buboes.

The skin shows condylomata, which bleed easily; also fiery red ulcers, and syphilides, both squamous and vesicular.

Compare.—*Nitric acid*, *Thuja*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

CINNAMOMUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Lauraceæ. *Synonyms*, Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Cinnamon. *Habitat*, Ceylon. A small evergreen tree of profuse foliage. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture is prepared from the cinnamon bark; dilutions from this. *U. S. P.*, Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Tinctura Cinnamomi. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered bark, gr. x–xx. The mother tincture may be given in 1 drachm doses.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *post-partum* and other uterine *hæmorrhages*. The flow is profuse, the extremities are cold and the surface of the body is pallid. The menses are early and profuse, the blood is of bright color. While its principal action is upon the uterine hæmorrhage, yet it controls hæmorrhage from other points to a limited extent. It also has some reputation in *cancer* when pain and fetor are present.

Compare.—*Cinchona officinalis*, *Conium*.

CISTUS CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cistaceæ. *Common Name*, Frostwort. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces catarrh of the mucous membranes and induration of the glandular system.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *indurated* conditions of the *lymphatic glands* and *mercurio-syphilitic ulcers*, with extreme sensitiveness to cold. There is a sensation of coldness at various parts.

It is of service in *catarrhal conditions* of the *throat*, where the throat feels cold, and it becomes sore from inhaling the least cold air.

Compare.—*Conium*, *Argentum nitricum*.

CLEMATIS ERECTA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Upright virgin's bower. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those suffering from the effects of *gonorrhœa*, *syphilis*, *rheumatism* or *scrofula*.

It should be remembered in diseases of women when there is *insomnia*, *neuralgia* or *nervous headache*, and *nervous erethism*. There are pains in various parts of the body. The pain in the head is often confined to the temples, is boring in character, and is attended with a feeling of confusion, ovarian and uterine irritation.

In men it is of service in *ilio-scrotal neuralgia*, the testicles are indurated and have a bruised sensation. The right one is usually the worst. There are pains along the spermatic cord.

The passage of *urine* is not free, may be interrupted, or it is in drops and *dribbles* after urination.

It should be remembered in *eczema* and *pustular eruptions*, when the skin is red, burning, and itches severely. The glands are swollen, hot, and painful. The parts are worse from bathing in cold water.

Compare. — *Oleander*, *Petroselinum*, *Staphisagria*, *Sarsaparilla.*

COBALTUM.

Description.—Cobalt is one of the elementary metals of a steel-gray color, having a tinge of red. The pure metal reduced by hydrogen is used. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher than this in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *sexual irritation* of the male and in *neurasthenia.* In the male there is pain in the back and sacrum, which is aggravated while sitting; it is somewhat relieved while walking and lying. There are emissions without erection. The sleep is disturbed by lewd dreams, and is unrefreshing.

These patients are neurasthenics, and all mental excitement increases the sufferings.

Compare. — *Agnus castus*, *Sepia*, *Selenium*, *Zincum met.*

COCA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lineæ. *Synonyms*, Erythroxylon Coca. *Habitat*, South America. Its principle alkaloid is cocaine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture prepared from the dried leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Coca, Extractum Cocæ Fluidum. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given in doses from 5 to 30 drops. The fluidextract up to ʒij.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses produces delirium, hallucination and cerebral congestion. Medium doses act as a stimulant, increasing the bodily temperature, pulse rate and respirations, while moderate doses calm the nervous system and render the performance of muscular exertions easier.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is *defective innervation*, with *impaired digestion*, *vertigo* and *occipital* and *occipito-cervical pain*.

It should be remembered in *migraine*, the result of *fatigue*, weariness, and exhaustion. The headache is preceded by flashes of light before the eyes and is accompanied by vertigo.

It is of service in those who are performing acts and feats requiring great strength, also for *mountain climbers*, where it relieves dyspnœa, palpitation of the heart and controls hæmoptysis.

It is useful during the *early stages* of *phthisis* as it enables the patient to take more exercise.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Paullinia sorbilis*.

COCAINUM.

Description.—This is an alkaloid obtained from the Erythroxylon Coca and is a colorless, crystalline salt of a bitter taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Cocaina. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. ss.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *delirium tremens*, when the subject sees and feels bugs and worms over him. The moral sense is lowered and he neglects his personal appearance.

It is useful in *chorea* and *paralysis agitans* and *senile trembling*, and in the persistent vomiting of pregnancy and seasickness it is used to allay the irritation.

The great use of this agent has been in the field of surgery as a local anæsthetic.

COCCINELLA SEPTEMPUNCTATA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Ladybird. This is a common insect of the *Natural Order* Caleoptera and the *Family* Coccinellidæ. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live bugs; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuralgic headaches* in the forehead over the right eye, which is sensitive to the touch. He cannot open the eye during the paroxysm. The pain is throbbing, worse from looking at bright lights, and is relieved by sleep.

It is of service in throbbing *toothache*, with a sensation of coldness in the parts and profuse accumulation of saliva.

Compare.—*Cantharis.*

COCCULUS INDICUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Menispermaceæ. *Synonyms*, Menispermum cocculus, Fishberries. *Habitat*, India. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the dried fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the motor nerves, producing paresis and tetanic convulsions. There is nausea, faintness, vertigo and prostration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who suffer from *seasickness*, as a result of riding in a carriage, boat or car, or even, while looking at a boat in motion, are greatly prostrated.

It is of service in *spasmodic* and *flatulent colic* and a sensation of rubbing in the abdomen as from sharp stones. The passing of flatus does not afford any relief, and the condition is aggravated while coughing. These attacks are observed most frequently in females during pregnancy or menstruation.

In *vertigo* it is useful when the patient appears as if intoxicated and feels as if he must vomit when rising up in bed.

It relieves a *paretic state* in which there is great weakness of the legs, so that the knees give out while walking, the thighs ache and are sore, and the soles of the feet feel as if pounded. The cervical muscles are unable to support the head.

Compare. — *Chamomilla*, *Cuprum metallicum*, *Nux vomica*.

COCCUS CACTI.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cochineal. A small, red, gnat-like insect of the *Order* Hemiptera, and the *Family* Coccidæ. *Habitat*, Mexico. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried insects; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Coccus. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation and congestion of the mucous membranes of the fauces, larynx and urinary tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *whooping-cough*, *laryngitis* and catarrhal *bronchitis*, with an excessive amount of ropy, tenacious mucus from the parts.

It is of service in whooping-cough when the paroxysms end with an expectoration of large quantities of viscid mucus.

It relieves an irritating *cough* that is induced by brushing the teeth and rinsing the throat, when there is a large amount of mucus formed.

It is useful in *nephritic colic*, *vesical* and *urethral* irritation with pains that extend from the kidneys to the bladder. There is frequent urging to urinate. The urine is copious and clear as water. It may contain blood or deposit a brickdust sediment on standing.

Compare.—*Kali bichromicum*, *Cantharis*.

COCHLEARIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cruciferæ. *Synonyms*, Armoracia, Horseradish. *Habitat*, Russia, but cultivated in many countries. Treated with ammonia the oil of horseradish yields a crystalline substance called Thiosinamin. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.** — The tincture can be given up to 2 drachms.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service when there are *burning*, *cutting pains* in the *glans penis* before, during, and after micturition.

CODEINUM.

Description.—Codeine is one of the alkaloids existing in opium. The hydrochlorates of both Morphine and Codeine are obtained together in the process of extracting the Morphine. It occurs in white or yellowish-white rhombic prisms. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Codeina. **Dosage.**—Of the pure drug for adults, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–jss.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service when there is a general *itching*, with warmth and trembling of the whole body.

Also in cases when there is severe *pain* following attacks of *neuralgia*, in *insomnia*, especially if it is induced by *attacks* of *coughing*, which are constant, short, and irritating as is seen in phthisis. It has been employed in painful disorders of the abdomen, as *enteralgia*. In *diabetes* it is also of service.

Compare.—*Sulphur*, *Hyoscyamus*.

COFFEA CRUDA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Name*, Coffee. *Habitat*, Arabia. It contains the alkaloid Caffeine. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from

the unroasted Mocha beans, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops may be taken.

Physiological Action.—This agent used as a beverage habitually and excessively produces indigestion, with gastric acidity, vertigo, headache, cardiac irritability, and despondency. Poisonous doses produce delirium, partial loss of consciousness, a slow irregular pulse, coldness, with a clammy perspiration, a subnormal temperature, cramps, tremors, increased urine, and diminished vision.

It is employed as a stimulant to antidote the effects of narcotics.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *over-sensitiveness* of all the senses, they are all too acute; pain is felt so acutely that it appears insupportable and drives the patient distracted. The mind and body are unusually active.

It is of service in *insomnia* when the ideas roll in upon the mind, and he is wide awake, ecstasy, full of ideas and there is no sleep.

It is of service in *neuralgia*, which may appear as a toothache, when there is extreme restlessness and complaining, with entire relief of the pain for a time from holding cold water in the mouth; also in *migraine* that appears as a result of overmental exertion, thinking or talking. It commences in the morning shortly after waking, and increases little by little, till the pain is unbearable, and may be attended with burning. The skin of the head is sensitive to touch. The patient feels exhausted and retires to a quiet, dark room to avoid the noises and the light as they aggravate the condition. The body, especially the hands and feet, are cold on account of nausea and there is no desire for food or drink. Vomiting may take place, but it does not relieve the attack. It is usually relieved as night appears. In some cases the pain is as if a nail were driven into the brain, or as if the brain were being torn or dashed to pieces.

Compare.—*Chamomilla, Ignatia, Coca.*

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Meadow Saffron. *Habitat*, Europe. It contains the alkaloid Colchicine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bulb; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Colchici Radix, Colchici Semen, Extractum Colchici Cornii, Fluidextractum Colchici Seminis. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops. Of the dried bulb, 1 to 10 grains. Colchicine, $\frac{1}{120}$ grain.

Physiological Action.—This agent in medium doses produces gastro-intestinal irritation, while large doses cause purging, vomiting, painful cramps of the limbs and trunks, with collapse, delirium, coma and death. The kidneys are congested and the amount of urine decreased. There are gnawing, dragging pains in the joints, which are accompanied with a profuse acid perspiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of robust constitution, who suffer from *rheumatic* and *gouty diathesis*, and in diseases of the aged.

It is of service in *cholera morbus* and *cholera* when the stomach feels cold, there is nausea, cramps, prostration; also in the *autumnal dysentery* when there is great distension of the abdomen. The stools are bloody, contain white shreddy particles and there is violent tenesmus. It is useful in *rheumatic* and *gouty conditions* when the patient screams out upon touching the affected part. The limbs are weak, stiff and feverish. The pains shift from point to point and are worse at night. There is gout of the great toe and heel so that he cannot endure to have them touched.

It should be studied when the *internal organs show gouty involvement* and effusions, as in *pericarditis*. The kidneys are affected, the urine is dark, scanty, suppressed or bloody, and may contain albumen.

Compare. — *Bryonia alba*, *Arnica montana*, *Urtica urens*.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Stone root. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ j–xxx.

Physiological Action. — This agent stimulates the stomach, causes diuresis and produces a congestion of the venous radicles, which is most pronounced in the pelvic organs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is most frequently indicated in cases where there are *hæmorrhoids* and *constipation* with a sensation of fulness as from a foreign body in the rectum. There is also a general deficiency of the venous circulation. The hæmorrhoids are of recent origin; they, as well as the surrounding membranes, are of a dark bluish color, and are associated with constipation. While it is highly serviceable in all cases of hæmorrhoids of recent origin that are associated with constipation and flatulence, it is especially indicated in those cases that are observed during the latter months of *pregnancy* and appearing as a sequella of pregnancy. The piles are often painful, may bleed, and may be chronic in character. At times *diarrhœa* alternates with constipation. In other cases there is a *hæmorrhoidal dysentery* with *tenesmus*, the rectum feeling as though it were packed with sand. In the *pruritus* that at times becomes very annoying during pregnancy it is indicated when the constipation and rectal symptoms calling for it are present.

It should be studied in cases of *catarrhal gastritis*, when there are indications of a defective venous circulation, also in cases of *chronic pharyngitis* and *laryngitis*, when the mucous membranes of the parts are relaxed, are of a dark color and show indications of an enfeebled circulation.

It has been employed extensively in *palpitation* of the *heart*, and *dropsy* from cardiac disease, when they are associated with venous congestions, and especially of the hæmorrhoidal vessels.

It relieves cases of *chronic catarrhal cystitis;* also *dysmenorrhœa*, *amenorrhœa*, and *prolapsus* of the *uterus* when associated with, or secondary to, rectal congestion and constipation.

Compare.—*Æsculus hippocastanum*, *Dioscorea villosa*, *Hamamelis Virginica.*

COLOCYNTHIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, Bitter apple. *Habitat*, Northern Africa. Its active principle is Colocynthin. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the dried fruit, freed from the outer rind and seed; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Colocynthis, Extractum Colocynthidis. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given from 1 to 5 drops; of the extract, gr. ½–ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a hydragogue cathartic, with violent emesis, and bloody stools that are attended with severe, griping pains. There are neuralgic pains of the trigeminus, the solar plexus, and the lumbar and femoral nerves.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cholera morbus* and *diarrhœa* when attended with severe, agonizing, twisting pains about the umbilicus, which cause the patient to bend double and press firmly upon the abdomen. The pains are more severe every few minutes, are worse from partaking of food or drink, with temporary relief from a discharge of flatus and stool.

In *neuralgia* it is of service. This may be confined to the trigeminus when there is toothache and hemicrania, but the *sciatic* and crural nerves are the most frequently affected, as in sciatica when there are cramping pains in the hip as though it was being screwed together. The pains are shooting, and extend like lightning shocks down the whole left limb to the popliteal fossa.

It should be studied in *ovarian neuralgia* when the pains come and go, are sharp and relieved by bending double. It

should be remembered in the ill effects of anger and indignation, when these are attended with diarrhœa, vomiting and colic.

Compare.—*Mercurius*, *Magnesia phosphorica*, *Gnaphalium.*

COMMOCLADIA DENTATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Common Name*, Guao. *Habitat*, Cuba. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ½ to 2 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *ciliary neuralgia* of the right eye, which feels large as if protruding. The pain is worse near a warm stove.

It is of service in *leprosy* and *erysipelas.*

CONDURANGO.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Asclepiadaceæ. *Common Name*, Condor vine. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *carcinoma*, especially of the stomach, and in *gastric ulcers*, with catarrhal *gastritis*, atonicity and threatened ulceration. It is of benefit in cases of *syphilis* when there is congestion of the mucous membrane of the nose and frontal sinuses, with pimples and pustules over the body, which may leave brown spots.

Compare.—*Hydrastis Canadensis*, *Mercurius iodatus flavus.*

CONIUM MACULATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Poison hemlock. *Habitat*, Europe, but naturalized in United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Conium, Fluidextractum Conii. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ♏ ij–x; of fluidextract, ♏ ij–v up to ♏ xl.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the motor nerves, producing paralysis, which begins in the extremities. There is congestion and induration of the glandular structures.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *diseases of old men*, *old maids*, and in persons with light hair who are easily excited, and those with rigid fibres.

It is of service in *glandular indurations* when they are as hard as a stone, and especially if this induration is traceable to an injury or contusion; also in *tumors* and engorgement of the *female breast.* These tumors may only appear during the menstrual period.

It should be remembered for the *pernicious effects of celibacy*, as well as over-indulgence; when there is *hypochondriasis*, *mental depression*, *timidity*, aversion to society, and dread of being alone.

It is useful in *tracheo-bronchial catarrh* when the cough is spasmodic, and appears to be dependent upon a dry spot in the larynx or from itching in the throat or chest. It is worse at night when lying down and during pregnancy. It has been employed in cancer of various parts when the growth is of a stony hardness; with sharp, lancinating pains.

In *vertigo* it is of service when the patient is unable to turn the head to either side.

It is useful in *paresis* and *paralysis* that extends from below upward, gradually involving new structures. There is giddiness, with debility and prostration, especially of the arms and legs. When walking he staggers as though drunk.

Compare. — *Gelsemium*, *Curare*, *Iodine*, *Hydrastis*, *Baryta.*

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Lily of the Valley. *Habitat*, Siberia and Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Convallaria, Fluidextractum Convallariæ **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 2 to 20 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ ij–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the heart and upon the gastro-intestinal tract, producing emesis and purging. At first it shows the contractions of the heart, while later the cardiac pulsations are quickened and the arterial pressure further increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *organic weakness* of the *heart*, with *valvular inefficiency*, and dropsical infiltration. There may be soreness in the uterine region accompanied by palpitation of the heart.

It should be studied when the *heart's action is rapid*, the pulse feeble and irregular, both in rhythm and force; with a condition of dropsy present.

It is of service in *rheumatic carditis* and *endocarditis* when there is a sensation as if the heart beat throughout the chest, with extreme *orthopnœa*, and at times *anginal* pains. It is of service in *cardiac paresis* when attended with palpitation, in mitral stenosis and insufficiency when accompanied by a failing compensation, resulting in *pulmonary congestion* and dyspnœa. It assists in controlling *cardiac dilatation* with or without hypertrophy. It affords great relief to those suffering from *tobacco heart* and from *cigarette smoking*, also in hearts that have been *overstrained*.

It relieves the asthmatic breathing that is dependent upon a feeble heart's action. It has a most favorable action in restoring the right heart, following pulmonary congestions and inflammation.

Compare. — *Cratægus*, *Digitalis*, *Adonis vernalis*, *Lillium tigrinum*.

COPAIBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Balsam of Copaiba. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the balsam; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Copaiba, Massa Copaiba. **Dosage.**—Of the pure balsam, 5 to 60 drops; of the mass, ♏ x–℥j.

Physiological Action.—This agent applied to the skin is mildly irritating; when taken internally it produces a warmth in the stomach, causes offensive eructations and may excite nausea and vomiting. It deranges the appetite and produces diarrhœa.

Its special action is on the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary tract, producing inflammation of the kidneys, with bloody urine, pain in bladder, strangury, and an increase of the secretions. It is a powerful diuretic, being eliminated by the kidneys, bronchial mucous membrane and skin. A rash frequently appears while it is being taken.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic *catarrhal affections;* in *gonorrhœa* when the acute symptoms have subsided; in *gleet* and chronic *urethritis* when there is burning along the urethra and in the region of the prostate, especially upon urinating. The testicles may be swollen; the urine has the odor of violets and may contain blood; the infection may have extended to the bladder and a *cystitis* resulted; the urine is scanty, its passage being attended with pain. It is frequently the most serviceable remedy in the irritation of the neck of the bladder and urethra in aged women.

It should be studied in *chronic bronchitis*, *bronchial catarrh* and *bronchorrhœa* when attended with a profuse, greenish-gray, offensive expectoration. It relieves a *mucous colitis* when the stools are covered with mucus; this is most pronounced during the morning and evening, the passage being attended with colic and chilliness. Some of these cases are

complicated by acne, urticaria and erythema, with violent itching. This is frequently observed following the ingestion of lobster and other rich foods.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Terebinthina.*

CORALLIUM RUBRUM.

Description.— *Common Name*, Red coral. This is the skeleton of the coral zoophyte of the *Family* Gorgonideæ. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x; higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the respiratory tract, producing difficult breathing, catarrh and a spasmodic cough. It produces irritation and ulceration of the skin and glandular system.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during spasmodic paroxysms of *whooping-cough*, and in nervous coughs when the cough is short, hacking and continuous. It is so constant that it has been termed the "*minute-gun cough;*" while the paroxysms are more severe at night, there is no whooping at night. It should also be remembered in *laryngismus stridulus*, and in *asthma* when the respirations are difficult and attended with a spasmodic cough.

It should be studied in *post-nasal catarrh*, where it relieves many cases.

It is useful in *chancre* and *chancroids* when the ulcer is red, sensitive and flat.

Compare —*Drosera*, *Nitric acid*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Atropine.*

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Cornaceæ. *Common Name*, Alternate-leaved dogwood. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given up to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy produces a tired, *exhausted* condition, with a sensation of coldness in the chest, and *eczema* on various portions of the body.

CORNUS CIRCINATA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Cornaceæ. *Common Name*, Round-leaved dogwood. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *chronic malaria* when the *liver* is *congested* and a condition of *jaundice* is present. There is indigestion with nausea and aversion to food; the abdomen is distended and the pit of the stomach is painful upon pressure; there is diarrhœa, the stools are dark, bilious and accompanied with much flatus.

Compare.—*Cinchona officinalis*, *Chelidonium majus.*

CORNUS FLORIDA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Cornaceæ. *Common Name*, Dogwood. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.** —Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *malaria* that have not been relieved by Quinine. There is pronounced prostration, with a general, clammy perspiration; the stomach is deranged, the food is not digested, and there is acidity of the stomach; there are *neuralgic* pains of various portions of the body, and a *headache* that is dependent upon an excess of Quinine; the pulse is weak, the tissues relaxed and feeble, and the temperature is subnormal.

Compare. — *Arsenicum album*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Alstonia scholaris.*

CORYDALIS FORMOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fumariaceæ. *Common Name*, Turkey corn. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given up to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *syphilitic* affections and *gumma* ulcers of the mouth and fauces of a syphilitic origin.

Compare.—*Mercurius*, *Aurum metallicum*, *Kali hydriodicum.*

COTO.

Description.—The bark of an undetermined tree of South America. It contains an acrid principle of a yellow color, named Cotoin. **Dosage.**—Of the bark, gr. j–xv; of the cotoin, gr. j–iij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *intestinal catarrh*, *diarrhœa*, *dysentery*, and in the *colliquative sweats* of *phthisis.* It has an especially favorable influence in the exhausting diarrhœa that attends chronic tubercular processes.

Compare.—*Mercurius corrosivus*, *Arsenicum album*, *Kali phosphoricum.*

COTYLEDON.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Crassulaceæ. *Synonyms*, Cotyledon umbilicus, Navelwort. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ v–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *epilepsy*, in *catarrhal* states of the *larynx* and *trachea*, in *hysterical joints*, and in neuralgic pains extending from the left nipple to the scapula.

Compare.—*Argentum nitricum.*

CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, English hawthorne. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 15 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the heart as a restorative tonic, produces a quieting and strengthening influence, and imparts tone and force to the cardiac contractions. "It is solvent and absorptive to the disease accumulations, and tonic and stimulative to its nutritive nerve supply."

THERAPEUTICS.

It should be remembered in all cases of *failing compensation* with *dilatation* of the *heart;* also, in *fatty hearts* where it frequently gives relief when Digitalis and the other cardiac stimulants have failed. The patient is gloomy, despondent, apprehensive; there is great pallor of the skin, with a rush of blood to the head; there is dyspnœa with extreme and irregular breathing, which is aggravated by moving about.

It is of service in *dilatation* of the heart, the first sound being absent, weak, prolonged or replaced by a murmur; the pulse is accelerated, often intermittent, and irregular. It is useful in *angina pectoris* when there is sudden and terrible pain in the left breast, the pain radiating over the heart and down the left arm, accompanied with fear, apprehension and a sense of impending calamity. It is also of value in *cardiac hypertrophy*, in failing or broken compensation, and threatened heart failure during acute diseases. It acts favorably in *functional diseases* of the *heart*, *palpitation* and *tachycardia* when dependent upon anæmia. It should be studied in *renal hyperæmia* when the urine is diminished in quantity, contains traces of albumen and an excess of phosphates. The extremities are cold, œdematous, and evidences of *general anasarca* may be present.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Adonis vernalis*, *Strophanthus hispidus.*

CROCUS SATIVUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Iridaceæ. *Common Name*, Saffron. *Habitat*, Asia Minor. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture prepared from the dried stigmas of the flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage** —Of the mother tincture, ♏ v–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent in small doses so exhilarates the spirits that the subject ascends to the heights of happiness, while presently they are in the deepest rage. There is a sensation as of a gauze before the eyes. It produces venous congestion with a passive hæmorrhage, the blood is dark, clotted and stringy. Large doses induce headache, intoxication, delirium and stupor; doses of from two to three drachms have resulted in death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is a *sensation as of something alive* and *moving* about in the abdomen; in *hæmorrhages* from the uterus when the blood is dark, tarry and clotted in strings. It should be studied in cases of *hysteria*, when the above symptoms are present, together with *changeableness* of the *mental symptoms*, at one time excessively happy and affectionate, followed by rage; or from the greatest hilarity to the deepest despondency.

It is of service in *hæmorrhages* from any orifice of the body, when the blood is black, clotted and stringy. Women often present such a condition during the climacteric period, associated with headache, of a throbbing and pulsating nature, which may precede, accompany, or follow the flow.

It has relieved *chorea* and spasmodic twitching of the single set of muscles.

Compare.—*Sabina*, *Ustilago*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Trillium*.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Rattlesnake. This serpent of the *Order* Ophidia, and *Family* Crotalidæ, is frequently found in the United States, both in the north and in

the south. **Preparations.**—The venom extracted from the poison glands is triturated up to the 12x; dilutions from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 6x to 12x, and dilutions from the 6th up.

Physiological Action. — This agent when introduced into the system at once produces an increase in the pulse rate which may rise to 15c. There is soon a slowing to 75 and again a rise to 100. During this time there are pains in the chest, throat and limbs, there are flashes of heat over the body which are speedily followed by sensations of cold chills. The tissues about a wound become œdematous, the skin changes to a red color, while later it is of a purple hue. There is great muscular debility and a gradually developing state of coma. The blood is rapidly decomposed and will not coagulate. There are hæmorrhages from all the orifices of the body, the finger and toe nails become discolored and blood flows underneath them. There is a bloody greenish froth upon the lips, and death ensues.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *adynamic conditions* that are characterized by a *hæmorrhagic tendency*. There is great *prostration*, with low delirium, and the vomiting of bile and blood and hæmorrhages from any or all of the orifices.

It is of service in the severe types of the *infectious diseases* when there are *hæmorrhages* and a tendency to malignancy. In *yellow fever* it stands without a peer in actual clinical work, as it meets the symptoms of this disease in all its stages. It is useful in *pyæmia* and *septicæmia*, and all forms of blood poisoning and septic conditions, as well as in *purpura hæmorrhagica* and where there is a tendency to gangrene.

Compare.—*Arsenicum*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Lachesis*, *Naja*.

CROTON TIGLIUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Oleum Tiglii, Croton oil. *Habitat*, East India. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the pure croton oil; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Tiglii. **Dosage.**—Of the oil, 1 to 6 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin causes irritation, inflammation, and a papular eruption which later becomes pustular. When taken internally it produces a congestion of the gastro-intestinal tract with copious watery stools, and peritonitis and death may result. There is hyperæmia of the glandular systems, and eruptions of the skin.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *choleric diarrhœa.* The movements are forcible, "*coming out like a shot,*" or as water from a hydrant. The movements are worse from eating and drinking. The stools consists of a yellow watery material and between the stools there is a constant urging.

It should be remembered in *eczema* of the face and external genitals, when attended with intense itching, but owing to the tenderness the patient is unable to scratch the parts, gentle rubbing, however, relieving it.

It is of service in *nursing women* when the breast becomes tender, a pain extending from the nipple to the shoulder blade when the child nurses.

Compare.—*Kali bichromicum*, *Phosphorus*, *Silicea.*

CUBEBA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Piperaceæ. *Common Name*, Cubebs. *Habitat*, Java, Borneo and other islands of the Indian ocean. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried berries; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Cubeba, Fluidextractum Cubebæ Oleoresina Cubebæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ♏ v–xxx; of the mother tincture, ♏ x–ʒiij; of the oleoresin, ♏ v–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the intestinal tract, and in excessive doses produces nausea, vomiting, griping pains and purging. The mucous membrane of the urinary tract is irritated as well as that of the nose and throat.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urethritis*, *catarrh* of the *respiratory* passages and in *dysentery*. In *urethritis* when the acute stage is passed and there is a chronic state present. There are cutting pains upon urinating, and the urine may contain blood. It is useful in *prostatitis* with a thick yellow discharge and *cystitis* with *nocturnal enuresis*, or *spermatorrhœa*, and in the *leucorrhœa* of children; also in *urethrovaginitis* of long standing with abundant discharge.

There may be a *catarrhal* condition of the *nose* and *throat*, with fœtid odor and expectoration and rawness.

In *dysentery* it has been of service when the stools are colorless and are mingled with particles like rice.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*, *Hydrastis*, *Mercurius corrosivus*.

CUCURBITA PEPO SEMEN.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, Pumpkin. *Habitat*, the Levant. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh seed. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *vomiting* of *pregnancy* and in *sea-sickness*. The nausea is intense immediately after eating.

The seeds have long been recognized as an efficient remedy for the removal of *tape-worm*. One ounce of the pulp of the seeds should be taken after twelve hours of fasting.

Compare.—*Pelleterine*, *the alkaloid of Pomegranite*.

CULEX.

Description.—The Culex is a genus of dipterous insects, found in nearly all countries, constituting one variety of mosquito. **Preparations.**—For medicinal use the live insects are put into alcohol, and the dilutions run up from this. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th to the 30th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed for the relief of *vertigo* appearing when the nose is blown. There is a sensation of fulness of the ears at the same time.

CUPHEA VISCOSISSIMA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Lithraceæ. *Common Name*, Wax-week. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.** —Mother tincture from the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *cholera infantum* arising from acidity of the milk, or food. There is vomiting of undigested food or milk with green, watery, acid stools. The child is fretful and feverish. There may be traces of blood in the stools with tenesmus and great pain, high fever, restlessness and insomnia.

Compare.—*Æthusa cynapium.*

CUPRUM ACETICUM.

Description.—Acetate of copper comes in opaque crystals of a dark bluish-green color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those whose skin is of a dirty, tawny, yellowish or greenish color. The tongue is broad, uncoated and pale. The mucous membranes are anæmic. The pulse is rapid but small and compressible. If the bowels are constipated the discharge is colorless; if there is diarrhœa, it resembles rice water.

It should be remembered in *anæmia* and *chlorosis* when the tissues are soft and doughy.

It is of service in *whooping cough*, and violent spasmodic

cough; there is a spasmodic constriction of the chest, with short difficult respiration and dyspnœa.

It is of service in *cholera morbus* and *cholera* when there are violent spasmodic cramps in the stomach and abdomen. The stool is brown and slimy, and is attended with violent tenesmus. The skin is covered with a leprous-like eruption.

Compare.—*Cuprum metallicum*, *Veratrum album*, *Camphor.*

CUPRUM ARSENICUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Cupric Arsenite, Arsenite of copper. It is a light green powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent in from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ of a grain daily in broken doses is a gastro-intestinal irritant, stimulates the flow of the gastric and intestinal juices, increases the peristalsis and improves the digestive and nutritive function. In medium doses its action is on the gastro-intestinal tract to a great measure and produces nausea with vomiting with profuse evacuations of the bowels. There is distress in the epigastrium which is characterized by remittent exacerbations, burning and weight which simulates neuralgia of the abdominal viscera. The epigastrium is sensitive to pressure. When large doses are taken there is excessive nausea with vomiting, purging and sensitiveness over the epigastrium. If continued a relaxation and an increased permeability of the walls of the capillaries in the splanchnic area takes place, giving rise to a gastro-enteritis which closely resembles cholera. The epigastric and abdominal region are distended, tympanitic, and extremely sensitive; there are cramps in the extremities which extend even to the fingers and toes. The patient passes into a state of semi-consciousness. The lungs are hyperæmic and œdematous. The urine is partially suppressed, contains albumen and epithelia. The urea is diminished and the phosphates are absent. The tongue is dry and shows a red streak down the centre.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in disease of the gastro-intestinal tract, in defective elimination of the kidneys, and in neurotic affections. Cases in which there is a profuse diarrhœa with violent vomiting of large quantities of watery material which is accompanied by sharp cutting colicky pains. The stools are usually offensive and tinged with green.

It should be remembered in entero-colitis, cholera infantum and in the diarrhœa of childhood when the stools are watery, offensive, and of a greenish color, and are attended with spasmodic pains and cramps in the extremities causing the patient to scream out. It is frequently of service in cases of dysentery and typhoid fevers when the gastric and abdominal symptoms correspond.

It should be remembered in acute catarrhal enteritis and cholera morbus when the pains are excruciating and the above symptoms are present.

It is to be remembered in the gastralgia, enteralgia and nervous dyspepsia of neurotic subjects. There is frequently a history of an improper diet. The pains are excruciating in character.

In the gastro-intestinal symptoms of phthisis it frequently controls the nausea, vomiting, cramps and diarrhœa resulting from indigestion. Through its action upon the cells of the mucous membrane of the intestine it assists absorption and in this manner has been of service in marasmus.

In bronchial asthma and the asthma that accompanies emphysema in neurotic subjects it should be remembered. While the distress is constant, it is subject to periods of aggravation. It will be of service in the class of subjects when hay-fever is the diagnosis.

It should be studied in cases of acute uræmia, when it will relieve the convulsions, and in acute diffuse nephritis, when there are indications of œdema of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and the urine is greatly decreased in quantity or wholly suppressed. This may be dependent upon exposure to cold or to an embarrassed activity of the skin following extensive burns.

In these cases a two-grain powder of the third decimal every half hour to every hour will be of service.

In the chronic type of uræmia when the urea is low and the patient suffers from the effects of its retention its administration for a time will frequently bring the urea up to normal.

In delirium and tremor cordis it is frequently of service. There are pronounced variations of both the cardiac rhythm and force, without any abnormal findings from percussion or auscultation. If the urine is observed for a time, defective elimination will be found.

It should be studied in cases of neuralgia of the abdominal viscera.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Cantharis*, *Cuprum*.

CUPRUM METALLICUM.

Description.—Copper is one of the elementary metals. In Homœopathy it is used in the form of a fine, red powder reduced from the oxide by hydrogen. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a burning and constriction in the throat, an increased flow of saliva, burning in the region of the stomach with griping, colicky pains in the intestines, nausea and vomiting, and all the evidences of a gastro-enteritis. The discharges from the bowels are dysenteric in character and attended with tenesmus; the liver shows granular degeneration, while the kidneys are congested; the urine is diminished and contains epithelial cells; there are headaches, convulsions, muscular tremors, defective coördination and paresis. The post-mortem reveals inflammation, ulceration and even perforation of the duodenum and small intestines.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neurotic*, *chlorotic* and *gastro-intestinal diseases* when the patient is worse at night and from vomiting, and is relieved from drinking cold water and from perspiring.

It is of service in *gastro-enteritis* when there are severe cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels. The abdomen is tense, hot and tender to the touch; there is *nausea*, *vomiting* and a copious, green *diarrhœa*. It is also of service in *Asiatic cholera* when there is convulsive vomiting, with a tendency to collapse and profuse choleric stools. There are severe spasmodic cramps in the stomach and abdomen.

It is useful in *cholera infantum* and *diarrhœa* when the eyes are sunken with blue rings around them, with coldness and blueness of the surfaces, with violent cramps in the legs and feet.

It should be remembered in *whooping-cough* when the paroxysms are severe. There is great dyspnœa, suffocation, cyanosis and vomiting of mucus. A swallow of cold water brings relief.

It is useful in *amyotrophic lateral spinal sclerosis* and *paralysis* of the brain when there is vomiting and spasms with general coldness and blueness of the lips, dependent upon the retrocession of an acute eruption.

It should be studied in *uræmic convulsions* when attended with loquacious delirium, followed by apathy, cold tongue, cold breath and collapse. The urine is dark red and suppressed.

Compare.—*Arsenicum*, *Camphora*, *Plumbum*, *Veratrum album*.

CURARE.

Description.—*Synonym*, Wourari. An arrow poison prepared by the savages of South America, and is of indefinite origin. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure poison, maximum dose, ½ grain.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is depression of the motor nervous structures. In the *nervous debility* of the aged, numbness of the arms as if a weight was hung to them. It is of service in the *paralysis* of *respiration*, the breath stopping on falling asleep.

Paralytic *dyspnœa* and *pulmonary emphysema* are also benefitted by its use. It has rendered some service in *leprosy* when the skin presents a dirty appearance. The blood oozes from the skin.

There are tubercles on the nose, with loss of the hair and teeth, and swelling of the lobes of the ear with discharges of pus.

Compare.—*Conium*, *Gelsemium*, *Causticum*.

CYCLAMEN.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Primulaceæ. *Common Name*, Sow-bread. *Habitat*, Southern Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are *anæmic* and *chlorotic*. It has many things in common with Pulsatilla. The patient suffers from vertigo, things appear to turn in a circle, with flickering before the eyes; she is depressed, weeps and desires to be alone.

The *catarrhal discharges* are thick and bland, there is gastric derangement, fat foods aggravate, there is thirst with a salty taste of food.

It is indicated in *membranous dysmenorrhœa;* the menses are profuse and black, clotted and membranous, with labor-like pains in the back. It is also of service in *post-partum hæmorrhages* with colicky, bearing-down pains, which are relieved after a gush of blood.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*, *Ferrum metallicum*, *Chinchona officinalis*.

CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Orchideæ. *Common Name*, Lady's-slipper. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilu-

tions. *U. S. P.*, Cyclamen, Fluidextractum Cypripedii. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ♏ x–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *despondency*, in mild cases of *delirium tremens*, *debility*, *sleeplessness*, *reflex epilepsy*, and in cases of *spermatorrhœa* when this mental condition is present. There is profound indifference to everything, even to his studies, duties and common courtesies of life; inability to study, think or listen to lectures.

It is useful in reflex *convulsions* occurring in children of an excitable, nervous temperament, or where there is functional irritation of the brain, which renders the child sleepless, even at night. The child's disposition is very changeable, being playful at one moment and irritable and fretful the next. It should be thought of in cases of teething or of intestinal irritation.

There is sleeplessness, with restlessness of the body and twitching of the limbs; she desires to talk, pleasant ideas constantly crowding on the mind.

Compare.—*Scutellaria*, *Valeriana*, *Ignatia.*

DAMIANA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Turneraceæ. *Common Name*, Damiana. *Habitat*, tropical America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the dried leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be taken up to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *sexual impotency*, sexual *neurasthenia*, and the *frigidity* of *females*. It is said to be an emmenagogue.

It is a general tonic and has a favorable influence upon renal and cystic catarrh.

DAPHNE INDICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Thymelaceæ. *Synonyms*, Daphne odora, Sweet-scented spurge laurel. *Habitat*, West Indies and China. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *mercurio-syphilitica affections* where the muscles, bones, and skin are involved. The head feels distended as if it would burst, or as if it were separated from the body. There are *rheumatic* pains in the *feet*, thighs, and knees which shift from place to place.

Compare.—*Mezereum*, *Aurum metallicum.*

DIGITALIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Scrophularineæ. *Synonyms*, Digitalis purpurea, Foxglove. *Habitat*, Europe. It contains five or more active principles of which Digitalin and Digitoxin are the most important. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Digitalis, Extractum Digitalis, Fluidextractum Digitalis, Infusum Digitalis, Tinctura Digitalis. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops; of the powdered leaves, gr. ss–ij; of the fluidextract, gr. ss–ij; of the infusion, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidounce; Digitalis verum, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$–$\frac{1}{200}$; Digitoxin, gr. $\frac{1}{2500}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent in small doses causes the pulse to beat stronger, firmer and slower; as a result of this the arterial tension is increased which is due to the contraction of the muscular walls of the arteries and arterioles. Large doses act as an irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract, and induce nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa. The arterial tension is greatly increased while the pulse becomes markedly accelerated. Toxic doses produce a very rapid, irregular, soft, compressible pulse. The arterial tension is now lowered.

Under these doses the respirations are slowed. The urine is increased, and with the exception of urea and uric acid, the excretion of the solids is greatly augmented. Toxic symptoms are the result of its prolonged administration and its accumulative effect.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the heart is diseased, the pulse is slow, irregular and intermittent, and the least movement produces violent palpitation of the heart. There is exhaustion, faintness, extreme prostration, and a sensation as though he were dying.

It is useful when the *heart* is *dilated* and its action is irregular and the pulse is slow and feeble. The veins are distended and accompanied by general lividity.

It is of service in *cardiac dropsy*. The patient cannot lie down, and is obliged to sit up. The jugular veins are distended, the face is livid, and a loose cough predominates. The urine is scanty and contains albumen. There is a general anasarca. The left heart is dilated. There is usually a mitral regurgitation, and often the aortic valve is involved. The heart is weakened and he fears it will stop beating if he moves.

It is to be studied in *interstitial pneumonia*, and chronic bronchitis, when these conditions are accompanied by a general anasarca, a loose rattling cough, difficult breathing, and dilatation of the heart.

It should be remembered in *passive congestions* that are dependent upon general weakness and cardiac failure. There is blueness of the skin, eyelids, lips, and tongue.

It is useful in the *jaundice* that is associated with passive congestion of the liver dependent upon heart disease. The stools are light colored, the liver is enlarged, sore, and feels bruised. The urine is scanty and high colored and shows the presence of bile pigment.

It is indicated in *renal congestion*, *nephritis*, and *post-scarlatinal dropsy*. The urine is suppressed. It is often beneficial in *nocturnal emissions*, when there is great weakness of the genital organs and mental despondency. In this condition

one grain of the third decimal of Digitaline given every second morning is usually sufficient.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Tartar emetic*, *Lobelia*, *Strophanthus.*

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Dioscoreaceæ. *Common Name*, Wild yam. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action. — This agent acts through the spinal nerves and abdominal sympathetic producing an intense neurosis of the bowels characterized by severe neuralgic pains.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *bilious colic*, and in the pain that attends the passing of gall-stones. The pain is griping, violent, twisting in character as if the parts were grasped by a hand, occurring at regular intervals. The pain is made worse by bending forward and lying down, and is relieved by standing up and bending backward. It is also of service in *cholera morbus*, *cholera infantum*, neuralgic *dysmenorrhœa*, and *ovarian neuralgia* when the characteristic pain is present.

It is also of service in *seminal emissions*, accompanying lustful dreams of women. The knees are weak, the genitals are cold and relaxed and the mental state is one of great despondency.

Compare.—*Colocynthis*, *Podophyllin.*

DIPHTHERINUM.

Description.—A Nosode. "A toxin produced by the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus." It is triturated to the 6x from which the dilutions are run up. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is adapted to scrofulous subjects, who suffer from *catarrhal affections* of the respiratory organs. In *diphtheria* of a malignant type when the glands are enlarged and tender, and the tongue is red and swollen. The discharges are offensive. There is great prostration, epistaxis, and post-diphtheritic paralysis is threatened.

Compare.—*Arsenicum iodatum*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius cyanatus.*

DOLICHOS PRURIENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Cowhage. *Habitat*, tropical regions of India, Africa and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the hair which covers the pods; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilution 2x and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is an *intense itching* over the body *without any visible eruption.* It relieves the itching that attends jaundice.

It should be studied in cases of *pharyngitis* when attended with pain below the right angle of the jaw as if a splinter were in the parts.

It is of service in *constipation* when there is an intense itching of the skin, a distended abdomen and dark colored stools.

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron*, *Belladonna*, *Hepar sulphuris.*

DORYPHORA.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Doryphora decemlineata, Potato bug. This is an insect of the *Order* Coleoptera and *Family* Chrysomelina. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live insects; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 3 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urethritis*. There is difficult micturition, the urethra is inflamed and the passage of the urine is painful; there is pain in the lumbar region, trembling of the extremities and great prostration.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Apis mellifica*.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Droseraceæ. *Common Name*, Sundew. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antispasmodic, sedative and expectorant. Its action is upon the respiratory organs, where it produces a dry, irritating, spasmodic cough.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in a *spasmodic*, explosive *cough*, with dryness of the air passages, and in cases of *pertussis* when the paroxysms of cough follow each other in such rapid succession that the patient can hardly breathe. The cough is deep, hoarse and worse after midnight.

It should also be remembered in the cough that accompanies or follows *measles;* it is deep, hoarse and rasping. For the irritating cough of children beginning as soon as their head reaches the pillow, it is serviceable; also, for the chronic *sore throat* of clergymen, when there is a rough, scraping, dry sensation in the fauces. The voice is deep, hoarse, toneless and requires much effort to speak.

It should be remembered in *laryngeal phthisis* when there is rapid emaciation and the laryngeal symptoms of this remedy are present.

Compare.—*Naphthalin*, *Mephitis*.

DUBOISIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Salonaceæ. *Synonyms*, Duboisia myoporoides, Cockwood elm. *Habitat*, Australia. It contains a poisonous alkaloid, Duboisine. **Preparations.** —Mother tincture from the dried leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ ij–xx. Duboisine sulphate, dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is used as a substitute for Atropine as a mydriatic; it antagonizes Muscarine and checks colloquative sweating. It has been employed in cases of *pharyngitis sicca*, with a black, stringy mucus; it is said to have a palliative influence over *exophthalmic goitre.*

DULCAMARA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Synonyms*, Solanum dulcamara, Bittersweet. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh green stem; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent in tonic doses causes dyspnœa, tremor, muscular contractions, nausea, vomiting, with pain in the joints, a purplish color of the hands and face, and a general catarrhal inflammation. It produces enlargement of the lymphatic glands and an erythematous eruption upon the skin.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in catarrhal, rheumatic and skin affections that are the result of *cold*, *damp* weather. The skin is delicate and sensitive to eruptions every time the patient is exposed to cold. It is also indicated where there is a retrocession of an eruption as a result of exposure to cold.

It should be remembered in *acute coryza*, *nasal* and *bronchial catarrh*, *asthma* and "catching cold" when the result of

exposure; also in growing children suffering from diarrhœa and catarrh of the bladder, with milky urine, as a result of wading in cold water. In slight subacute attacks of rheumatism, or any other disease when there is a marked aggravation at every change of the weather to damp or cold, this remedy should be studied.

It should be remembered in *skin diseases* that show this tendency to aggravation at every exposure.

It is useful in mild cases of *nymphomania* when associated with heat, itching and eruptions of the genitals.

Compare.—*Natrum sulphuricum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Bryonia alba.*

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Purple cone-flower. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture made from the entire fresh plant in bloom; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, from 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces warmth and tingling of the parts over which it passes. The flow of saliva is augmented, and the secretions from the glands in general are stimulated, and digestion is improved, defective metabolism is corrected, and nutrition is improved under its influence. Larger doses produce a drowsiness with mental dulness, and severe headache. The tongue is coated white, the desire for foods is lessened. There is a general lassitude with aching, alternate chills and flashes of heat over the body. The skin takes on an unhealthy condition.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *blood poison*, and *septic conditions.* They may be the result of an auto-infection, defective elimination or from poisons introduced from without.

It is indicated in *typhoid*, *septic*, and *puerperal fevers*, when there are flashes of heat and chilliness over the back. The

patient is profoundly prostrated. There is headache with periodical flushing of the face.

It is useful in *uræmic poisoning;* the urine is scanty, contains albumen, and all the symptoms of uræmic poisoning are present.

In *diphtheria*, *stomatitis materna*, ulcerated sore throat and post-nasal catarrhs, it is used both locally and internally.

In *bed sores*, *chronic ulcerations*, *glandular indurations*, *furuncles* and carbuncles it is of service both locally and internally.

Compare.—*Baptisia*, *Arsenicum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Calcarea sulphurica.*

ELAEIS GUINENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Palmæ. *Common Name*, Oil palm. *Habitat*, Africa, but is largely cultivated in Brazil and Ceylon. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the ripe fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *scleroderma*, *scleriasis*, and *elephantiasis arabum.* The skin is thickened, hardened and itches.

Compare.—*Hydrocotyle*, *Arsenic.*

ELAPS CORALLINUS.

Description. — *Common Name*, Cobra-coral. A snake found in Brazil, of the *Family* Ophidia. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the venom; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration 6x, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in violent *headaches* which are felt first in the left, then in the right eye, and extend from the forehead to the occiput. Also when there are pains in the ears with sudden deafness, with roaring and cracking in the ears at night.

It is useful in *nasal catarrh* and *ozæna* when there are dry plugs and mucus in the nose. There is a cough and hæmoptysis. The blood is black and there are severe pains through the lung, and a sensation of coldness of the chest.

Compare.—*Lachesis*, *Colchicum*.

ELATERIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, Squirting cucumber. *Habitat*, countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It contains a neutral principle called Elaterinum. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the immature fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ $\frac{1}{20}-\frac{1}{2}$; of Elaterine, $\frac{1}{10}-\frac{1}{12}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a drastic purgative and causes an enormous flow of water and serum from the surfaces that absorb it. There is nausea and vomiting with "rice water" evacuations. The respirations are irregular and there is weakness and prostration.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated in *nausea* with vomiting of a greenish, watery material, which is accompanied by griping, cutting pains in the abdomen, and profuse liquid and frothy *stools*, which are often of an olive green color. Its chief use is to produce free watery discharges in ascites, anasarca, uræmic, and cerebral disorders. While it is the most efficient agent we possess for this purpose it must be used with great caution in the aged and feeble.

Compare.—*Croton tiglium*, *Gratiola*.

EPHEDRA VULGARIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Gentianæ. *Common Name*, Steppe raspberry of Russia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the branches and flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *exophthalmic goitre*. There is a tumultuous action of the heart, and there is a sensation as though the eyes were being pushed out.

Compare.—*Lycopus.*

EPIGEA REPENS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Trailing arbutus. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 40 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *chronic cystitis* and in those with *irritable bladders*. The urine contains an excess of uric acid, urates, pus and blood. There is *dysuria* with *tenesmus* following micturition. It renders the urine less irritating, and in this way relieves the dysuria, vesical tenesmus and strangury. A discharge of bloody mucus and pus with the urine is an indication for its use.

Compare.—*Uva ursi*, *Chimaphila*, *Pareira.*

EPIPHEGUS VIRGINIANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Orobanchaceæ. *Common Name*, Beech drops. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent and as such it has been employed in hæmorrhages from the bowels, uterus, and in diarrhœa.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of nervous, sick or neurasthenic *headaches* that are attended with nausea and general lassitude. The pain is worse upon the left side and is

described as a pressing in the temple; it is attended with a constant desire to expectorate. The saliva is of a viscid character. The headache is precipitated by overexertion, or shopping. It is aggravated by moving about, and relieved by sleep and rest in the supine posture.

Compare.—*Iris versicolor*, *Sanguinaria.*

EQUISETUM HYEMALE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Equisetaceæ. *Common Name*, Scouring rush. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic and astringent.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *cystic irritation* with tenesmus, *nocturnal enuresis*, *dropsy*, and *renal calculi.* It is of service in the *dysuria* of women where there is extreme and frequent urging to urinate, with severe pain after the urine has been voided. There is constant distress in the bladder as though it was distended by urine, but urinating does not fully relieve it. There are severe cutting pains in the urethra while urinating. It is useful in dysuria following confinement and during pregnancy; also paralysis of the bladder in old women. It frequently affords relief when Cantharis has failed.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Cantharis.*

ERECHTHITES HIERACIFOLIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Fireweed. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal conditions* of the mucous membranes, when attended with hæmorrhages from any part. The urine is scanty and there is œdema of the extremities.

Compare.—*Erigeron*, *Hamamelis.*

ERGOTINUM.

Description and Preparation.—A watery extract from Ergota, which is the morbid growth or *sclerotium* of Clariceps purpurea, *Class* Fungi. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ij–xx. The extract usually represents 1 grain of the Ergot for 1 minim of extract. See also *Secale cornutum.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *uterine hæmorrhage*, when the blood is dark colored, which may be clotted or fluid. It is worse from motion, and after confinement, when the womb does not contract, and during profuse menstruation. It has been of service when *paralysis* of the lower extremities follows anæmia of the spinal cord.

Compare.—*Secale cor.*, *Sabina*, *Trillium.*

ERIGERON CANADENSE.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Canada fleabane. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the treatment of *hæmorrhages.* It is employed both locally and internally.

It is useful in *hæmorrhages* from the *bladder.* The passage of the urine is painful.

It is of service in *metrorrhagia* with prolapsus of the uterus. The hæmorrhage is profuse and of a bright red color. It is also to be studied in *leucorrhœa*, and profuse, bloody lochia when it returns after the slightest exertion.

Compare.—*Cinnamon*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Sabina*, *Cantharis*, *Terebinthina*, *Trillium*.

ERIODICTYON.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Hydrophyllaceæ. *Synonyms*, Yerba Santa, Mountain balm. *Habitat*, California and northern Mexico. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Eriodictyon, Fluidextractum Eriodictyi. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 2 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, 15 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chronic asthma* and *bronchitis*, when it is attended with a profuse and easy expectoration which brings relief. There is usually a thickening of the bronchial mucous membrane. The appetite is poor and the digestion is impaired.

Compare.—*Grindelia robusta*, *Eucalyptus*.

ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Geraniaceæ. *Common Name*, Storksbill. *Habitat*, Europe, North America, Africa and Asia Minor. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed to control the *hæmorrhage* in *metrorrhagia* and *menorrhagia*.

Compare.—*Geranium*, *Sabina*.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Water eryngo. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *irritation* of the *urinary tract*, accompanied with a burning pain and frequent desire to urinate.

It is of service in *urethritis*, when there is a thick, yellow discharge, with difficult urination, and *spasmodic stricture*, and pain behind the pubes, and in cases where there is an escape of the prostatic fluid from the slightest provocation.

Compare.—*Conium*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Clematis*.

ESERINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Physostigmine, Eserine. An alkaloid from the seeds of Physostigma venenosum. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—This is very poisonous and the maximum dose is 2 grains of the 2x trituration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy produces specific contraction of the pupil, and is of service in adhesions of the iris; it reduces intra-ocular tension in conjunctival inflammation where perforating ulcer is threatened, and in *glaucoma* and *asthenopia*.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myrtaceæ. *Common Name*, Blue gum-tree. *Habitat*, Australia. Eucalyptol is the product by distillation from the volatile oil of Eucalyptus. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh leaves;

and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Eucalyptus, Fluidextractum Eucalypti. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ x–℥j; of Eucalyptol, ♏ iij–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a disinfectant, anti-spasmodic expectorant and an anti-periodic. When the oil is applied to the skin it acts as an irritant and increases the local blood supply and produces systemic effects. When the vapor is inhaled it has a local effect upon the mucous surfaces as well as the general effect. In the mouth it leaves a pungent, aromatic or camphor-like impression. It excites a flow of saliva and leaves an astringent flavor in the mouth. The appetite and digestion is improved; the secretion of the gastric intestinal fluid is increased. Medium doses produce a sensation of buoyancy, while large doses produce drowsiness, depression and paresis of the limbs. The skin is pale and cold; the pulse is small and compressible; the pupils are contracted; the breathing is short and irregular; the urine and urea are increased; the heart's action is increased; the arterial tension is first increased and later lowered. It is eliminated by the kidneys and through the skin and bronchial mucous membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sub-acute and chronic *malarial infection* cases in which large quantities of Quinine have been employed. There is frequently a drain upon the system, as from a diarrhœa or dysentery. There may be an *atonic dyspepsia* present which is dependent upon a gastric catarrh. It meets many of these cases when it acts as a reconstructive, assisting assimilation and hastening convalescence. It is also indicated in *typhoid*, *typho-malarial* and other *septic fevers* when there is a dull, congestive headache and a diarrhœa of a thin, watery, offensive character. It is useful in *catarrhal affections* of the *bronchial mucous membrane*, *bronchorrhœa*, and other chronic conditions that are accompanied by free muco-purulent expectoration. It is useful in *tubercular* and *hectic fevers* with profuse, exhaustive sweats, and in *asthma* of debilitated anæmia subjects with great dyspnœa and palpita-

tion of the heart. Inhalation of the fumes from the drug is of service in these cases.

It should be remembered in *atonic dyspepsia*, *chronic gastric* and *intestinal catarrh*. The digestion is slow, and there is a burning, hot sensation in the stomach.

It is beneficial in *chronic catarrh* of the *bladder*, in chronic *nephritis*, *granular degeneration* of the *kidneys*, *pyonephrosis*, and in *hydronephrosis*.

It should be studied in diseases of women at the climacteric period in those who are distressed with *flatulence*, *palpitation* of the *heart*, sudden flushing of the face; also in *leucorrhœa*, when it may be employed both locally and internally.

It is an excellent disinfectant, both locally and internally.

Compare.—*Baptisia*, *Arsenicum album*, *Cinchona*, *Balsam Peru*, *Copaiva*.

EUGENIA JAMBOS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Myrtaceæ. *Common Name*, Rose-apple. *Habitat*, East Indies and warm countries of America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 3 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *comedones*, *simple acne*, and *acne rosacea* when there is an inflamed area about the pimple. There are fissures of the skin, especially between the toes.

Compare.—*Berberis aquifolium*.

EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Celastraceæ. *Common Name*, Wahoo. *Habitat*, United States and Canada. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Euonymus, Extractum Euonymi. **Dosage.**—Mother tincture may be taken in doses up to 1 drachm; of the powdered bark, gr. x–xx; of the extract, gr. j–v.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a tonic, laxative, diuretic and alterative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *anorexia*, *indigestion* and *constipation* when they are dependent upon *hepatic torpor*.

It is of service in those suffering from *malaria* when there is *indigestion* and *biliousness*. The bowels are *constipated*, the liver is enlarged, and the conjunctivæ and skin are tinted yellow.

It is useful in irregular action of the liver that results in an excess of bile at times, and as a result there is an alternate diarrhœa and constipation. There is frequently a *headache;* the tongue is coated yellow, there is a bad taste in the mouth; there are dark spots before the eyes and a disinclination to both mental and physical work; the urine is dark and the complexion has a muddy hue.

In the *summer diarrhœa* of children it is of service. The passages are green, yellow or blue colored. There is colic, with nausea and vomiting of the bile, or of food mixed with bile; there is a slight fever, with languor or stupor, while no two stools are alike. In this class of cases the 5x or 6x is most serviceable.

It should be remembered in *albuminuria* when the hepatic symptoms demanding this remedy are present.

Compare.—*Podophyllum*, *Chelidonium*.

EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, White snake-root. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hysteria*, *nervous irritability*, *restlessness* and *flatulence*.

It is of service in *aphthæ*, *nursing sore mouth* and *sore nipples*. In these cases it should be applied locally.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order.* Compositæ. *Common Name*, Boneset. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the fresh herb in bloom; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Eupatorium, Fluidextractum Eupatorii. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops; of the powdered plant, gr. x–xx; of the fluidextract, ♏x–3j.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces soreness and aching of the muscles and bones, with the vomiting of bile and tenderness in the hepatic region.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *bilious* and *intermittent fevers*, *dengue* and *influenza* when there are severe pains in the back and legs, as though the bones were broken, with soreness of the eyeballs and yellowness of the conjunctivæ and face.

It is of service in *bilious fevers* when there is an excruciating headache, with soreness of the scalp and eyeballs, redness of the face, nausea, bilious vomiting and prostration, soreness in the hepatic region, with constipation and high-colored urine.

It is useful in *intermittent fever* when the chill appears from 7 to 9 A. M. one day and at noon the next. There is thirst before and during the chill and fever; there are severe bone pains and bilious vomiting. It is to be studied in *dengue* when the bone pains are severe; also in influenza when there is great soreness over the body, with pains as though the bones would break. There is hoarseness and a cough, with soreness of the larynx and chest; he must support the chest with his hands during coughing. The pulse is weak; there is coryza, thirst and bilious derangement.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Chelidonium.*

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Names*, Queen of the Meadow, Gravel-root. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, stimulant and tonic and has a pronounced action upon the renal tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *vesical irritation* of women, with *incontinence* of the *urine;* the desire to urinate is both frequent and painful. There is pain and weight in the loins, the pains extending to the bladder. The urine is scanty, milky, and contains a mucoid, bloody mixture. Indications of a uric acid diathesis are present. Cases of *dysuria*, where urination is painful and it seems as though the passage was blocked.

It has also been used in *intermittent fevers;* the chill commences in the back, there is marked shaking, while the coldness is not intense; there is no thirst during the chill, but severe frontal headache.

Compare.— *Cannabis sativa*, *Senecio*, *Helonias*, *Phos. acid.*

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Large flowering spurge. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ½ to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cholera infantum* when there is sudden and profuse vomiting first of the contents of the stomach, while later it is a rice water material. There is a copious, watery diarrhœa, which alternates with the vomiting. There are painful cramps in the intestines, great anxiety, with a sense of faintness and exhaustion.

Compare. — *Arsenic*, *Camphor*, *Cuprum*, *Veratrum album.*

EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Gopher plant. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried ripe seed; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *erysipelas* and *erythema* when the eruption is rough, scaly, smarting, and burning.

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron*, *Arsenicum album.*

EUPHORBIA PROSTATA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Gollindrinera, Swallowwort. *Habitat*, United States and Mexico. **Preparations.**—The expressed milky juice of the plant is the part used. **Dosage.**—Of the juice, 3 to 4 fluid-ounces.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed as an *antidote* and *prophylactic* to *snake poison.*

EUPHORBIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. A gum-resin from Euphorbia resinifera. *Habitat*, Morocco. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the gum-resin; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces gastro-enteritis with violent emesis and purging. There is cerebral congestion, and congestion of the respiratory mucous membrane.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastro-enteritis* and *choleraic diarrhœa*, when they are accompanied by cerebral irritation and delirium.

It is also of service in *erysipelas* with vesicles that are filled with a yellow serum.

Compare.—*Croton tiglium*, *Elaterium*, *Veratrum album.*

EUPHRASIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Synonyms*, Euphrasia officinalis, Eyebright. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.** —Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes and the nose. From the eyes the discharge is highly excoriating, while in the nose it is bland.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in *acute catarrhal ophthalmia;* there is congestion of the conjunctiva, with great photophobia. The lachrymation is acrid, excoriating the eye-lids, which swell and ulcerate, as well as the portion of the cheek over which it flows.

The inflammatory process is not confined to the conjunctiva, but the cornea, lachrymal gland, and sac, all suffer from it. It is thus of service during the early stages of acute catarrhal *conjunctivitis* in cases of *traumatic conjunctivitis* and in *blepharitis.*

The same *catarrhal inflammation* involves the membrane of the nares; it is swollen, there is a profuse discharge, which is bland and is attended with sneezing and dyspnœa. The inflammation also extends to the larynx and trachea, and there is a loose cough with chilliness, both externally and internally.

Compare—*Cepa*, *Gelsemium*, *Sabadilla.*

EUPIONUM.

Description.—One of the oils resulting from the dry distillation of wood. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, a 1 per cent. solution in alcohol; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *uterine displacement.* There is a backache that is relieved by leaning against something. This is accompanied by a bland leucorrhœa, and a desire to urinate frequently.

Compare.—*Lachesis, Graphites.*

FABIANA IMBRICATA.

Description — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Pichi. *Habitat*, Chili. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the leaves and branches. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cystic irritation, dysuria, prostatitis*, with catarrhal discharges. It is of service when these disturbances are dependent upon a chronic gonorrhœal or uric acid diathesis.

Compare.—*Chimaphila, Cantharis, Cannabis sativa, Mercurius corrosivus.*

FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygonaceæ. *Common Name*, Buckwheat. *Habitat*, Central Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the entire fresh plant. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *pruritus.* There is itching of the skin, red sore blotches, pruritus vulvæ with yellow leucorrhœa; also itching of the knees, elbows and hairy parts.

Compare.—*Kreosotum, Mercurius.*

FELL BOVIS.

Description.—The fresh bile of the ox (Bos Taurus). *Synonyms*, Fel tauri, Oxgall. **Preparations.**—*U. S. P.*, Fel Bovis. **Dosage.**—Of the purified Oxgall, gr. j–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the duodenal secretions, emulsifies fats, and increases the peristaltic action of the intestines. It liquifies the bile and acts as a purgative and chologogue.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is of service in cases of *jaundice* due to obstruction, when the stools are very offensive, of a light, clay color. It is also employed as an *intestinal antiseptic*.

FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS.

Description. — *Common Name*, Iron and Strychnine Citrate. A mixture of Ammonio-ferric citrate and Strychnine citrate. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–jv.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *anæmia* and *chlorosis* when attended with debility, dyspepsia and amenorrhœa.

FERRI VALERIANICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Ferric valerianate. "A dark brick-red, amorphous powder." **Preparations.** — Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *hysteria*, *chorea* and *nervous disorders* in those suffering from *chlorosis* and *anæmia*.

FERRUM.

Description. — *Synonyms*, Ferrum metallicum, Iron. Iron reduced by hydrogen is an odorless, tasteless, fine, gray powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Ferrum reductum. **Dosage.**—Of the reduced Iron, gr. j–x.

Physiological Action. — This agent when taken internally blackens the teeth and the tongue. In small doses it acts as a stomach tonic, if not continued too long. Should large doses of a preparation showing an acid reaction be administered for a prolonged period anorexia, nausea, and indigestion result. In the stomach the various preparations are changed into a chloride. It combines with the red blood corpuscles and brings the hæmoglobin up to the normal standard. Under its influence the muscular power of the heart is increased, the arteries are contracted and the blood pressure is increased. The urea is increased, and micturition is rendered more frequent. It is eliminated by the fæces, bile, urine, skin, mucous, and serous surfaces.

Should its use be continued over a prolonged period the digestion is impaired. There is thirst, gastric oppression, nausea, vomiting, with pain or a sense of fulness in the head and dizziness and increased heat in the body. The breathing is labored; acne appears upon the face, breast and back. There are hæmorrhages from the mucous surfaces, with plethora, and other indications of vascular changes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *anæmia*, with debility, when the face and lips are of a pale bluish color; the face becomes red and flushed from the least pain, emotion, or exertion, there is profound muscular relaxation.

The anæmia may appear under the mask of a plethora or congestion; at times the face presents an ash pale or greenish color; with pain or exertion, it becomes a fiery red; at which time there is vertigo, ringing in the ears, palpitation of the

heart, and dyspnœa. Accompanying these symptoms of anæmia and chlorosis there is weakness and relaxation of the whole muscular system, together with emaciation and coldness of the extremities. The patient finds a degree of relief from walking about slowly in spite of the great exhaustion. On account of the pronounced anæmia, the stomach is unable to perform its function, and there is vomiting of food after eating, or coughing. The ejected material is acid and sour. The stools are apt to consist of undigested food. The *diarrhœa* is painless, and is worse during the morning and may be involuntary, watery, and slimy. It may excoriate the anus, and be attended with a fiery red face.

This type of a *chronic diarrhœa* is frequently seen in anæmic children. It usually appears soon after eating or drinking, there is no pain or effort, and it contains much undigested substance. At times the bowels are constipated. There is ineffectual urging to stool, the hands and feet are cold, while the pale, anæmic face becomes fiery red on the least effort.

In *nocturnal enuresis* it is of service when the urine is of a dark, red color. There is an irritability of the urethra and neck of the bladder, and a degree of anæmia. It is of service in cases of chronic *vesical catarrh* and *gleet*. In the management of chronic *degeneration* of the *kidneys* with *albuminuria* it is efficacious, the anæmia and prostration is pronounced, and anasarca is usually present.

It is useful in the *females* who are *anæmic* and *weakly;* there is profuse menstruation, the menses are too frequent and last too long. Before the period there is a stinging headache with ringing in the ears, during the period she must keep quiet as the least exertion renders the flow more profuse. The menses intermit for a few days. There may be much itching pruritus of the vulva in delicate weakly women who suffer from a leucorrhœa, which is watery and milky in character, and is smarting and corroding.

It is indicated in *tuberculosis* of the young, florid subjects when there is a tendency to congestion of the blood to the lungs and hæmoptysis, with palpitation of the heart and flying

pains through the chest. The patient is anæmic, becomes flushed easily and suffers from dyspnœa.

In *intermittent fever*, when Quinine has been abused and there is a high degree of anæmia, which is marked by a pseudo-plethora, it is indicated. The spleen is enlarged, there is congestion to the head and a tendency to vomit all foods taken. The patient sweats easily, especially at night during sleep or on being covered.

Rheumatism of the *left deltoid muscle* is relieved by the remedy. It is tearing in character, is worse at night, driving him out of bed, and motion diminishes the pain.

Compare.—*Graphites*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Arsenic.*

FERRUM ACETICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Acetate of iron. This is a dark brown uncrystallizable mass. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Liquor Ferri Acetatis. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 1x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Of the Liquor Ferri Acetatis (31 per cent.), ♏ ij–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in severe *anæmia* and *debility.* It should be thought of in thin, weak, pale children who grow rapidly and are always exhausted, and especially if they suffer from *hæmoptysis* and *epistaxis.*

It is also of service for women suffering from *metrorrhagia* when they present the symptoms of severe anæmia and debility.

Compare.—*Ferrum iodatum.*

FERRUM BROMATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Ferri bromidum, Ferrous bromide. It is a grayish-black, amorphous mass. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *spermatorrhœa* accompanied by anæmia, debility and mental depression.

FERRUM CYANATUM.

Description. — *Synonyms*, Ferri Ferrocyanidum, Prussian or Berlin Blue. It is a tasteless powder, of a rich deep-blue color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure substance, gr. j–jv.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuroses*, as exhibited in epilepsy, hysteria, neurasthenia, neuralgia, migraine and all ailments that are dependent upon impairment of the functions of the brain and spinal cord.

FERRUM JODATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Iodide of iron. If anhydrous, it is white, and otherwise it comes in green deliquescent crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the Saccharated Ferrous Iodide, 20 per cent., gr. v–xxv.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in anæmic, scrofulous individuals who suffer from *glandular enlargement*, *tumors* and *uterine displacement*, and in all cases where the strength is impaired, the appetite is poor and the digestion is imperfect.

In cases of phthisis when the patient is anæmic and suffers from coryza and a catarrhal discharge from the nose, trachea and bronchi is present. The chest feels sore and there is distress beneath the sternum accompanied by hæmoptysis.

In the female the menses may be suppressed. There is itching and burning in the vagina, with uterine displacement, so that she complains of a sensation as though something were pressing upward whenever she sits down.

When acute nephritis follows one of the eruptive fevers it should be studied. The urine is dark and there is frequently difficulty in retaining it. This has led to its successful use in the incontinence of urine in anæmic children.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*, *Arsenicum iodium*, *Phosphorus.*

FERRUM MURIATICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Ferric chloride, Chloride of iron. A pale, orange-yellow, crystalline mass. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Ferri Chloridum, Liquor Ferri Chloridi. **Dosage.**—Of the Liquor Ferri Chloridi, containing 37.8 per cent. of anhydrous salt, ♏ ij-x, well diluted.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in enlargement of the spleen due to *malaria.* There is great pain in the left hypochondrium, which is worse at night; the face is pale and anæmic; there is vertigo, anorexia, sleeplessness and a sensation of coldness alternating with heat and lasting for several hours.

It is also of service in *chronic diarrhœa* with loss of appetite, pain and tenesmus. The passages consist of blood and membraneous shreds.

Compare.—*Ceanothus*, *Ferrum.*

FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Ferroso-ferric phosphate. It is a white or bluish, almost tasteless powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the first stages of catarrhal and febrile disturbances and inflammations before exudation has taken place, also as a reconstructive in those who are anæmic; children who are weakly with a failing appetite, and who loose weight and strength.

It is useful in *acute bronchitis* and *hyperæmia* of the lungs when the sputum is free; there is not the restlessness and irritability that characterizes Aconite. In *capillary bronchitis* and *broncho-pneumonia* it meets the febrile and general condition, but it is useless when cyanosis has once taken place.

It should be remembered in *hæmoptysis* when there is a slight, bright hæmorrhage. The patient is frequently overgrown, has a tendency to phthisis, and suffers from bronchial catarrh, headache and epistaxis. In *entero-colitis* and *cholera infantum* it is indicated when the child is quiet and inclined to be drowsy; there is tenesmus, the stools are slimy and contain streaks of blood.

It is also of service when there is a tendency to *rickets;* the limbs are tender and motion is painful. It should be studied in acute *tuberculosis* and for the acute attacks of chronic tuberculosis.

It should be remembered in *diurnal enuresis* that is dependent upon irritation of the trigone of the bladder. There is pain in the neck of the bladder; he must urinate at once; the pain is worse while standing and is relieved while lying down.

Compare.—*Gelsemium, China, Aconite, Kali muriaticum.*

FERRUM PICRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Picrate of iron. When evaporated at a low temperature it is a crystalline, reddish-brown mass. **Preparations.** — Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ¼-j.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in plethoric, dark-haired individuals with tenderness over the liver.

It is of service to complete the action of other remedies, and to sustain the function of an organ when it fails while being used. It is useful in vascular deafness, deafness appears

before the menses, and chronic deafness, with tinnitus due to gout.

It is also of use in senile hypertrophy of the prostate, with frequent micturition at night, with smarting at the neck of the bladder and in penis.

Compare.—*Buchu*, *Sulphur*.

FERRUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Ferrous sulphate, Sulphate of iron. It comes in large, bluish-green crystals, and when impure is called green vitriol or copperas. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Ferri Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ss–v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in diarrhœa when the stools are watery, reddish-brown, odorless and painless. There is great pallor of the skin, emaciation, anæmia, œdema of the lower extremities about the blood-vessels and heart, and anæmic murmurs. Also in menorrhagia when the flow is of long duration and is profuse. There is a pressing, throbbing between the periods, with ringing in the ears and a sensation as though the blood were rushing to the face, which is scarlet red; the bowels are constipated, and there is loss of appetite.

Compare.—*Phosphorus*, *Ferrum*, *Melilotus*.

FILIX MAS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Filices. *Common Name*, Male Fern. *Habitat*, North America, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture of the fresh rhizome; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Aspidium, Oleoresina Aspidii. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered root, ℥ j–iij; of the Oleoresina, ℥ss–℥j.

Physiological Action.—This agent in poisonous doses produces vomiting, purging, headache, dizziness, cold perspiration, cyanosis, stupor and convulsions.

THERAPEUTICS.

The great use of this remedy has been in the removal of *tape worms.*

FORMICA RUFA.

Descriptin.—*Common Name*, Red ant. This insect, of the *Order* Hymenoptera and *Family* Formicariæ, is found most frequently in pine forests. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live insect; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gout* and *articular rheumatism*, which appear suddenly and render the patient helpless. The right side is the one most often affected. The pains are worse from motion and are better from pressure.

It is also of service in *rheumatic inflammation* of the eyes, in pterygium and ulcers of the cornea.

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron*, *Dulcamara.*

FRAGARIA VESCA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Wood strawberry. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent when used freely prevents the formation of *calculi*, and removes the tartar from the teeth, and prevents attacks of gout. It is of service in urticarious, petechial and erysipelatous eruptions.

FRANCISCEA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Manaca. *Habitat*, equatorial part of America. **Preparations.**—The root and stem are used to make the mother tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the fluid extract, from 10 to 60 minims.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *syphilis* and in sub-acute *rheumatism* affecting the muscles and tendons. There is a sensation as of a band about the head, with pain in the head and spine.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Oleaceæ. *Common Name*, White ash. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh inner bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *enlargement* and *subinvolution* of the *uterus*, when attended with prolapsus and a bearing down sensation.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Oleaceæ. *Common Name*, Common European ash. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed as a specific for *gout* by European peasants. Also in *rheumatic arthritis* and in *intermittents*.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Fucoideæ. *Common Name*, Bladder-wrack. *Habitat*, a sea-weed of Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire marine plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is highly spoken of in the *reduction of obesity*, also in *exophthalmic goitre.*

Compare.—*Lycopus.*

GALIUM APARINE.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Name*, Cleavers. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *dysuria, cystitis* with much burning upon urinating. It is also of service in *nodular tumors* of the skin and tongue, and in severe types of *skin diseases.*

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa, Cantharis, Copaiva, Berberis vulgaris.*

GAMBOGIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Guttiferæ. *Common Name*, Gamboge. *Habitat*, Camboja, Siam, and Cochin China. It is the gum-resin from Garcinia Morella. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the pure Gamboge; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Cambogia. **Dosage.**—Of the gum-resin, gr. j–xv; of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the gastro-intestinal tract as an irritant and purgative, this being accompanied with vomiting and colic. Full doses of it have produced gastro-enteritis and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *diarrhœa*. The stool varies in character from a yellow or green watery passage to one that is partially formed. There is frequently much rumbling of gas in the bowels. The desire for stool comes on suddenly. The stool all passes at one great effort, after which there is a great relief, as if some irritating substance had been removed.

Compare. — *Croton tig.*, *Aloes*, *Podophyllum.*

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Wintergreen. *Habitat*, United States. Its active principle is the oil of wintergreen. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Gaultheriæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the oil, ♏ j-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is of service in *neuralgia*, especially protracted cases in which the pain is most excruciating.

It is also useful in articular *rheumatism* both of the acute and subacute varieties, as well as in gouty arthritis and *chorea* in children.

Compare.—*Mezereum*, *Bryonia alba*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Sodium salicylate*, *Cimicifuga.*

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Common Name*, Yellow Jessamine. It contains the alkaloid Gelsemine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Gelsemium, Fluidextractum Gelsemii Tinctura Gelsemii. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of Gelsemine, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces paralysis of the nervous system, especially the motor nerves with complete relaxation of the muscular system. The pulse is slowed and

the arterial tension is reduced, the temperature is lowered and breathing is rendered difficult, and there is a sense of drowsiness with a desire to remain quiet.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in children, young people, and especially women of a nervous hysterical temperament, who are "all tired out;" also in male and female onanism, and in malarial diseases. It is useful in hysteria, especially of women with spasms and a sensation of a lump in the throat, that is not removed by swallowing; there is palpitation of the heart, a paralytic feeling of the extremities, a profuse flow of clear urine, accompanied by fears and apprehension. It is of service in *remittent* and *intermittent* types of *fevers* in children, when the nervous symptoms predominate. The chill and fever are both severe. The patient feels bruised, stupid and sluggish. It is also of service in *catarrhal fevers* when there is a continual chilliness of the back; they cannot move from the stove they are so chilly. In *typhoid fever* it is useful when the nervous symptoms predominate, the patient is drowsy, stupid, greatly prostrated, and the extremities tremble. In *cerebro-spinal fevers* it is of service when there is stupor with a tendency to convulsions, with wild delirium, and a sensation as if he were bruised over the body. He is weak, prostrated, and trembles. It is often of service in nervous chills that are dependent upon an irritation of the nervous system; the patient feels weak, exhausted, and desires rest.

It should be remembered in the *headaches* of a congestive or neuralgic type or reflex type that begin in the cervical region and extend up over the head and cause a sensation of bursting in the forehead and eyeballs; accompanying it there is complete relaxation and prostration of the whole muscular system. The headache is relieved by a profuse urination. It will relieve the intense congestion of the brain in children during dentition and the child being restless and unable to sleep. It affords relief to women during *confinement* when there is great nervous excitement and the os is rigid and retards the progress. It is also indicated in *dysmenorrhœa* with

spasmodic neuralgia and *ovarian pains*, with cramps in the uterus and legs. The nervous and hysterical condition indicated by the remedy is present. In the *male* it is indicated when the sexual organs are relaxed, irritable and cold. There are emissions without erections. These are followed by exhaustion, depressed spirits and pain at the base of the brain. He is so prostrated he cannot move. It should be remembered in the bad effects of *fear*, *fright*, sudden emotion, exciting news or preparing for any extra ordeal. Any one of these are apt to bring on an attack of diarrhœa and muscular relaxation.

It is our first remedy in the *prostration* and *exhausted* state that results from the *heat* of the *sun*:

It is useful in *vertigo* when it spreads up from the occiput; there is diplopia, with dimness of vision and loss of sight. There may be a sensation that the heart will stop beating if he does not move. For the *paresis* and *paralysis* that follows diphtheria, it is often the first and only remedy needed, also for the *enuresis* from paresis of sphincter vesica of children and the aged.

Compare.—*Baptisia*, *Ignatia.*

GERANIUM MACULATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Geraniaceæ. *Common Name*, Wild cranesbill. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hæmorrhages* from the different organs, which may be in the form of *hæmoptysis* accompanying pulmonary tuberculosis, *hæmaturia*, or hæmorrhage from any part when there is a relaxed condition of the tissues. It is useful in *sub-acute diarrhœa* and *catarrhal gastritis* when associated with general lowered vitality. It has afforded relief in incipient *gastric cancer.*

Compare.—*Hydrastis*, *Cinchona*, *Sabina*, *Millefolium*, *Hamamelis*, *Ergot*, *Nitric acid*, *Phosphorus.*

GLANDULÆ SUPRARENALIS SICCÆ.

Description.—The cleaned, dried and powdered suprarenal glands of the sheep or ox, freed from fat. **Preparations.**—It may be given in the powder or in the form of tablets or one of the extracts, as Epinephrin, Suprarenin, Adrenalin, etc., may be administered. **Dosage.**—Of the Desiccated Suprarenal Glands the average dose is 4 grains. An aqueous extract of the gland is also used. Adrenalin is applied locally to the mucous membrane in normal saline solution of the strength of 1–1,000 to 1–20,000. It is also injected extravenously, but this should be done very slowly and carefully, as otherwise it causes inflammation at the point of entrance, sometimes followed by sloughing.

Physiological Action.—When applied to the mucous membrane Suprarenal Extract is an astringent, rapidly whitening the surfaces and rendering them bloodless by vaso-constriction. The duration of the effect of an application is from fifteen to thirty minutes.

THERAPEUTICS.

Suprarenal Extract is an active hæmostatic, and is the most powerful astringent known in the treatment of inflamed mucous membranes. It may be applied in the form of the Adrenalin chloride, either by means of an atomizer or by dropping the solution upon cotton and applying it directly to the inflamed part. After the first application a few moments should be allowed to elapse, and then a second application should be made. By this procedure the drug is brought into contact with much tissue not reached at the first application.

In acute inflammations of the eye Adrenalin has proved very useful. A few drops of a solution of from 1–3,000 to 1–1,000 strength, instilled under the lower lid, will quickly relieve the congestion. The application may be repeated every two or three hours. The drug also alleviates pain in all forms of keratitis and iritis, and lessens the pain of glaucoma by reducing the intra-ocular tension. Corneal opacities of traumatic

origin are completely removed, and syphilitic opacities are greatly improved under its action. It has proved useful in stenosis of the nasal duct, often serving to clear the passage without the aid of a probe.

In acute inflammation of the middle ear a few drops of a 1–1,000 solution should be instilled into the external ear, and the posterior nares sprayed with the same solution. The drug also relieves tinnitus.

Adrenalin is of service in angio-neurotic œdema of the glottis, epiglottis and other parts, when it should be administered by means of the spray or internally, according to the location of the affection. It is equally of service in allaying irritation of the larynx in cases of asthma. In hay-fever it is a most excellent temporary agent in allaying the local irritation. As a spray for the larynx a solution of 1–10,000 should be first employed, and if this is not sufficiently strong, the strength may be increased to 1–3,000 or 1–1,000. The first solution is usually efficient.

The Adrenalin hydrochloride has been employed in the sixth decimal dilution or trituration in chlorosis with pronounced asthenia and anorexia, accompanied by such severe dyspepsia that the patient is unable to retain even fluids upon the stomach. The bowels are constipated, and there is melancholia and a general nervous erethism. It has been of service in hæmophilia as well as in arterio-sclerosis, chronic aortitis and angina pectoris in gouty subjects. The drug should not be repeated too frequently. A dose night and morning, or even at longer intervals, is sufficient.

GLONOINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nitroglycerine. A light yellow, oily liquid. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture (a 10 per cent. solution); and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis a 1 per cent. solution). **Dosage.**—Of the 2x dilution, equal in strength to the Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis, ♏ ½–v.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the pulse-rate and produces a general throbbing of the vessels. The throbbing is most marked in the head, and gradually becomes worse till there is a violent, bursting, frontal headache, with giddiness, fulness of the head, flushed face and sensation of constriction of the throat, accompanied by vomiting, faintness and complete insensibility. Large doses occasion failure in diastole.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a nervous temperament who are plethoric, florid and who suffer from severe *congestion* and *hyperæmia* of the brain. The functions of the brain are augmented while the reflex excitability of the cord is inhibited. The symptoms calling for it are violent and appear suddenly. It is the first remedy in cases of *sunstrokes*, with bursting headaches, dulness, delirium, stupor; also for the troubles that result from working under gas light, where the heat falls upon the head, or the heat from a stove; also in the *flushes* of heat at the *climacteric.*

It is useful in *congestive*, *throbbing headaches* from the delayed or suppressed menses. The head feels heavy, but cannot be lain on a pillow; the throbbing is synchronous with contraction of the heart; the blood-vessels are distended; the face is deep red; there is either a dull distress or sharp pains accompanying the throbbing. Frequently the congestion is attended with convulsions.

It is useful in *puerperal convulsions.* The face is red, the pulse is full and hard; the urine contains albumen; the patient is unconscious and froths at the mouth.

It is of service in the cerebral congestion of children when Belladonna does not afford desired relief. It is useful in cases of "Meniere's" disease and *tinnitus aurium* that are dependent upon organic changes of the heart. It should be remembered in acute and *chronic interstitial nephritis* when the arterial tension is high; also in cases of increased vascular tension of the aged. In angina pectoris, asthma and heart failure

it is of service when the pulse is small, wiry, and there is pallor, anæmia of the brain and collapse. Use the physiological dose in these cases.

Compare.—*Amyl nitrite*, *Belladonna*, *Veratrum viride.*

GNAPHALIUM POLYCEPHALUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Sweet-scented life-everlasting. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an intermittent neuralgia of the superior maxillary division of the fifth nerve, an occipital headache and shooting pains in the eyeballs and along the sciatic nerve, with cramps in the calves of the legs and feet, accompanied with numbness, which replaces the pains at times.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has relieved *sciatica* when there is severe pain along the course of the sciatic nerve, with a feeling of numbness replacing the pain. It has been of service in *flatulent colic.* There are pains in various parts of the abdomen, which is sensitive to pressure. It is also useful in cholera morbus and cholera infantum.

Compare.—*Xanthoxylum*, *Chamomilla.*

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Malvaceæ. *Common Name*, Cotton plant. *Habitat*, Asia. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh inner root-bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Gossypii Cortex. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the dried bark, gr. xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emmenagogue, parturient and abortive.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *delayed menstruation* with backache and dragging pains in the pelvis, and sensitiveness in the uterine region. The patient is anæmic; there is gastric disturbance and debility. It is of service in sterility, with uterine torpor and inertia during parturition. It is useful in uterine subinvolution and fibroids.

Compare.—*Lilium*, *Trillium*, *Sabina*, *Cimicifuga*.

GRANATUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Granateæ. *Common Name*, Pomegranate. *Habitat*, Asia. It contains an alkaloid called Pelletierine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root-bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Granatum. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of Pelletierine, ½–8 grains.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed as a *tænicide* and *tæniafuge* of the tape worm. All the symptoms ascribed to it are but those that result from the tænia.

GRAPHITES.

Description. — *Common Name*, Plumbago. This is a mineral carbon found in greater or less purity throughout the world. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces degenerative changes in the skin, hair, nails, and glands. There are changes in the blood and anæmias result; and there is derangement of the digestive tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are inclined to obesity. They have a fair complexion, are subject to constipation and delayed menstruation. It has the same relation to

the climacteric period that Pulsatilla has to puberty; she is cautious, timid, hesitates, and is unable to decide anything definitely.

It is of service in *eczema*, *rhagadès*, *excoriations* and *ulcers* of the skin that are characterized by a sticky, glutinous discharge that is oozing out all the time. There is soreness on the flexor surfaces of the joints and behind the ears. Again, the skin may be dry, and every injury suppurates. It is useful in chronic *constipation* when the stools are large, hard, and in lumps which are held together by mucus. There are sticking pains in the anus, and following defecation the anus is sore and painful.

It should be studied in chronic *gastric catarrh* and in *intestinal* fermentation when the stomach and abdomen is greatly distended with gas, of a putrid and rancid nature. There are cramping pains in the stomach which are relieved by eating, although the foods, especially meats and sweets, disgust and nauseate the patient. It is curative in *diarrhœa* when the stools are brown, fluid, very offensive and are mixed with digested substances. It is indicated in erysipelas attended with burning and a stinging pain, and when the general characteristics of the remedy are present. Also in disease of the female when the menses are scanty, pale, delayed, and are attended with colic accompanied by leucorrhœa which is acrid, excoriating, and occurs in gushes day and night, both before and following the period. It feels as though the womb would press from the vagina. Also in mastitis when there are many old cicatrices, that milk can scarcely flow. There are deep cracks in the nipples. It may be used locally as a cerate.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*.

GRATIOLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Name*, Hedge-hyssop. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emetic, diuretic, cathartic, and in toxic doses is an active poison.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cholera infantum* and *diarrhœa* when there is nausea and vomiting of a yellow, bitter, sour tasting fluid, which comes up without any special exertion. The passage from the bowels consists of green, frothy water, which is forcibly evacuated. Following the passage there is burning in the rectum and anus. It is frequently the remedy to relieve the bowels and stomach troubles that appear as a result of taking large quantities of ice water.

Compare.—*Croton tiglium*, *Veratrum album.*

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Grindelia. *Habitat*, the Pacific coast of the United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Grindelia, Fluidextractum Grindeliæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 15 drops; of the fluidextract, 15 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic bronchial *asthma* and chronic spasmodic bronchial cough, when they are attended with profuse, tenacious expectoration, which gives relief. The breath stops when the patient goes to sleep and awakes with a start, gasping for breath. It is useful in irregular heart action and in hay-fever when associated with difficult breathing. It is used locally and internally as an antidote for Rhus toxicodendron poisoning.

Compare.—*Sanguinaria*, *Eriodictyon.*

GUAIACOLUM.

Description.—*Guaiacol* is a pleasantly aromatic, colorless liquid. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the pure ethereal liquid; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Guaiacol, ♏ j–v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is similar in its action to Kreosote, being employed in the treatment of *tuberculosis* during its early stages.

Compare.—*Kreosotum.*

GUAIACUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Zygophyllaceæ. *Common Name*, Guaiac, Lignum vitæ. *Habitat*, West Indies and South America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the resin; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Guaiacum, Tinctura Guaiaci. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered resin, gr. v–xx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in stiffness and dryness of the throat. There is dribbling of the saliva, deglutition is painful, the tonsils are swollen and œdematous. It is especially valuable in follicular tonsilitis as a gargle in milk. It is of service during the early stages of rheumatic *pharyngitis* and *tonsillitis* when there is violent burning of the throat. There is a sensation of suffocation and a dry cough with sharp, pleuritic pains.

It is useful in *chronic rheumatism* of the upper extremities, and in *lumbago* when there is a stiffness of the parts. The joints are swollen, tender, and cannot bear pressure or heat. It has been employed in the treatment of secondary syphilis.

Compare.—*Mezereum*, *Mercurius*, *Rhus toxicodendron.*

GUARANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Sapindaceæ. *Synonym*, Paullinia Sorbilis. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried paste made from the reed; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Guarana, Fluidextractum Guaranæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant and sedative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *headaches*; the face is pale, the pulse is weak, the pain is aggravated by exertion; cases of sick-headache; migraine with indications of cerebral anæmia; also headaches following dissipation, mental exhaustion, depression, or attending menstruation.

It has also been employed in prolonged convalescence from acute diseases.

Compare.—*Passiflora.*

GUAREA TRICHILOIDES.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Meliaceæ. *Common Name*, Redwood. *Habitat*, South America and Cuba. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *conjunctivitis* with cutting pains in the eyeball; also in *pterygium.*

GYMNOCLADUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, American Coffee-tree. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh pulp within the pod of the *Gymnocladus Canadensis;* and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *pharyngitis* when the parts are of a dark, livid redness. There are sticking pains with tickling in the throat and a dry cough. It has been employed in *erysipelas* and intermittent fevers, and in fevers presenting a typhoid state.

Compare.—*Ailanthus, Lachnanthes, Rhus toxicodendron, Arnica, Baptisia.*

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Logwood. *Habitat*, West India Islands. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the heart of the wood; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hæmatoxylon, Extractum Hæmatoxyli. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops; of the extract, gr. v–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hæmorrhages* from the uterus and bowels, also in sub-acute diarrhœas and dysentery with colic and tympanitic distension of the stomach. It is useful in *angina pectoris* when associated with soreness in the cardiac region and a sensation as of a bar across the chest. It is of service when there is a sensation of weakness and bearing-down in the pelvis at the menstrual period.

Compare.—*Geranium maculatum*, *Cactus grandiflorus*, *Colocynthis.*

HAMAMELIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Hamamelaceæ. *Common Name*, Witch-hazel. *Habitat*, United States and Canada. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bark of the root and twigs; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hamamelidis Cortex, Hamamelidis Folia, Fluidextractum Hamamelidis Foliorum. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ j–3j.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent, styptic, sedative and tonic. It acts upon the veins much as Aconite does upon the arteries, and results in venous congestions, and hæmorrhages. Full doses produce a throbbing in the head.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied where there is a *venous congestion*, passive venous *hæmorrhage*, *varicose veins*, or *hæmorrhoids* when there is a soreness of the affected part, as

if contused, and when there is a varicosis of different parts of the body that are attended by intense soreness. In varicose veins of the legs it is of service both locally and internally; also in varicose veins of the throat when the veins are distended and the parts are of a bluish color, there is more or less soreness of the parts and pain upon swallowing, with hawking and raising of mucus and blood. The patient takes cold easily, especially in a warm, moist or a relaxing air, that favors venous stasis. *Hæmorrhoids*, that bleed profusely, are sore and painful, and attended with burning, fulness, and heaviness, as if the back would break. The anus feels sore and raw, and there is an urging as for stool, while the tumor is of a bluish color.

In *phlebitis*, with soreness, it is of great service and may be applied locally in the form of a wet dressing, and given internally.

It is useful in passive venous *hæmorrhages* that are dependent upon the condition of the blood-vessel, rather than upon an altered composition of the blood, as is met with in lacerated and contused wounds, where it not only controls the hæmorrhage, but removes the pain and soreness; also cases of *epistaxis* where the flow is passive, long-lasting and may be traumatic or vicarious. It is also indicated in these cases when the flow is profuse from the nose, but is venous in character, relieving a distressing headache.

It should be remembered in hæmoptysis, when the blood is venous. There may be a slight tickling that induces a cough, or it may come up without effort, or coughing.

The *menses* are profuse and dark and are attended with soreness in the abdomen. Following any traumatism of these parts, the menstruation is attended with great pain, uterine hæmorrhage that appears as the result of riding in a carriage over rough grounds or from severe jolting of the body. It relieves vaginismus, with intense soreness of the parts, also *prurigo* of the vulva when the parts are of a dark purplish color.

Hæmaturia, *hæmatemesis*, and *chilblains*, when the parts are of the bluish color, have been relieved by this remedy.

Subacute *ovaritis* incident to pregnancy and menstruation,

and gonorrhœal infection, when the parts are very tender and there is great soreness of the abdomen, also in cases of *ovarian neuralgia.*

In cases of *orchitis epidimitis* and neuralgia of the testicle when the organ is greatly inflamed, and extremely tender to touch, it should be employed both locally and internally.

Compare.—*Melilotus*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Millefolium.*

HECLA LAVA.

Description.—The fine ash deposited at a distance from an eruption of Mount Hecla. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *caries*, *osteitis*, *periostitis* and exostosis of the nasal, maxillary and facial bones. There may be neuralgia, toothache, or enlargement and induration of the cervical glands, associated with these changes in the bones.

Compare.—*Silica*, *Mercurius.*

HEDEOMA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Pennyroyal. *Habitat*, United States and Canada. Its volatile oil is the Oil of Pennyroyal. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hedeoma, Oleum Hedeomæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the oil, ♏ ij-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and stimulant.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of women when there are bearing down pains with great languor and lassitude. She takes cold easily, has pains in the back and legs There is

amenorrhœa, with an excoriating leucorrhœa. The ovarian region is sore to pressure. The urine is dark colored and its passage is attended with vesical tenesmus.

Compare.—*Sepia*, *Lilium tigrinum.*

HELLEBORUS NIGER.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Black hellebore. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces salivation, and stimulates the secretions of the liver and pancreas, and increases the peristaltic action of the intestines. There is hyperæmia of the kidneys, and the urine is scanty. The uterine mucous membrane is congested. The brain and cord are hyperæmic while the serous membrane shows a general anasarca.

"This agent contains two active medicinal principles, Hellebrein and Helleborin; the former is an active cardiac poison and drastic purgative; the latter acts as a narcotic, producing in animals at first inquietude, which is soon followed by paresis both of motion and sensation."

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are weakly, delicate, and in whom there is a tendency to effusion and dropsy.

It is of service in *meningitis* during the second stage when effusion has either taken place or is threatened. The paralysis is more or less complete. There is the "cry encephalique," the eyes are wide open and staring, but insensible to light. The pupils are either dilated or alternately contracted and dilated. The head is rolled from side to side on the pillow or he beats it with the hand. There is stupidity with sonorous sleep. The forehead is wrinkled and covered with a cold sweat. The urine is scanty, with a coffee ground sediment, or it is suppressed. There is greedy drinking of ice water.

It is useful in post-scarlatinal *dropsies* that appear rapidly, the urine is scanty and contains a coffee ground sediment. The chest feels constricted and he gasps for breath.

It is to be remembered in the dropsies, and *ascites* following intermittent fever in scrofulous children. It should be remembered in *diarrhœas* that occur during acute hydrocephalus and dentition when the stools consist of clear water, or of a jelly-like mucus.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Apocynum*, *Arsenicum album*, *Digitalis.*

HELODERMA.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Heloderma horridus, Gila monster. A large lizard of the *Order* Saurii. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the virus; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

Physiological Action.—This poison when introduced into the human system produces a sensation of coldness and a paralysis that simulates paralysis agitans or locomotor ataxia.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is to be studied in all conditions when there is a sensation of *coldness* of the body, internal coldness as if frozen, together with a staggering, *ataxic gait.*

Compare.—*Camphora*, *Argentum nitricum.*

HELONIAS DIOICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Synonyms*, Chamælirium, Unicorn plant. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses is a cardiac poison. Cattle die as the result of eating it. In medicinal doses it is an emetic, tonic, diuretic and vermifuge. It produces great activity of the salivary glands, even to salivation. There is a griping, burning sensation in the epigastrium

and a slight purging accompanied by burning in the lower bowels. Painful sensations referred to the renal region are complained of, while the urine, which is increased in quantity, contains albumen. The mammary glands are swollen and the nipples are painful and tender, even to the pressure of the ordinary clothing. If its use is continued over a prolonged period, a condition of anæmia and chlorosis is established as a result of its hæmatolytic action. The uterus is at first stimulated, while later a condition of uterine atony results.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is present a general atonic condition of the whole muscular system, which renders the patient languid and prostrated. There is a dragging sensation in the lower portion of the abdomen and pelvis, which causes the patient to hold up or support the abdominal and pelvic contents. While these complaints may be general, and the remedy indicated in both sexes, they are frequently associated with diseases of the kidneys and generative organs of the female. An examination of the mucous surfaces and of the blood shows that a condition of anæmia is present. This is associated with a general atonic condition of the pelvic organs in women and diseases of the kidneys. The patient is languid, prostrated and melancholy, and frequently classed as a neurasthenic. There may be cerebral anæmia that is dependent upon diseases of the female sexual organs, as menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, loss of sexual desire, pain in the lumbar region, and pulsative pains in the top of the head, which are increased by stooping and attended with vertigo. The leucorrhœal discharge has an offensive odor, and there is a persistent itching of the genitals. Following confinement, it is useful when there is a tendency to prolapsus and other malpositions of the uterus. She complains of heaviness and dragging of the pelvic organs.

It is of service in prolapsus of the uterus, which is either the result of indolence and luxury or of hard work, either mental or physical. The patient is conscious of a womb; the exhausted muscles burn and ache; she is irritable, fault-find-

ing, and cannot endure the least contradiction or receive the least suggestion; menstruation appears too early, and when there is uterine atony the flow is profuse, dark, clotted and often offensive; the breasts are often swollen, the nipples painful and tender.

It prevents abortions which occur as the result of the slightest overexertion or irritating emotions.

For the anæmia and albuminuria which appear as a sequelæ of diphtheria, this is frequently the remedy.

It is of value in polyuria and the albuminuria of pregnancy. The urine is reduced in quantity; the patient is usually tired, drowsy and restless, and complains of soreness, heat and pain in the renal region.

It should be remembered as a possible remedy in cases of salivation, and in nervous dyspepsia, and chronic gastritis when debility is a pronounced symptom. The patient's ailments are ameliorated while she is doing something.

Compare.—*Aletris farinosa*, *Lilium tigrinum*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Murex*.

HEPAR SULPHURIS CALCAREUM.

Description.—An impure Calcium sulphide, prepared according to Hahnemann by heating a mixture of calcined oyster shells and flower of sulphur. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, IX to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the glandular system, producing enlargement with a tendency to suppuration. The skin is rendered unhealthy, and there are catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in lymphatic, scrofulous subjects, with light hair and complexion, and with soft, flabby muscles. There is a tendency to suppuration. They crave strong acid foods, are peevish, easily angered and very sensitive to all impressions.

It should be remembered where *suppuration* is threatened, as in *furuncles*, *carbuncles* and *abscesses* that are characterized by throbbing, sticking pains. If given low, it favors suppuration; if in a higher potency, it often prevents it. It is useful in *pneumonia* when, during the stage of resolution, the expectoration becomes purulent and abscesses are threatening. It should be studied in trachitis and in chronic bronchitis when the cough is loose and rattling and the respiration is hoarse and wheezing. There is a soreness of the chest, with a tendency to take cold. The sweat is sour. If he is uncovered, it makes the cough worse.

It is useful in *empyema* when drainage has been established. The patient is oversensitive, both mentally and physically; the pus is foul; hectic fever is present; he is emaciated and has repeated attacks of chilliness, fevers and sweat, which is profuse and offensive. It should be remembered in chronic hepatitis when the general characteristics calling for the remedy are present.

It is indicated in various *skin diseases* when there is a tendency to suppurate. They are sensitive to touch and spread by new pimples appearing just beyond the diseased part. In diseases of the eye it is useful when there is this tendency to suppuration, as blepharitis when the meibomian glands are involved in hypopyon, when there is great photophobia and relief from pain.

It is of service in *croup* when the cough is rattling and the patient coughs till he chokes. It is useful in tonsillitis when there is a tendency to suppuration and there is a sensation of a splinter in the throat.

Compare.—*Silica*, *Calcarea sulphurica*, *Spongia tosta.*

HEPATICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Liverwort. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hepatic congestion* with *pharyngeal catarrh* and a profuse serous sputa and hoarseness. The sputa is sweet, profuse and creamy.

Compare.—*Phosphorus*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Stannum.*

HEUCHERA AMERICANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Saxifragaceæ. *Common Name*, Alum-root. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* and *gastro-enteritis.* There is nausea and a constant vomiting of bile and a frothy mucus, which is accompanied by prostration and a cold sweat upon the forehead.

The stools are watery, profuse and slimy and may contain traces of blood. There is tenesmus, and a "never get done" sensation.

Compare.—*Mercurius.*

HIPPOMANES.

Description.—It is the soft glutinous substance which floats in the allantois fluid, or is attached to the allantois membrane of the mare or cow. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—6x trituration, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *prostatitis* with an increase of the sexual desire, also in cases where there is a sprained sensation of the wrist, with weakness of the hands and fingers.

Compare.—*Sabal serrulata*, *Causticum.*

HIPPOZÆNINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Mallein, Glanderin, Farcin. It is the virus to be collected from an animal diseased with glanders or farcy. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the trituration, 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *ozæna* when the nose is red and swollen, and the discharge is acrid, bloody and offensive; also in *laryngitis* and *bronchitis* in the aged. Aphonia is present, and the respirations are short, irregular and attended with dyspnœa.

It is of service in *tuberculosis* and scrofulous affections.

Compare.—*Aurum muriaticum*, *Kali bichromicum*.

HOANG NAN.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Common Name*, Tropical bind-weed. *Habitat*, Tonquin. **Preparations.**—A tincture is prepared of the bark. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered drug, gr. iij-v; of the tincture, ♏ j-v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *paralysis*, also in diseases of the skin, as eczema, prurigo, old ulcers, secondary syphilis, cancer, leprosy and serpent bites.

It should be remembered in pustular *eczema*, and in prurigo in parts that are well supplied with sebaceous glands. It is useful in leprosy, as under its action the patient improves, the anæsthesia disappears and sensibility returns.

HOMARUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Lobster. A crustacean of the *Subclass* Podophthalma, *Order* of Decapoda, *Suborder* Macrura, and *Family* Homaridæ. The digestive fluid found

just back of the mouth of the live lobster. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in *dyspepsia* with pain in the stomach and abdomen that is relieved after eating. It is of service in pharyngitis when the throat is raw, and burns, and in *headache* that is worse in the temples.

HURA BRASILIENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Assacu. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the milky juice; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is recommended in *leprosy*, when the skin feels as if it were hide bound. There are tense vesicles which contain serum.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Saxifragaceæ. *Common Name*, Seven barks. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in irritation of the urinary organs, dependent upon gravel, *uric acid* and amorphous salts in the urine, when there are sharp pain in the urethra, partial suppression of the urine and pain in the back. It is useful in *uricacidemia* when there are severe pains in the back and the urine contains an excess of solid.

Compare.—*Lycopodium*, *Berberis vulgaris*, *Uva ursi*, *Chimaphila*, *Pareira brava*.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Golden seal. *Habitat*, United States. It contains the alkaloids, Hydrastine and Berberine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hydrastis, Fluidextractum Hydrastis, Glyceritum Hydrastis, Tinctura Hydrastis. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ v–xxx; of Hydrastine, gr. ¼–j.

Physiological Action.—This remedy is a stomachic tonic; it assists the appetite and digestion and increases the secretion of the gastro-intestinal tract. If it is continued over a long period it will derange the digestion and constipation will result. It is mildly antiperiodic and a "protoplasmic poison, arresting the movements of the white blood corpuscles." It contains two alkaloids: Hydrastin, which is considered to be identical with Berberin, and acts as a tonic antiperiodic and causes ringing in ears, and Hydrastis, which effects the mucous membrane.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where the natural secretions from the mucous membranes are increased; they are clear, white and tenacious at first, later they are yellow, green or bloody. Its sphere of action extends to all the mucous surfaces whether it is applied locally or internally. It has cured *jaundice* due to catarrh of the bile ducts as well as *catarrhal* states of the stomach in those whose face presents a soddeny appearance. The tongue is yellow and slimy, there are eructations of a sour or putrid nature, a gagging and retching in the morning, a feeling of distension or a sensation of goneness after meals.

It has been employed in *ulcerations* of the skin, fissured nipples, indolent *ulcers*, *lupus*, *eczema* and leprosy during the ulcerative stage.

It is of service in cases of *constipation* that are dependent upon an inertia or congestion of the lower bowels or when it

is the result of sedentary habits or purgative medicines. In these cases five minims in water before breakfast is often highly satisfactory.

It is useful both locally and internally in cases of nursing sore mouth where the tongue is large and shows the imprint of the teeth.

In those suffering from *cancer* it has given a degree of relief and improved the general health, and while it may have no influence over the cancerous dyscrasia, and but little over carcinoma, it has a favorable influence over scirrhous tumors developing in glandular tissue and especially if there is a history of atonic dyspepsia, a constipated state of the bowels, flatulence, distress in the bowels and liver with a broad indented tongue and distress after meals.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*, *Arsenicum album*, *Berberis vulgaris*.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Indian pennywort. *Habitat*, tropical countries. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 3 drops; one ounce of the dried plant or leaves by infusion in twenty-four hours.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an intense itching of the skin which is general, and is accompanied by redness and perspiration. There is pain in the ovarian and uterine region and urinary irritation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in the treatment of *leprosy* and *eczema*, *lupus*, *elephantiasis*, *psoriasis*, *acne*, rosacea and acute granular *cervicitis* and urinary irritation. The skin is covered with a dry eruption often showing great thickening with exfoliation of the scales which is most characteristic. There is a profuse perspiration, at times with pus-

tules, especially upon the chest that are surrounded with scaly edges.

It is indicated in cases of *granular cesvicitis* where the cervix uteri is red and is associated with heat and itching of the vagina and irritation of the neck of the bladder. There is often a profuse leucorrhœa, with a distress in the ovarian region.

Compare.—*Sepia*, *Hydrastis*, *Arsenicum*.

HYDROPHOBINUM.

Description.—Hydrophobinum or Lyssin is the virus from the mad dog. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic *headache*. There is a pressing boring pain in the forehead. The patient cannot bear the sight or sound of running water, as it aggravates. It is useful in *lyssophobia*, also when convulsions appear as the result of reflected light, or from water or a mirror. The saliva is tough and ropy and causes a constant spitting. There is dysphagia, even spasms of the œsophagus from attempting to swallow water. There is a desire to urinate on seeing running water.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Belladonna*.

HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMAS.

Description.—The hydrobromate of an alkaloid derived from Hyoscyamus niger. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hyoscinæ hydrobromidum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{100}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in physiological doses in the *delirium* of typhoid fever, *insomnia*, mania, *insanity* and *chorea*.

In the third and fourth decimal trituration it is employed in *paralysis agitans*, tremors of *multiple sclerosis* and in insomnia and delirium of typhoid, a one grain tablet of the third decimal repeated hourly usually bringing the desired result.

HYPERICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Hypericaceæ. *Common Name*, St. John's wort. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and Africa, also naturalized in America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh blooming plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent, a sedative and diuretic. It has a direct action upon the brain and spinal cord, where it induces a vascular erethism and congestion.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated following *injuries* of the nervous tissue, spinal injuries, shocks and concussions, also in *spinal irritation* when there is a throbbing of the whole body without fever. It is useful in punctured wounds when the pain is severe, showing that a nerve has been injured; also in threatened lockjaw from a wound the result of treading upon a nail.

It is of service in *neuritis* when the surrounding parts are inflamed. There is tingling, burning pain, and numbness. It is also useful in *hysterical joints*. It should be remembered in headache and meningitis when they are dependent upon an injury to the nervous system.

Compare.—*Arnica montana*, *Staphisagria*, *Ruta graveolens*.

IBERIS AMARA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cruciferæ. *Common Name*, Bitter candy-tuft. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *pericarditis*, *myocarditis*, and nervous derangements of the heart. There is palpitation of the heart with vertigo and choking in the throat. There are severe stitching pains in the cardiac region. The pulse is full and irregular. All the symptoms are aggravated from motion.

Compare.—*Cactus grandiflora*, *Digitalis*, *Amyl nitrite.*

ICHTHYOLUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Ammonium ichthyol sulphonate. A tarry distillate from a bituminous mineral containing fossil-fish. **Preparations.**—Tincture of the crude tar. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in diseases of the throat, and in the winter *cough* of the aged, also in diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.

It is employed locally in *eczema*, *psoriasis*, *acne*, rosacea and intertrigo.

Compare.—*Phellandrium.*

IGNATIA AMARA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Common Name*, Bean of St. Ignatius. *Habitat*, Phillipine Islands. Like Nux vomica, it contains the alkaloids, Strychnine and Brucine. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ $\frac{1}{5}$–ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a hyperæsthesia of the senses with a tendency toward hysterical spasms, and a loss of harmony in the coördination of the various portions of the body.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a nervous temperament who are sensitive and easily excited. They have dark hair,

and skin, and a mild disposition. They have contradictions of the symptoms, which are continually changing, there is a fever with no thirst; the sore throat is relieved by swallowing, there is a sensitiveness that is relieved by pressure; the chill is relieved by uncovering and the headache is relieved by stooping.

It is of service in those suffering from the effects of *chagrin* and *grief*, when the patient is disposed to brood over her troubles. She is introspective, silent, melancholy, given to *sighing* and *weeping*.

It is an important remedy in *hysteria* when there is an extreme sensitiveness to all external impressions; she laughs and cries alternately, and suffers from the globus hystericus and passes a large quantity of pale limpid urine.

It has been employed in *epilepsy* when the attack was precipitated by some sudden emotion, also cases of *eclampsia* are relieved by it when dependent upon reflex irritation. It is indicated in headaches when the pain is in a limited spot as though a nail was being driven into the part. The attacks terminate in vomiting and the passage of a large quantity of urine. It should be remembered in gastric complaints when there is a bitter taste in the mouth with a regurgitation of food. There is empty retching that is relieved by taking food.

It is useful in dry irritating cough. The more the patient coughs the more he desires to; this is controlled by an effort of the will.

Compare.—*Chamomilla*, *Coffea cruda*, *Nux vomica*.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Magnoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Star Anise. *Habitat*, China. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the seeds; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Anisi. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in flatulent *colic*, "the three months' colic," when the pain returns with marked regularity and is attended with the rumbling of gas in the abdomen.

It is of service in *chronic catarrh* of the *trachea* with a purulent expectoration and *pain* in the *region* of the *third costal cartilage.*

Compare.—*Chamomilla.*

INDIGO.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Indigo. *Habitat*, East Indies and Asia. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-xx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *neurasthenia* and *hysteria* when associated with headache and a sensation as though the head was frozen; also in epileptiform *spasms*, reflex from irritation of worms when the patient is low spirited, sad, and timid.

Compare.—*Anacardium*, *Cypripedium.*

INDIUM METALLICUM.

Description.—A metallic element, ductile, silvery, and softer than lead. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the pure metal; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in *megrim.* The pain is in the temples and forehead, and is associated with sleeplessness, nausea, weakness and a feeling of emptiness in the stomach at 11 A. M.

It is of service in *seminal emissions* when there is diminished sexual power. The testicles are tender, and there are pains along the spermatic cord.

Compare.—*Anacardium*, *Selenium.*

INGLUVIN.

Description.—A preparation made from the gizzard of a fowl, employed in vomiting. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the crude stuff. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated when there is gastric irritation, with pain in the stomach, *nausea* and delayed digestion of the foods. It is especially useful when the above group of symptoms are observed in neurasthenia. The vomiting of infants in cholera infantum and in prolonged diarrhœas that are attended with nausea.

It should always be remembered in the persistent *vomiting of pregnancy*, when a powder may be administered before and after each meal.

Compare.—*Pepsin*, *Ipecacuanha.*

INULA HELENIUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Elecampane. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh roots; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an expectorant, diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in a teasing, persistent *cough* with a profuse expectoration and a substernal pain.

It is of service in *chronic metritis.* The menses are too early and painful; there is a violent backache, with labor-like pains and a dragging sensation in the pelvic organs, which are engorged and relaxed.

Compare.—*Corallium*, *Viburnum opulus.*

IODIUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Iodine. An element, and comes in bluish-black crystals of a metallic lustre. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Tincture of the pure Iodine; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Iodum, Tinctura Iodi, Unguentum Iodi. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture (10 per cent.), ♏ j–v.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an irritant, stimulating the glandular and lymphatic system to greater action. It is followed by depression, during which emaciation and atrophy take place.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those with dark hair and eyes who are scrofulous. They are weak, get out of breath easily when climbing stairs or any ascent; they have an enormous appetite, but gradually become emaciated; there is a constant formation of gas in the stomach with eructations; the glands are enlarged and indurated.

It is of service in *goitre* and scrofulous enlargements and induration of other glands when the general characteristics of the remedy are present. It is useful in *croup* that is the result of long-continued, warm, damp weather. The cough is dry and hoarse, and is attended with wheezing and sawing respirations; the face is pale and cold, and the child grasps the larynx.

It should be remembered in croupous *pneumonia* of scrofulous subjects during the second stage when the hepatization is extending. There is great dyspnœa; the fever is high, and the sputum contains much blood. It is of benefit in *chronic bronchitis* where there is a tendency to tuberculosis. The cough is dry, hacking and fatiguing, and is attended with but little expectoration, with itching behind the sternum; there is great debility; emaciation even while living well; the glandular system often shows involvement. It has also been of service in *fibrinous bronchitis.* It renders some assistance in *cancerous degeneration* of the *cervix* when there are cutting pains in the abdomen with hæmorrhages at every stool. It is

useful in an acrid, corroding *leucorrhœa* that stains and corrodes the linen, and is abundant at the menstrual period.

Compare.—*Spongia tosta*, *Bromine.*

IODOFORMUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Iodoform. It comes in small, lemon-yellow crystals. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Triturations. *U. S. P.*, Iodoformum. **Dosage.** — Triturations, 2x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces lassitude, nausea, vomiting, headaches, insomnia and rapid pulse. The temperature is elevated; there is an eruption upon the skin; the liver and kidneys show fatty degeneration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has an extensive application when applied directly to the diseased portion. It is employed in tubercular *meningitis*, both locally and internally. In chronic pulmonary *tuberculosis* it is of service when there is a distress in the apex of the right lung as if it were sore and ulcerated. There is a tendency to hæmorrhages, and a pain that interferes with the expansion of the part.

IPECACUANHA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Name*, Ipecac. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Ipecacuanha, Fluidextractum Ipecacuanhæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ j–v–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin produces irritation, which is followed by vesicles, pustules and ulceration. Inhalations of the powdered root produces in some subjects coryza and asthmatic attacks. Taken internally it increases the salivary secretion and excites nausea, while larger doses result in nausea and vomiting. The bronchial mucous membrane is stimulated and the secretions increased.

Small doses act as a stimulant to the liver, while larger doses act as a cholagogue cathartic. The skin is relaxed and moist with perspiration. In moderate amounts it has no action upon the circulation apart from the reduced tension of the pulse as a result of the act of vomiting; larger doses kill dogs by producing cardiac paralysis. An injection of emetine exercises a solvent action upon the red blood corpuscles. Poisonous doses reduce the temperature.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases that are characterized by persistent *nausea*, with profuse saliva, a clean or slightly coated tongue, and vomiting that brings no relief. This constant nausea with a disposition to vomit is observed in acute and chronic catarrhal conditions of the stomach, derangements of the *stomach* from improper food, as rich pastry, candy, ice cream, as well as in cases of nausea dependent upon *pregnancy* and chronic *alcoholism*. As stated above, the tongue is clean or slightly coated, the mouth is moist, the face is pale, and the stomach feels relaxed as if hanging down.

This same catarrhal or mucous condition is present in the small intestines, and this remedy is of service in cases of *diarrhœa* in which the stool appears to be fermented like yeast, or green as grass, or watery, or is slimy and dysenteric, with more or less blood. It is frequently indicated at the beginning of the summer diarrhœa of children who have been overeating or eating improper food; also in *cholera infantum*. The face is pale, there are dark rings about the eyes, and the child is drowsy; there is jerking of the muscles during sleep. It is also of service in cases of *cholera morbus* and cholerine when the characteristic stool is present, accompanied with nausea and vomiting, with cutting, cramping pains that extend from left to right, which are worse about the umbilicus. The body becomes rigid and stretched out stiff.

It is also of service in *dysentery*, especially the autumnal form, which is observed when the cool nights are followed by hot days.

It should be studied in diseases of the respiratory tract dur-

ing the stage of irritation, of catarrhal inflammation, when the secretions are increased. There is a continual sneezing, a dry spasmodic cough, dyspnœa and constriction of the asthmatic type. These symptoms are observed in cases of humid *asthma* and asthmatic *bronchitis* that are aggravated during damp weather. There is difficult breathing and violent *dyspnœa* with wheezing and anxiety about the stomach, and a cough is present which terminates in a profuse expectoration of mucus. Cases of *whooping cough* are benefited by it during the catarrhal period when the child loses its breath, turns pale and becomes stiff and blue, with strangling, gagging and vomiting of mucus, and bleeding at the nose and mouth.

In *headache* it is the remedy when the pain is as though the bones of the head were bruised. The pain extends down to the root of the tongue; the headache is unilateral; the face is pale; there are blue rings about the eyes and the corners of the mouth are drawn, and there is the deathly and constant nausea.

It is indicated in *hæmorrhages*, either active or passive, in which the blood is bright red, from all the orifices of the body, and is attended with a constant nausea. Chronic *intermittent fever*, irregular cases that have taken large quantities of Quinine, are often relieved by it. The chill is slight, the fever is intense, and is attended with nausea, vomiting and dyspnœa.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Chamomilla*, *Cuprum metallicum*, *Tartar emetic*, *Squilla*.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Iridaceæ. *Common Name*, Blue flag. *Habitat*, Europe, India, Africa and United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emetic and a cholagogue cathartic; it is also a diuretic. It acts upon the salivary glands, liver and pancreas.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in periodical sick *headaches* and *megrim*. The pain is supra-orbital, severe and throbbing in character, beginning with a blur before the eyes. At the height of the headache there is nausea and vomiting of a sour fluid, with great burning in the epigastrium; the mouth and tongue feel as if they had been scalded.

It is of service in gastric and bilious attacks when there is severe burning and distress in the stomach, vomiting of a sour, acid or sweet substance, with distress in the hepatic region. It should be remembered in *diarrhœa* that is copious and associated with vomiting, which is worse from 2 to 3 A. M. The stools are watery, yellowish-green, and mixed with bile; they are excoriating and leave the anus raw and excoriated.

Compare.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Podophyllum*, *Sanguinaria*.

JABORANDI.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rutaceæ. *Synonym*, Pilocarpus. *Habitat*, Brazil. The active principle is Pilocarpine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried leaves and stems; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Pilocarpus, Fluidextractum Pilocarpi. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, 10 drops to 1 drachm.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a free sweating and salivation. The sweat produced by this agent has been estimated at from nine to fifteen ounces. In the sweat the chlorides are increased, while the urea is increased about five times its normal amount. The salivary glands are active, it having been estimated that in the hour following the employment of the drug one quart of saliva is secreted. The secretion of milk is promoted.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *dropsical effusions* of the lung and in cardiac *dropsy*, where it produces free diaphoresis and quick, renal ascites; hydrothorax and pleuritic effusions. It is just as efficacious in renal dropsy.

It is of service in *puerperal, uræmic convulsions.* It is useful in *night-sweats, unilateral sweating*, and profuse sweating following acute disease.

It should be remembered in alopecia, its use, if continued for a period, restoring gray hair to its natural color.

Compare.—*Picrotoxine, Atropine.*

JACARANDA CAROBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Bignoniaceæ. *Common Name*, Caroba. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are *feeble-minded*, masturbators; also in rheumatism and in secondary syphilis. It is useful in *cystitis* and *gonorrhœa.* The urethra is inflamed and there is a yellow discharge; also in gonorrhœal rheumatism in the right knee.

Compare.—*Thuja.*

JALAPA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Convolvulaceæ. *Common Name*, Jalap. *Habitat*, southern United States and Mexico. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the heavy, resinous root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Resina Jalapæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the Resin, gr. ij–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a hydragogic cathartic. It increases the flow of bile and the intestinal secretions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* when there is pain and griping in the bowels, with flatulence. The child is good all day, but cries and is restless all night. The stools are thin, watery and muddy; the abdomen is distended; the face is cold and blue.

Compare.—*Colocynthis, Camphora.*

JATROPHA CURCAS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Curcas purgans, Purging nut. *Habitat*, India and tropical America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* and *cholera* when the movements of the bowels are forcible and attended with gurgling within the abdomen; they also come from the anus as water from a hydrant. It is attended with coldness, nausea and vomiting.

Compare.—*Camphora*, *Gamboge*; *Croton tiglium*.

JUGLANS CINEREA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Juglandaceæ. *Common Name*, Butternut. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh inner bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic *hyperæmia* of the *liver* There is pain in the hepatic region and under the right scapula, and a slight jaundice. It is useful in skin diseases when there is a tendency to suppuration, or it is vesicular and erythematous; also in *atonic dyspepsia* and indigestion when associated with eructations and flatulent distension of the stomach and occipital headache.

It is to be remembered in *dysentery* and *diarrhœa* when the stools are of a yellowish-green color and attended with tenesmus and burning of the anus.

Compare.—*Chelidonium majus*, *Bryonia alba*.

JUGLANS REGIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Juglandaceæ. *Common Name*, English walnut. **Preparations.** Mother tincture of the green hull of the unripe fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in diseases of the skin; *comedones*, *acne* on the face, *crusta lactea* and soreness around the ears. There are sharp pains in the occipital region. The mind is confused and the head feels as if it was floating in the air.

Compare.—*Juglans cinerea.*

JUNCUS EFFUSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Juncaceæ. *Common Name*, Bullrush. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *dysuria*, *strangury* and *ischuria.*

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Name*, Red cedar. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh twigs; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in *hyperæmia* of the *kidneys.* There is weight in the region of the kidneys. The urine is scanty, or suppressed. It is to be remembered in *dropsy* with suppression of the urine, especially in the aged.

Compare.—*Apocynum cannabinum*, *Terebinthina.*

JUSTICIA ADHATODA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Acanthaceæ. *Common Name*, in Hindi and Bengali, Bakus or Basuk. *Habitat*, India. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is one of the most ancient drugs in India, the most highly valued by the Auyurvedie cult, who claim that no death can occur from "*cough*" if this remedy is used in time. Its field of use is in "*colds*," "*coryza*, cough of any kind, vomiting, *bronchitis*, *pneumonia*, *phthisis*, spitting of blood, fever, jaundice, loss of appetite, and constipation. These ailments are what the ancient cult use it for.

Provings developed catarrh, violent sneezing, watering eyes, profuse coryza, loss of appetite, vomiting, liver pains, hoarseness and very painful suffocative cough with blood streaked mucus and high temperature. It was proved by two men twenty-seven and thirty-two years of age, and each experienced practically the same symptoms, which have been clinically verified.

KALI ARSENICOSUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Solution of Potassium Arsenite, Fowler's Solution. This is an opalescent or pinkish solution. **Preparations.**—*U. S. P.*, Liquor Potasii Arsenitis. **Dosage.**—Of the pure solution, ♏ ¼–v, well diluted after meals.

THERAPEUTICS.

In physiological doses it is employed in *malarial* and *typho-malarial fever*. As a homœopathic agent it is employed in various forms of *skin diseases; acne* that is worse during menstruation, *eczema* with intolerable itching while walking, undressing, and from heat; also *lichen*, *psoriasis*, and in fissures at the bend of the elbows, and knees; *gouty nodosities*.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Chininum arsenicosum*.

KALI BICHROMICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Bichromate of Potassium. It comes in large orange-red, transparent crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture (10 per cent. solution), triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Bichromas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{5}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an irritant and caustic. The mucous secretions are increased, are tough, stringy and contain pus. False membranes are formed with a tendency to ulceration. There are papules, pustules and ulcers of the skin. The fibrous tissues about the joints are irritated.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are light haired, fat, and chubby. Children who are disposed to croup and affections of the mucous membranes when the discharge consists of tough, stringy mucus which adheres to the parts and can be drawn out into long strings. The ulcers have a tendency to perforate.

It is useful in acute *coryza* and *catarrh* of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi, also in *membraneous croup* when the process tends to extend downward. The cough is hoarse and metallic, the expectoration consists of tough mucus and fibro-elastic casts. In other cases the tonsils are inflamed, the uvula is œdematous and there are ulcers which secrete a purulent material. The tongue is coated yellow at the base, and the discharge is ropy, tenacious and stringy. It will relieve a most chronic nasal catarrh when there are lumps in the nose which are hard and green, and which leave ulcers that tend to perforate deeply.

It is useful in chronic catarrh and *ulceration* of the alimentary canal, also in the *dyspepsia* that results from excessive drinking of beer. The tongue has a superficial coating. There is a vomiting of mucus after the slightest food of any form, especially meat. It should be remembered in chronic *bron-*

chitis when the cough is hoarse and croupy. There is hoarseness and tightness of the epigastrium, and the expectoration is tenacious and viscid. It is indicated in muscular *rheumatism* in small spots that can be covered by the finger. The pain shifts rapidly from one part to another. It should be remembered in *hepatic derangements* when the skin is yellow, sallow, and covered with pimples. There is a dull pain in the right hypochondrium. The stools are light colored, there may be a morning diarrhœa when the stools are watery and are attended with tenesmus.

It is useful in periodical supra-orbital *headaches* which begin with a loss of vision which returns as the pain increases.

Compare.—*Bromium*, *Iodine*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

KALI BROMATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Potassium Bibromate. It comes in white, glistening, cubical crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a depressant of the motor and sensory nerves which terminates in paralysis if it is continued. The gait becomes trembling, uncertain, and there is a lack of coördination. The capillaries are so contracted, metabolism is interfered with and anæmia results. The breath is offensive, and there is an eruption on the skin which at first is papular but in time becomes pustular and furuncular in character.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are fleshy and are afflicted with *epilepsy*, of the severest type of convulsions, with cerebral congestion, and vascular congestion of the retina. The patient is melancholy, has loss of memory, which appears to be destroyed. It is of service in *delirium tremens* when the face is flushed and the eyes congested. The delirium is active, and the pulse is quick and tense.

It is useful in *cerebral irritation*, with congestion during dentition and acute diseases, also in nervous *restlessness* when the patient cannot keep still but must move, keeps the hand and fingers moving—"fidgety hands."

It is beneficial in *anæsthesia* of the fauces, larynx, urethra, and entire body, with an unsteady gait, walking is difficult.

It is indicated in *spermatorrhœa* from excessive sexual desire, amorous dreams and nocturnal emissions. It is employed in *somnambulism* and the night tremors of children, also for restlessness and sleeplessness due to worry and grief of any form. It has relieved spasmodic, dry, croupy, nervous, hysterical cough, when the result of a neurosis or reflex irritation. It should be remembered in young fleshy people with *acne* of a bluish-red color and pustular, leaving bluish-red scars.

Compare.—*Hyoscyamus*, *Acidum phosphoricum*, *Acidum sulphuricum.*

KALI CARBONICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Carbonate of Potassium. Prepared according to Hahnemann's method it is a clear, thick liquor. **Preparations.** — Triturations and dilutions from Hahnemann's preparation. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory and digestive tract, producing congestion. It is a diuretic and renders the urine alkaline. The serous membranes are dry and there are sticking pains. The fibrin of the blood is increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in fat, aged and obese subjects who are sensitive to every atmospheric change, who suffer from rheumatism and cannot endure cold weather. The pulse is soft and compressible. They perspire easily, are weak and prostrated and suffer from backache, and have little sacks over the eyes. There are sharp stitching, darting pains that are felt

at any part and at any time, all the conditions are worse at 3 A. M.

It is of service in *diseases of women*, when the menses appear too early, are too profuse or last too long. They are of a pungent odor and very acrid. There is severe pain in the back which feels as if it would break. *Amenorrhœa* with backache. It is useful in *dyspepsia* of the aged, of the weak, anæmic and exhausted, who are always tired, and who suffer from backache; they are faint before eating and there is much flatulence after eating, with sour eructations, which gives relief. It is beneficial in *pulmonary affections*, the cough being worse from 2 to 3 A. M. There are sticking pains through the lower portion of the right lung, with puffiness of the face and an expectoration that is difficult and tenacious. Frequently there are profuse night sweats, which leave the patient prostrated and liable to take cold easily.

It should be studied in chronic *rheumatism* when there are drawing, darting, shooting pains.

Compare.—*Phosphorus*, *Bryonia alba*, *Lycopodium*.

KALI CHLORICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Chlorate of Potash. It comes in colorless, lustrous, monoclinic prisms or plates. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Chloras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–xx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is an acute *ulcerative process*, *septic discharge* and a decay of animal tissue going on. It is useful in *follicular* and *ulcerative stomatitis*. The mouth and gums are tender, the saliva is fœtid and purulent, the tongue is coated and there are ulcers with gray bases over the mucous surfaces. This same process may involve the stomach, when there is a sensation of weight and burning in the epigastric region. It is of service following confinement when infection has taken place and septicæmia is developing.

Compare.—*Echinacea angustifolia*, *Acidum salicylicum*.

KALI CYANATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cyanide of Potassium. It comes in white, opaque, amorphous pieces, or white granular powder. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Cyanidum. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and dilutions. Of the substance, ⅛ gr.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sick *headaches*, *neuralgia* and *sciatica*. The neuralgia occurs at the same hour and is in the orbital or supra-orbital region. It is excruciating and is attended with screaming and loss of consciousness.

It has been employed in *cancer* of the tongue.

Compare. — *Acidum hydrocyanicum*, *Stannum*, *Mezereum.*

KALI FERROCYANATUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Potassium Ferrocyanide. It comes in large, soft, transparent, yellow crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Ferrocyanidum. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions; of the crude, gr. v–xv.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been of service in *uterine flexion* when there are bearing down pains in the uterus. There is a profuse, pus-like, non-irritating leucorrhœa, at times there is a passive hæmorrhage from the uterus that is attended with debility.

It is useful in functional *disorders of the heart.* The action of the heart is weak, and the pulse is small and irregular. The patient is anæmic, chlorotic, and suffers from dyspnœa.

KALI HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Hypophosphite of Potassium. It is a white, opaque, crystalline mass or a granular powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Hypophosphis. **Dosage.**—Of the salt, gr. v–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces debility attended with wasting of the muscular tissue.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in weak and debilitated subjects who suffer from great *muscular debility;* there is atony and pallor of the tongue and mucous membranes, with muscular soreness, tenderness and pain. It should be remembered in this class of subjects when suffering from *phthisis*, *bronchitis*, with chronic cough, with irritation and pain in the chest. The pulse is weak, emaciation is taking place, and there is pain about the chest wall. It should be remembered in *phosphaturia* when there is a history of prolonged lactation, catarrhal or leucorrhœal discharges, also when there is a profuse secretion of pus, and there is a state of general anæmia or leucocythemia developing. It is useful in *oxaluria.* The density of the urine is increased, the patient is despondent, suffers from dyspepsia and is becoming emaciated. There is frequently a high degree of anæmia with chronic *muscular rheumatism* of the chest and limbs. The respirations are short and labored during the early morning hours, the pulse is slow and weak, and the face is pale.

It relieves the effects of excessive tea drinking and the sharp shooting pains about the chest and shoulders which accompany these cases; and corrects the constipation, flatulence, and despondency and renders the patient more cheerful. The appetite is also increased. It should be studied in cases of *chronic pneumonia* with myalgic pains and in the asthmatic difficulties of those suffering from phthisis, and chronic bronchitis when the muscular debility and soreness and anæmia

are prominent in the case. Also in diseases of children, as *rickets*, when there is debility, fretfulness, diarrhœa, delayed dentition and delayed closing of the fontanelles.

Compare. — *Acidum phosphoricum*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Phosphorus*, *Rumex crispus*, *Sanguinaria*.

KALI IODATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Kali hydriodicum, Potassium iodide. It forms colorless, transparent, cubical crystals. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Iodidum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous lining of the nares, frontal sinuses, and antrum of Highmore. The mucous surfaces of the mouth and throat are reddened. The stomach is irritated and the digestion deranged. There is nausea, loss of appetite and a watery diarrhœa, with congestion and catarrhal inflammation of the lungs. Upon the skin acne is developed. The glands are hypertrophied and indurated. The periosteum is thickened, and dropsical effusions take place into the serous cavities.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in secondary and tertiary *syphilis* when there are periosteal thickenings, induration of the ligaments and fascia, and a watery discharge and coryza with pain in the frontal sinuses. It is of service in skin eruptions, *iritis*, *irido-choriditis*, and most severe headaches with nocturnal pains when they are dependent upon syphilis.

It is useful in *coryza* and *lachrymation* when there is violent sneezing with acrid water running from the nose, and great redness of the nose, throat, and pharynx. There are throbbing and burning pains in the nasal and frontal bones, with ulceration of the cartilages, and, as a result, there is a foul, sickening smell and a discharge of green plugs or yellow pus. The gums recede from the teeth, which are loose, the breath is offensive and there is a bloody saliva. It should be

remembered in all glandular enlargements when dependent upon syphilis.

It has been extensively used in *aneurism* and *angina pectoris* when there is arterial degeneration, especially of a syphilitic origin. It is indicated in chronic bronchitis and pulmonary syphilis, when there is a purulent expectoration, with exhausting night sweats and loose stools. In some of these cases there may be associated an œdema of the lungs and asthma, All exhibitions of syphilis of the nervous system may demand this remedy as well as in effusion into the various serous cavities. It acts as an antidote in lead poisoning.

Compare.—*Iodine*, *Mercurius*, *Mezereum*.

KALI MURIATICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Chloride of Potassium. It consists of white, odorless, permanent cubes. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 12x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal affections*, in subacute *inflammations* when infiltration into the interstitial connective tissue has taken place; and in *glandular swelling*. There is a white or gray coating at the base of the tongue, an expectoration of a thick white phlegm and aggravation from the eating of fat or rich food and pastry. It is of service in catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear, with thickening of the structures. The ear feels stuffy, as though it were obstructed. The glands about the ear are swollen. There is snapping in the ears with noises, and hearing is defective.

It is useful in diseases of the eye, as *parenchymatous keratitis* and in *asthenic ulcers* of the cornea, with but little photophobia, pain or lachrymation; also in *tonsillitis*, *pharyngitis*, and *diphtheria* when there is a gray or white exudate and patches on the parts. It should be remembered in *dyspepsia* when fatty and rich food causes distress. The liver is

inactive, the tongue has a white or gray coat and the bowels are constipated.

It should be studied during the second stage of *bronchitis* when the sputum is thick and white; in *pneumonia* during the stage of hepatization when the tongue is white or gray and the sputum is white and viscid. It should be remembered in *rheumatic fever* when there is an effusion about the joints. The pain is felt during motion, and is increased by it.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*.

KALI NITRICUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Nitrate of Potassium, Nitre, Saltpetre. It comes in colorless, transparent crystals, or crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Nitras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *rheumatic* and *myalgic conditions* when the urine is strongly acid and when the solids are greatly increased.

It is useful in the relief of asthma by saturating a blotting paper and, after drying, burning it in the room.

KALI PERMANGANICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Permanganate of Potassium. It comes in very dark purple, prismatic crystals, having a metallic lustre. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Permanganas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. j–ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant and antiseptic, readily parting with its oxygen.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *septic conditions* when the parts are pale, flabby and unhealthy. The tissues are infiltrated and

show a tendency to slough and lack reparative power. The vitality is lowered and in a weakened condition. Its more extensive use has been as a local application to *wounds*, chronic catarrhal cystitis, open cancer, infections of the nose and throat, and in the cleansing of abscess cavities.

It has been employed in *amenorrhœa* of an atonic character. The dose in these cases has been one grain after each meal. It has recently been used as an antidote to Opium, organic acids, and Phosphorus poisoning when it is administered in full doses.

KALI PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.— *Common Name*, Phosphate of Potassium. It generally comes as a white amorphous mass. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 12x, and in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in derangements of the nervous system, as *neurasthenia*, *prostration*, *insomnia*, loss of mental vigor, and muscular debility following acute diseases. The patient is gloomy, depressed, with a loss of memory and a tendency to look on the dark side of things. It is of service in *melancholia* and *mania* that arise as a result of overstrain of the mind or from an exhausting drainage that affects the nerve centres, also homesickness, when haunted by visions of the past.

It is useful in *enuresis*, when dependent upon paralysis of the sphincter and a general weakness in the aged.

It should be remembered in low *typhoid conditions* when there is mental depression and delirium. The tongue is dry, brown, and there are sordes upon the teeth. The breath is offensive. There is a putrid diarrhœa and the patient is prostrated. It is indicated in the *headache* of those who are exhausted, students who have overstudied. The pain is relieved by gentle motion and is attended with a weary, empty, gone feeling in the region of the stomach.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Zincum*, *Muriatic acid.*

KALI SALICYLICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Salicylate of Potassium. It is a white, slightly deliquescent powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—2x to 6x trituration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *nausea* of pregnancy, also in *arterial sclerosis* when associated with a chronic rheumatic condition.

KALI SILICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Potassium Silicate, Soluble glass. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in rheumatism, gout, and nodosities.

KALI SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Potassium Sulphate. It comes in hard, colorless crystals, or in a white powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Trituration, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. j–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the third stage of *inflammation*, when the discharge is yellow. There is an evening rise of temperature. The patient feels better while in the cool air. It is of service in *conjunctivitis* when the discharge from the eyes is yellow.

It is useful during the last stages of *bronchitis* and *bronchopneumonia* when there is rattling of mucus in the chest. The cough is worse during the evening, and in a warm atmos-

phere. The sputum is yellow. It should be remembered in rheumatism, when the pains are worse from warmth, and wander and shift about.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*, *Kali bichromicum*.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Mountain Laurel. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent causes great distress in the region of the medulla oblongata. There are muscular pains and tingling that simulate an acute non-febrile rheumatism; these are followed by numbness. The pains may leave the extremities suddenly and go to the heart. The pulse is slow and weak. There is nausea and dimness of vision.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated in acute *rheumatism*, *neuralgia* and *gouty complaints*. The heart is involved secondarily, or the rheumatism alternates between the heart and extremities. The rheumatic pains are severe; they change their location quickly from one point to another. The joint may be hot, swollen and tender. The pains are worse from motion, and are sticking, darting, and shooting in character. They extend from the centre toward the periphery and are accompanied or succeeded by numbness of the affected part.

Rheumatic pains of the bones, as if the periosteum was torn off and along the ulnar nerve. They are worse at night. There is severe pain in the right eye and orbit of a stitching character and a sensation of stiffness in the muscles of the eyes, which is worse from moving the eyes. It begins at sunrise, increases as the day advances and disappears at sunset. The pulse is slow and very weak, thirty-five to forty per minute. The face is pale and the extremities are cold.

Compare.—*Ledum*, *Spigelia*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

KAOLINUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Kaolin, China Clay. A clay which is a mixture of aluminous and silicious earths. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in membranous *laryngitis* and in *bronchitis*. There is soreness of the chest and the trachea to the touch.

Compare.—*Hepar sulphuris*, *Spongia tosta*, *Bromine*, *Iodine*.

KOCH'S LYMPH.

Description.—Koch's Lymph, or Tuberculin, is an extract of the products of pure cultures of the tubercle bacillus. **Preparations.**—Dilutions. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x dilutions, t. i. d. for 6 days, rest for 2 to 4 days and repeat.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *interstitial nephritis*, also in *broncho-pneumonia* of tubercular patients when resolution is delayed.

KRAMERIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygalaceæ. *Synonym*, Ratanhia. *Habitat*, Peru and Bolivia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Krameria, Extractum Krameriæ, Fluidextractum Krameriæ, Tinctura Krameriæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the extract, gr. v–x; of the fluidextract, ♏ v–ʒ ss.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent; it produces constipation, dyspepsia, and fissures of the skin and mucous surfaces.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *fissure* of the anus. There is excruciating pain after each stool, accompanied with burning and tenesmus which may last for hours. There is *constipation*, and the stools are hard and evacuated with great straining, and a protrusion of hæmorrhoids, which is followed by long lasting aching and burning in the anus. There is pain in the rectum.

It has been employed in cases of *pterygium* when there was a sensation as of a skin before the eyes. Fissures in the nipples of nursing women have been healed by its use.

Compare.—*Graphites*, *Natrum muriaticum*.

KREOSOTUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Creosotum, Creosote. A liquid mixture of phenols obtained during the distillation of wood-tar. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Creosotum, Aqua Creosoti. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes, producing a catarrhal condition with a tendency to disorganization and destruction of the tissues.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in tall, overgrown, poorly nourished patients who are irritable, suffer from offensive and putrid discharges, which excoriate. There is a tendency to hæmorrhage, and every emotion and excitement produces a throbbing that extends through the body.

It is useful in *painful dentition* of children and in *odontalgia* dependent upon caries. The child is wrinkled, looks old, the gums are painful, swollen, dark-red or blue and the teeth decay almost as soon as they appear. It is of service in the *hæmorrhagic diathesis*, when small wounds bleed freely. The flow is passive, dark, attended with great prostration.

It should be remembered in profuse and prolonged *menstruation;* the flow intermits, she thinks she is through when

it returns again and again. It should also be remembered when the *lochia* is excoriating and very offensive. It almost ceases and then starts up again. It is of service in *leucorrhœa* when it is acrid, corrosive and offensive, worse between the periods, has the odor of green corn, stains the linen yellow; there is violent itching of the pudenda and vagina and a tendency to bloody oozing.

It should be studied in *gastric derangements* and vomiting of a sweetish water that is of reflex origin from the uterus, kidneys, or liver, the vomiting of pregnancy, during dentition, and in malignant affections of the stomach. After eating there is a burning pain in the stomach and a sense of fulness and nausea, with the vomiting of the food, that comes up as taken, except that it is sour.

It is of service in *bronchitis* and *tuberculosis* when the cough is moist, the expectoration copious, offensive, greenish yellow and the respirations are rapid. It is a most useful remedy in chronic *bronchitis* with an offensive expectoration.

Compare.—*Antimonium tartaricum*, *Arsenicum album*, *Acidum carbolicum*, *Carbo vegetabilis.*

LAC CANINUM.

Description.—Bitche's milk. **Dosage.** — 6th dilution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are nervous, restless and highly sensitive, who are despondent, hopeless, very forgetful, absent minded and suffer from chronic "*blues.*" It is of value in *diphtheria* when exudation begins upon the left side and goes to the right or changes sides repeatedly. The deposit has a shining, glazed appearance. The saliva is profuse and there is a constant inclination to swallow. There is great prostration. It is also of use in *tonsillitis* when the symptoms change from side to side. It has been employed in *rheumatism* when the pains are erratic and shift from side to side.

Compare.—*Lachesis.*

LAC DEFLORATUM.

Description.—Skimmed milk. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—6th dilution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been of service in *hemicrania*, chronic *constipation*, and *faintness* in those with defective nutrition. It is indicated in the throbbing frontal *headaches* of anæmic subjects, during the menstrual period, headache with nausea, vomiting, obstinate constipation and a profuse flow of urine during the pain.

It is employed in large quantities in *diabetes*.

LACHESIS.

Description. — *Synonyms*, Trigonocephalus Lachesis. This snake of the *Order* Ophidiæ, *Family* Crotalidæ is a viper that is found in the hot countries of South America. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the venom extracted from the live snake. Dilutions from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 6x to 12x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation of the larynx, trachea, and heart. The blood is decomposed and hæmorrhages result. A low asthenic condition is developed, which is followed by convulsions and unconsciousness.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *hypersensitiveness* of the body, and especially to the clothing about the neck. The patient feels worse after a sleep. The complaints are mostly upon the left side of the body, and many of them appear at the climacteric period. It should be studied in *mania* when there is great loquacity, the patient is restless and wants to be on the move, is jealous, fears being poisoned, refuses the medicine, and believes she is under a super-human power.

It is of service in *headache* that occurs from the heat of the sun. They are attended with a very pale face, also headaches and coryza that are the result of a cold and are relieved as soon as the discharge is established.

It is indicated in facial *erysipelas* upon the left side; at first it is bright red, but later it becomes dark bluish, or purplish. The cellular tissue is infiltrated. The patient is weak, drowsy, and may be delirious.

It should be remembered in chronic *pharyngitis* and *laryngitis*, when there is much hawking of mucus which cannot be forced up or down. There is a sensation of a lump in the left side of the throat which seems to go up and down when swallowing. The throat is sensitive to touch, the distress is worse after sleep. It is also of service in *diphtheria* when there is great difficulty in swallowing, great fetor, and the parts are purple and livid.

It is useful when there is *congestion* of the left ovary. It is swollen and indurated. The distress is relieved by a discharge of blood from the uterus. The menses are scanty, black and offensive and the pains are relieved as the flow starts. It benefits those suffering from climacteric troubles when there is palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, hæmorrhages, vertex, headache and fainting. All the complaints are worse after sleep and she cannot endure anything tight about the throat or waist.

It relieves *diarrhœa* when the stools are offensive and there is a constant urging and hammering in the rectum. It is also of use in *constipation* when the anus is sensitive and feels constricted.

It should be remembered in *pneumonia* when a septic condition is threatened. The expectoration consists of pus and blood, and there is a profuse perspiration over the body, also in all forms of septic inflammations when the parts are sensitive, of a bluish appearance and there is an offensive odor from the surfaces.

Compare. — *Acidum nitricum*, *Crotalus horridus*, *Natrum muriaticum*.

LACHNANTHES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Hæmorodaceæ. *Common Names*, Red root, Spirit weed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3x to 30th.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *migraine;* the pain is upon the right side of the head and extending to the jaw. The parts feel enlarged and painful and are made worse from the least noise. It is of service in *rheumatism* of the neck. The parts are stiff and pain as if dislocated. It has been employed where there is hoarseness and a laryngeal cough.

Compare.—*Dulcamara*, *Bryonia alba.*

LACTUCA VIROSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Poisonous Lettuce. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a constant tickling *cough* with phthisis which threatens to burst the chest. There is difficult suffocative breathing from hydrothorax.

It is also useful in mild cases of *delirium tremens* and *insomnia*, when it is impossible to get to sleep. There is coldness of the extremities.

Compare.—*Drosera*, *Coffea cruda.*

LAPIS ALBUS.

Description.—Silico Fluoride of Calcium. A mineral substance found floating in the spring of Gastein, Germany. **Preparations.** — Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in enlargement of the *lymphatic glands* when they have a soft and doughy feel and are movable. It is useful in *non-encapsulated goitre.*

Compare.—*Calcarea iodata*, *Conium*, *Badiaga.*

LATRODECTUS MACTANS.

Description.—A spider of the *Genus* Retitelariæ, of the *Family* Theridiidæ. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live insect; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—6x trituration, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the relief of *angina pectoris.*

LATHYRUS SATIVUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Names*, Wild vetch, Chick pea. *Habitat*, Levant. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces symptoms that simulate paraplegia, which is worse during damp and wet weather. The leg becomes stiff, the gait is unsteady, and there is aching of the parts, without severe pain. These symptoms have been attributed to a transverse myelitis with degeneration of the cord, as sclerosis of the pyramidal tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *spastic paraplegia*, in *chronic myelitis* with marked spastic symptoms, in cases where there is an excessive *knee-jerk* with rigidity of the parts, also in cases of *spinal anæmia* and in *multiple sclerosis.*

The cardinal indications for this remedy are the sudden loss of power in the lower extremities, with rigidity of the legs, spastic gait, which is often tremulous. The onset of the disease is sudden and it is aggravated by coldness and damp weather.

Compare.—*Zincum picricum*, *Argentum nitricum.*

LAUROCERASUS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Cherry laurel. *Habitat*, the Levant. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the mature fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *lack* of *reaction* from diseases of the heart and lungs; also for the cyanosis of children when a little exercise produces gasping for breath; also dyspnœa that is worse in the open air and while sitting up.

Compare.—*Acidum hydrocyanicum.*

LEDUM PALUSTRE.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Names*, Wild rosemary, Marsh tea. *Habitat*, northern parts of Europe, Asia and America. **Preparation.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *rheumatic diathesis*, when the disturbance begins in the feet and extends to the body. The secretions are altered and deposits take place about the joints. There is cracking in the joints, while the ankles are swollen and the soles of the feet are painful.

It is indicated in *gout* by much the same group of symptoms. The pains are worse while the parts are warm and are relieved by cold, although the patient is chilly.

It should be remembered in wounds made by pointed instruments.

It is also of service as an antidote to Rhus poison as well as the sting of insects.

Compare. — *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Hamamelis*, *Arnica montana*, *Bellis perennis.*

LEMNA MINOR.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Lemnaceæ. *Common Name*, Duckweed. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.** —Mother tincture of the green scum; and dilutions. **Dosage.** —Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nasal polypi*, *hypertrophy* of the *turbinates* with *post-nasal catarrh*, and in *atrophic rhinitis*. All the complaints are worse during damp, rainy weather.

Compare.—*Teucrium*, *Sanguinaria*.

LEPTANDRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Names*, Culver's root, Black root. *Habitat*, United States. It contains a glucoside named Leptandrin. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Leptandra, Extractum Leptandræ, Fluidextractum Leptandræ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the extract, gr. j–iij; of the fluidextract, ♏ xx–℥j.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hepatic derangements* accompanied with despondency. There is a dull frontal headache, vertigo, and drowsiness. The tongue is coated yellow. There is aching and tenderness in the hepatic region that extends to the stomach. The stool is black, tarry, and fœtid.

Compare.—*Iris versicolor*, *Ptelea*, *Myrica*.

LIATRIS SPICATA.

Description.— *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Button snake-root. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of a decoction, 2 to 3 ounces, 3 to 4 times a day.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in gonorrhœa, gleet, and nephritis with dropsy.

LILIUM TIGRINUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Tiger lily. *Habitat*, China and Japan. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the uterus and ovaries producing irritation and congestion and subacute inflammations. Reflexly it affects the heart and nearly all the other organs of the body.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous hysterical women* with *uterine* and *cardiac diseases.*

There is a *prolapsus uteri* with a bearing-down in the uterine region, which is relieved by pressure applied to the vulva. The menses appear too early, are scanty, dark, and offensive. She flows only when moving about, it ceases when she is quiet.

In connection with uterine trouble there is *melancholia* so that she can hardly avoid weeping, is very timid and anxious about her disease, believes it may be organic and cannot be cured; she fears being alone, or that she will become insane. In other cases there is *mania*, and she curses, strikes, and has obscene thoughts, is wild and crazy. There may be a severe headache, or a sensation as if the heart was grasped in a vise, or as if the heart was congested and full to bursting.

Compare.— *Cimicifuga racemosa*, *Cactus grandiflora*, *Helonias.*

LINARIA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Name*, Toad flax. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the patient *faints* dead away without apparent cause, also in *enuresis* when there is painful and frequent urging to urinate.

LITHIUM BENZOATE.

Description.—*Common Name*, Benzoate of Lithium. A white, light, crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Lithii Benzoas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. j–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed to diminish *uric acid* deposits and relieves *cystic irritation* dependent upon an excess of sand in the urine.

LITHIUM BROMATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Lithium Bromidum, Bromide of Lithium. This is a white, granular salt. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Lithii Bromidum. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. iij–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of threatened *apoplexy*, or cerebral congestion, when there is numbness, vertigo, headache, and flushed face.

It is also of service in insomnia, and epilepsy.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Veratrum viride.*

LITHIUM CARBONICUM.

Description. — *Synonyms*, Lithium (Allen's Encycl.), Lithii Carbonas, Carbonate of Lithium. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Lithii Carbonas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. j–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in rheumatic, gouty subjects who suffer from cardiac, renal or eye lesions. It is indicated in chronic *rheumatic endocarditis* when there is soreness about the heart. There is throbbing, with dull stitches in the cardiac region, and a sensation of trembling or fluttering of the heart. It is of service in soreness of the bladder with sharp sticking pains extending to the neck of the bladder in rheumatic subjects.

It is also useful in *rheumatic affections* of the eyes with hemiopia, the right half of objects is invisible. In many of these cases there is an acidity and gnawing of the stomach, which is relieved by eating.

Compare.—*Lycopodium*, *Benzoic acid.*

LOBELIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lobeliaceæ. *Synonyms*, Lobelia inflata, Indian tobacco. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Lobelia, Fluidextractum Lobeliæ, Tinctura Lobeliæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 40 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ j–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic doses produces paralysis of the motor-nerve trunks, and of the respiratory and vaso-motor centres. It causes an excessive flow of saliva and gastric mucus. The urine is increased in quantity, the skin is covered with a cold perspiration, there is nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, and a general relaxation and muscular debility. As a result, the heart's action is weakened, the

arterial tension, while temporarily increased, is soon lowered. The temperature is subnormal and coma and death follow. In small doses it causes spasms and constrictions of the bronchi.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastric derangements*, which may consist of a sensation of faintness and weakness of the epigastrium of an indescribable character, or there may be extreme nausea, vomiting, prostration, pallor, profuse salivation, and cold perspiration. It has been of service in relieving cases of *morning sickness*, *pertussis*, *gastric headaches*, *spasmodic asthma* with severe dyspnœa, and the effects of tobacco, alcoholism and the excessive use of tea.

There is extreme difficulty in breathing, due to a sensation of constriction, or weight of the chest. It feels as though the blood was running to the chest. The distress is most pronounced at the base of the lungs. It is useful in asthma, complicated by emphysema, or capillary bronchitis.

It relieves the gastric symptoms of alcoholism in those of light or fair complexion, as Nux vomica does in those of a dark complexion.

Compare. — *Tabacum*, *Arsenicum album*, *Veratrum album.*

LOBELIA CŒRULEA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lobeliaceæ. *Synonyms*, Lobelia Syphilitica, Blue Lobelia. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in acute *catarrhal disturbances* of the upper air passage, with pain in the frontal sinuses and closure of the Eustachian tubes, as is observed in influenza.

Compare.—*Sticta pulmonaria*, *Sepia*, *Euphrasia.*

LOBELIA PURPURASCENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lobeliaceæ. *Common Name*, Purple Lobelia. *Habitat* Australia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *influenza* when there is marked prostration, with all the catarrhal symptoms in the upper air passages that attend this disease.

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Darnel. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and Africa. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in *paralysis*, and trembling of the extremities, with prostration and restlessness.

Compare.—*Lathyrus.*

LONICERA XYLOSTEUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Fly woodbine. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Triturations of berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *uræmic convulsions*, when there is congestion of the head and chest, with jerking of the limbs and convulsions of the body.

LUPULUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Urticaceæ. *Synonyms*, Humulus Lupulus, Hops. *Habitat*, Europe and North America. Lupulinum is the glandular powder sifted from the strobilæ of Humulus Lupulus after rubbing or heating them. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried hops; and dilutions. Triturations from Lupulinum. *U. S. P.*, Humulus, Extractum Lupulini. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops; of the Lupulin, gr. vj–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervousness*, and irritability with a disposition to think over the troubles. There are cerebral hyperæmia, insomnia, delirium and a dull, heavy headache with muscular twitching.

It should be studied in *sexual debility* of the male. In nocturnal emissions the result of sexual debility and onanism. The emissions, are followed by headache and an incapacity for mental work. There are dark rings around the eyes. It should also be studied in cases of painful erections and in chordee.

Compare.—*Nux vomica.*

LYCOPERSICUM ESCULENTUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Tomato. *Habitat*, America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *hay-fever* when the least dust aggravates, also in *influenza* when there are aching pains all over the body, a profuse coryza, with itching in the interior nares. The voice is husky, there is an explosive cough and the chest feels oppressed.

It is recommended in *rheumatism* of the extremities. There are sharp pains in the right deltoid and pectoral muscles. It is worse upon the right side, in the open air and from continued motion.

Compare.—*Sanguinaria*, *Ambrosia*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

LYCOPODIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lycopodiaceæ. *Common Name*, Club moss. *Habitat*, nearly all northern countries. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture, triturations, and dilutions. Made from the spores. *U. S. P.*, Lycopodium. **Dosage.**—Mostly used in form of trituration, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the digestive organs, retarding their action. There is *flatulence*, *constipation*, and congestion of the liver. The mucous membranes take on an atonic condition and congestions and *catarrhal inflammations* result. Urination is painful. The urine is cloudy and contains a brick dust sediment. The skin is unhealthy and has brown liver spots on it.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those whose intellectual development over-balances the physical. The complaints are deep-seated and develop gradually. The *urinary* and *hepatic disturbances* are prominent in many cases. The complaints start upon the right side and go to the left, are worse from 4 to 8 P. M. and are aggravated from cold; while all the discharges are offensive and the urine contains a heavy red sediment.

It is of service in *derangement* of the *digestive organs* when there is a large accumulation of flatulence; he may feel hungry, but a few mouthfuls fill him, and he feels bloated, but belching does not bring any relief. There is pain and distress in the region of the short ribs, and fermentation and rumbling of gas in the small intestines. There is a sour taste

and sour belching and at times vomiting. He feels sleepy after eating. The bowels are usually constipated. There is mental depression. The complexion is jaundiced, yellowish gray, or of a dingy yellow hue.

It is useful in *coryza* and *nasal catarrh* when the nose is stopped at night. The discharge is yellow or consists of crusts and elastic plugs. It is employed in *tonsillitis* and *diphtheria* when the deposit spreads from the right tonsil to the left, also chronic pneumonia when there is a copious muco-serous or muco-purulent expectoration and the cough is worse from 4 to 8 P. M.

It should be remembered when the urine is cloudy and has a foul odor, and deposits a red sand. The child cries before urinating, and the diaper is stained yellow. It has been employed in aneurism with a degree of benefit when the digestive derangements calling for this remedy are present.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Natrum muriaticum*.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Bugle weed. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia, United States and Australia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the vascular system as a sedative, controlling vascular excitement and general irritability; upon the nervous system, relieving insomnia dependent upon chronic diseases, and upon the kidneys, when albumen is present in the urine dependent upon rapid heart's action. It produces hæmorrhages from the various orifices. The bleeding is frequent but the amount of blood lost at one time is small.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *vascular excitement* *hæmorrhages* in small amounts that result from determination

of blood to the lungs, kidneys, or gastro-intestinal organs; *albuminuria*, with frequent pulse; cough with copious expectoration of mucus, especially debilitating chronic *cough;* wakefulness with morbid vigil, and inordinately active circulation, frequent pulse, with high temperature, in tubercular subjects. It is useful in *exophthalmus* from cardiac disease, the eyes are prominent, while there is a tumultuous action of the heart, dyspnœa and oppression of the chest; also palpitation in cases of *cardiac hypertrophy* with dilatation or from nervous irritation with plethora. There are constricting pains with tenderness around the heart.

It lessens the arterial excitement in *fever* and from plethora, rendering the beat of the heart slower, fuller, and more regular.

It lessens the irritation, anxiety and suffering, and palliates organic *diseases of the heart.* It is one of the most favored remedies in functional diseases of the heart, especially when there is cardiac irritability with depressed force, and is useful in *aneurism* of the large vessels near the heart.

The urine is scanty, thick, and muddy, contains an excess of mucus and epithelial cells. The solids are low. It should be remembered in *diarrhœa* and *jaundice*, the result of cardiac weakness; also in cough from a congestion of the lungs dependent upon tumultuous heart's action; and hæmoptysis in cases of *incipient phthisis* when accompanied with rapid heart's action.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Hydrocyanic acid*, *Laurocerasus.*

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Carbonate of Magnesia. A very light, white, odorless powder, with a slightly earthy taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Magnesii Carbonas. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. x–℥j.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary tract, and deranges metabolism. It also acts upon the genital organs of the female, disturbing menstruation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal enteritis*, when the passage resembles the green scum seen upon a frog pond. The stool smells sour, and the child is pale, sickly, and disturbed by colic.

It is of service in delayed and scanty *menstruation*, also in menorrhagia when the flow is thick and dark, like pitch, and is worse at night.

It should be remembered in *marasmus* of children. They are puny and sickly, milk causes pain when taken into the stomach. There are colicky pains, the stools are green and sour.

Compare.—*Rheum*, *Aloes.*

MAGNESIA MURIATICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Chloride of Magnesia. It is a white mass, crystalline in structure and of a bitter saline taste. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hyperæmia* of the *liver* with *constipation*, and in *uterine disturbances*, accompanied with *hysteria*. There are sharp pains in the liver and it is enlarged and indurated; frequently there is a degree of jaundice present. The bowels are constipated, the stools are hard, knotty, difficult, insufficient, delayed, and crumble at the verge of the anus. This type of constipation may be present in infants during dentition.

It should be remembered in *uterine* and *abdominal cramps* when the pains extend to the thighs and are followed by leucorrhœa. There may be insomnia and fainting; the constipation and liver derangement is usually present.

Compare.—*Natrum muriaticum*, *Sepia*, *Ammonium muriaticum.*

MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Phosphate of Magnesia. It is a white amorphous powder, odorless, and without taste. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 12x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in tired, exhausted, neurotic subjects, when suffering from darting, spasmodic pains, which are relieved by pressure and warmth.

It is of service in *enteralgia* and flatulent *colic*. The pains are spasmodic, forcing the patient to bend double. There is a belching of gas, but it brings no relief. The pains are relieved by pressure, friction, and the application of heat.

It is also of benefit in menstrual colic and membranous dysmenorrhœa when these troubles are purely spasmodic. It should be remembered in spasmodic twitching of muscles and the spasms of teething children.

It is useful in spasmodic cough, and whooping cough when the spasms come in paroxysms without expectoration.

It should be remembered in *chorea*, and contractions of a single muscle, and *cramps*, such as writers' pains and violin players' cramps.

Compare.—*Colocynthis*, *Kali phosphoricum*, *Dioscorea*.

MAGNESIA SULPHURICA.

Description.—*Common Names*, Sulphate of Magnesia, Epsom salt. It comes in small, colorless, long crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Magnesii Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, ℥j–℥j.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a cathartic and refrigerant.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in a profuse *leucorrhœa* that renders the patient weak and exhausted, with a pain in the small

of the back. The urine is turbid and deposits a copious red sediment, its passage being attended with stitching pains in the urethra.

There are small pimples all over the body which itch violently.

In physiological doses it is useful in dropsy when the skin is cool. In such cases it causes active elimination by both the kidneys and intestinal tract. In small doses it is of service in *dysentery*, also in *constipation*. It is highly beneficial in reducing pelvic infiltration following acute inflammation. In these cases it should be incorporated into a vaginal suppository and inserted in the vagina.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Magnoliaceæ. *Common Names*, Big laurel, Bull-bay. *Habitat*, southern parts of North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *intermittent fevers*, in atonic *dyspepsia*, in chronic *rheumatism*, with stiffness and sharp pains in the joints; and in rheumatic *endocarditis* when there are cramps and pains in the region of the heart, with dyspnœa and a feeling of suffocation upon walking fast.

Compare.—*Chininum sulphuricum*, *Pulsatilla*.

MALANDRINUM.

Description.—The virus of the disease in horses called "Grease." **Preparations.** — Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—This has been used mostly in the 30th dilution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is a *prophylactic* of *small-pox* and controls the ill effects of *vaccination.*

Compare.—*Variolinum*, *Thuja*, *Silica.*

MANCINELLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Hippomane Mancinella, Manchineel. *Habitat*, West India Islands. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves, bark and fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ j-ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in severe *erythema*, with vesicles. The fluid from the vesicles is intensely acrid.

It is useful in *mental depression.* The patient is sad and despondent. The thoughts all vanish and he fears he will become insane.

MANGANUM ACETICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Acetate of Manganese. It comes in colorless or pale reddish crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *periostitis*, and pain in the joints which is worse at night. It is also of service in *laryngitis* and *laryngeal phthisis.*

Compare.—*Ammonium carbonicum*, *Conium.*

MEDORRHINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Glinicum. The Nosode of Gonorrhœa. **Preparations.**—The virus of Medorrhœa or Gonorrhœa is triturated and then attenuated. **Dosage.**—Used only in the higher attenuations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic diseases and constitutional dyscrasias dependent upon a latent *gonorrhœa.*

It should be remembered in *chronic arthritis*, *gout*, *rheumatism*, *neuralgia* and *diseases* of the *spinal cord* that can be traced to this as its origin. It bears the same relation to spinal and nervous diseases that Psorinum does to those of the skin and mucous membranes.

It is of service in the chronic *pelvic diseases* of women that date from a gonorrhœal infection.

It is beneficial in those who are *dwarfed* and *stunted* both physically and mentally; children that are pale, and *rachitic*, dull and weak.

It is often curative in *gleet* when the whole urethra feels sore.

Compare.—*Sulphur*, *Thuja.*

MEDUSA.

Description.—*Class*, Acalephæ. *Common Names*, Jelly-fish, Sea-nettle. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture of the living animal taken in summer; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—3x dilution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *œdema* of the face, with numbness, burning, pricking heat; also in *erythema.*

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Chloral*, *Urtica urens.*

MELILOTUS ALBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, White melilot. *Habitat*, India and Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a determination of blood to a part, as the head, with severe headache and epistaxis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there are *congestions* that are relieved by hæmorrhage.

Violent, nervous, or congestive headaches, the face is red, the carotids are throbbing and there is an undulating sensation of the brain, which is relieved by an epistaxis or the appearance of the menstrual flow.

It is useful in cases of *melancholia* and the early stages of insanity when the face is scarlet. This remedy will be found serviceable in equaling the circulation, and relieving the brain of the irritation, and pressure.

It should be remembered in *eclampsia*, *convulsions*, and *epilepsy* that are preceded by a congestion of the blood-vessels of the brain, also localized congestion of any portion relieved by hæmorrhage.

Constipation, the passage is difficult and painful, the anus feels constricted and throbs, there is no desire for stool till there is a large accumulation.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Ferrum phosphoricum*.

MENISPERMUM CANADENSE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Menispermaceæ. *Common Name*, Moonseed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *megrim*, with restlessness, stretching and yawning. The skin is brown, the tongue is coated at the base, with a red tip. The bowels are constipated and the appetite is irregular.

MENTHA PIPERITA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Peppermint. *Habitat*, England. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Mentha Piperita, Spiritus Menthæ Piperita. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the spiritus, ♏ x–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastrodynia*, *flatulent colic*, *deranged digestion*, *broncho-tracheal catarrh* and *diseases* of the *skin*.

It is useful in gastrodynia, flatulent colic and hysteria when they are attended with nausea and vomiting.

It is of service when there is an irritation in the suprasternal fossa, also vaginal pruritus, and herpes zoster.

MENTHA VIRIDIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Spearmint. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Mentha Viridis, Spiritus Menthæ Viridis. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the spiritus, ♏ x–xl.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in cases when the urine is scanty, and there is a frequent desire to urinate.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gentianaceæ. *Common Name*, Buckbean. *Habitat*, North America, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *malarial disorders*, when the coldness predominates. The hands and feet are icy cold, and there is coldness of the abdomen. There is a sensation of pressure on the vertex which is relieved by hard pressure with the hand.

Compare.—*Capsicum*, *Arsenicum album.*

MEPHITIS PUTORIUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Skunk, or Polecat. The secretion obtained from the anal glands. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture (1 per cent solution); and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilution, 6x, and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *whooping cough* when the paroxysms are so violent that the child becomes blue and must be raised up in bed.

It is also of service in *false croup* and *laryngeal spasms*, when the child feels suffocated and cannot exhale.

Compare.—*Drosera*, *Corallium*, *Coccus cacti.*

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Dog mercury. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *vertigo* which is worse while going down stairs. There is a sensation of heaviness in the head as if pressed down from a weight. The scalp seems light and difficult to move. It is useful in *rheumatism*.

MERCURIUS ACETICUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Mercurous Acetate. It forms pearly scales of a fatty touch. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *chancre* in the urethra, attended with severe burning.

It has also been used to relieve *tenia capitis favosa* in syphilitics.

MERCURIUS AURATUS.

Description.—An Amalgam of gold foil and quick silver. **Preparations.** — Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.** — Of the triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the more chronic forms of *syphilis*, as prolonged syphilitic catarrh of the nose and pharynx, suppuration of the bones, and *psoriasis palmaris* and plantaris.

MERCURIUS BINIODATUS CUM KALI JODATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Double Iodide of Mercury and Potassium. It is a canary-yellow salt formed by the chemical union of one equivalent of Red Iodide of Mercury and two of Iodide of Potassium. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in acute *coryza*, when there is a profuse watery mucous discharge from the throat and nose. The discharge is irritating. It has been employed in secondary and tertiary *syphilis* when the above symptoms are present.

MERCURIUS BROMATUS.

Description.—"Mercurous Bromide (white, insoluble), Mercuric Bromide (crystallizable, soluble)," Allen's Encyclop. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed both locally and internally in the relief of *syphilitic skin* lesions when other preparations of Mercury have failed.

MERCURIUS CYANATUS.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Hydrargyri Cyanidum, Cyanide of Mercury. It comes in white, more or less transparent and odorless crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{10}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in malignant types of *diphtheria* with great prostration. The membrane is first white, then dark and gangrenous. It has a tendency to invade the nostrils. The breath is fœtid and the tongue is coated.

It is useful in *syphilitic ulceration* when perforation is threatened. The soft parts of the palate and fauces are necrosed. There is free salivation and fœtor from the mouth and breath with pain and swelling of the salivary glands.

MERCURIUS DULCIS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Calomel. This comes in a heavy, white, odorless and tasteless powder. *U. S. P.*, Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions; of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* when the stools are scanty and bloody, or are dark green and watery, and attended with griping. The anus is sore and burning. There is a constant desire for stool without tenesmus. It is also of use in *dysentery* when the stool is small in quantity and consists of mucus and blood, covered with bile.

It is of service in *salivation* with sore mouth and offensive breath.

It should also be remembered that when the bowels must be evacuated one-tenth of a grain every hour or oftener for a few times is sufficient.

MERCURIUS JODATUS FLAVUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Yellow mercurous Iodide, Proto-iodide of Mercury. This is a heavy, greenish-yellow, odorless, tasteless powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{3}$.

Physiological Action.—This preparation of Mercury, while it has the general characteristics of the drug, partakes somewhat of the action of Iodine upon the glands and mucous membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the *glands*, especially on the right side, are swollen and infiltrated. There is a thick yellow coating at the base of the tongue, while the tip and edges may be red and take the imprint of the teeth.

It is useful in *diphtheria* and other throat affections when the glands of the parts are enlarged and indurated. The membrane is most marked or begins upon the right side.

It is of service in *hard chancre*, and when the inguinal glands are enlarged, if given early and continued, secondary symptoms are prevented.

It should be remembered in subacute *bronchitis* of syphilitic and scrofulous subjects when the cough is loose and rattling, and the bronchi are coated with mucus and mucopurulent material. The mucous membranes of the nose and pharynx are congested and swollen.

It should be remembered in *mammary tumors*, with a warm perspiration and gastric disturbances.

Compare.—*Mercurius iodatus ruber.*

MERCURIUS IODATUS RUBER.

Description.—*Common Names*, Red mercuric Iodide, Bin-iodide of Mercury. It comes in heavy, scarlet-red, amorphous powder, odorless and tasteless. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the *glands*, especially of the left side of the neck, are enlarged and infiltrated.

It is of service in *diphtheria* and *tonsillitis* when the submaxillary glands are enlarged and painful. The fauces are dark red, and swallowing is painful. The gums are swollen and there is a profuse saliva. It is useful in *hard chancres*, and *chronic syphilitic lesions* in scrofulous subjects.

Compare.—*Proto-iodide of Mercury.*

MERCURIUS NITROSUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Neutral Nitrate of Mercury, Mercurous Nitrate. It comes in colorless, monoclinic tables. The crystals dissolved in water with the addition of a

little Nitric acid form the Liquor Bellostii from which the provings were made. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions. Of crude, maximum dose, ¼ grain.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *mucous patches* when they are attended with sticking pains, also in *syphilis* of the nerves and bones, also in pustular conjunctivitis, keratitis with photophobia and burning, sticking pains. It is also used in *gonorrhœa* with burning, sticking and itching on the coronal glands.

MERCURIUS PHOSPHORICUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Mercurous Phosphate, Phosphate of Mercury. It is a white, fine, crystalline, odorless and tasteless powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. ss–ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in diseases of the nervous system due to *syphilis*, as locomotor ataxia and *multiple sclerosis*.

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Corrosive Sublimate, Bichloride of Mercury. It comes in heavy, colorless crystals of acrid, metallic taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$–$\frac{1}{10}$.

Physiological Action.—While this agent has in the main the cardinal action of Mercury, it is characterized by a corrosive and phagedenic tendency.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *syphilis*, *gonorrhœa*, *nephritis*, and *dysentery*.

It is useful in syphilis when the ulcers assume a phagedenic appearance, and the pus is acrid and corroding. The gums are apt to be purple, swollen and spongy. The tongue and throat are swollen, inflamed, and painful.

It is of service in *dysentery* when there is a constant tenesmus; the stools are hot, scanty, bloody, slimy and offensive. They contain shreds of mucous membrane and are attended with terrible cutting, colicky pains. In some cases the bladder is involved, and there is tenesmus with intense burning in the urethra. The urine is scanty or suppressed, and contains blood and a brick dust sediment.

It should be remembered in the albuminuria of pregnancy.

It is of service in *gonorrhœa* during the second stage when the discharge is thick and green. The urethral orifice is red, swollen, and the glans is sore and hot. There is a constant tenesmus.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album, Lachesis.*

MERCURIUS SULPHURICUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Yellow mercuric Sulphate, Turpeth Mineral. It is a heavy, odorless and tasteless, lemon-yellow powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. j–v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in morning *diarrhœa* when the passage is forcible and consists of yellow matter.

It is of service in *hydrothorax*, the dyspnœa is intense and the respirations are rapid, short, and compel the patient to sit up.

Compare.—*Sulphur, Arsenicum album.*

MERCURIUS TANNICUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Mercurous Tannate. It is a fine, dark, greenish-gray powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the patients are suffering from gastro-intestinal disease.

MERCURIUS VIVUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Mercury, Quick Silver. A metallic element. It is silver-white, odorless, tasteless and liquid at ordinary temperature. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hydrargyrum, Emplastrum, Hydrargyri, Hydrargyrum cum Creta, Massa Hydrargyri, Unguentum Hydrargyri. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilutions; of the Hydrargyrum cum Creta, gr. ss–x; of the Massa Hydrargyri, gr. ss–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin is an antiparasitic, when absorbed there is a peculiar fœtor in the mouth. The gums are swollen, the teeth are sore, there is an increase in the amount of saliva, and ptyalism, with a peculiar metallic taste.

When taken internally, large doses produce diarrhœa. The evacuation of bile is hastened in the duodenum.

Tonic doses diminish the cardiac action, and produce anæmia and dissolution of the corpuscular elements of the blood. The breathing is labored and weak.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those with light hair, whose skin and muscles are relaxed. They are weak and tremble from the least exertion.

The *breath* and body smells foul. There is a profuse *perspiration* attending nearly all the complaints, but it brings no relief. The pains are worse at night. There is intense *thirst*, while the tongue is moist, large and flabby, and shows the imprints of the teeth. All the symptoms are worse at night, from the warmth of the bed, and from cold, damp, rainy weather.

It is useful in *hepatitis* when there are sharp pains in the hepatic region which prevents the taking of a deep breath.

The abdomen is hard and distended with gas, he cannot lie on the right side. It is also useful in *torpidity* of the *liver*, when the secretion of bile is deficient. The bowels are *constipated*, the stools are white and offensive, with loss of appetite, and great depression of spirit. The patient is languid and melancholy. There is a compressive and constricted headache, the eyes are yellow and the hearing is defective.

It is of service in *dysentery*. The stools are slimy and bloody in character and attended with colic, fainting, and a continued tenesmus, the "never-get-done" feeling; it is also of service in diarrhœa when the stools are copious and watery, or consist of a green mucus, with burning and protrusion of the anus.

It should be remembered in *ulcers* of the gums, tongue, throat and inside of the cheeks, when accompanied with profuse *salivation*. The edges of the ulcers are irregular and undefined, and have an unhealthy, lardaceous base surrounded with a dark halo.

It is beneficial in *inflammations* of the *conjunctiva* and *cornea*. This may be ulcerative, phlyctenular or catarrhal in character. The dread of light is intense, the lachrymation is profuse, burning and excoriating, all of which are worse at night. It is of benefit in syphilitic *spirits*.

There are sore, tearing pains about the eye which are worse at night.

It is of service in *nasal catarrh*, when there is much sneezing, and a fluent, acrid, corroding discharge. The nostrils are swollen, raw and ulcerated. The pain is worse at night and from damp weather.

It is indicated in *leucorrhœa* when it is acrid, and burning, with itching and rawness of the parts. It is always worse at night.

Compare.—*Acidum nitricum*, *Mezereum*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

METHYLENE BLUE.

Description.—It comes in bluish crystals or blue powder. **Preparations.** — Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.** — Of the pure drug, gr. ij–jv.

Physiological Action.—This agent changes the hæmoglobin into methæmoglobin, causes irritation of the alimentary tract which results in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa. Upon the urinary tract it has produced retention of the urine, strangury, pyelitis, cystitis, spasmodic contraction of the bladder, albuminuria and hyaline casts. It has relieved neuralgia, and neurasthenia. It is considered an anti-malarial by many and has been used locally in cases of carcinoma.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is of service in *surgical kidney* when there is a large quantity of pus in the urine.

It is indicated in cases of *manīa*, *periodic melancholia*, *paranoia* and *hystero-epilepsy*. "One grain of the drug injected in the gluteal muscle had a sedative action that was manifest within three to six hours and the effect remained from three to four days. This quieting action was neither attended or followed by any unpleasant symptoms."

It is of service in functional *neuralgias* and *migraine* of the angiospastic variety.

In nephritis of a hæmorrhagic type in doses of from 2 to 3 grains, once, twice or thrice a day; it has been highly spoken of by Einhorn and others. The blood disappears from the urine, the albumin is greatly diminished and the patient's condition is much improved. It has been employed in acute and chronic *Bright's disease*. There were present bruit de galop, visual disorders, painful polyuria, albuminuria and hyaline casts in the urine.

In several obstinate cases of *rheumatic arthritis* a two-grain tablet was given twice a day after meals, resulting in great improvement, arresting the process, improving the nutrition and leading to an increase of the bodily weight.

It has been of service in *pruritus vulvæ*, applied locally and given internally in grain doses.

It has been extensively employed in acute *gonorrhœa*, and in the treatment of *interstitial nephritis*. When it is administered in such cases it begins to show in the urine in about seven hours, in those with normal kidneys it shows in about one hour and a third.

In gonorrhœal rheumatism it is of great service, as well as in cases of cystitis.

MEZEREUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Thymelaceæ. *Common Name*, Mezereon. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Mezereum, Fluidextractum Mezereii. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops; of the powdered bark, gr. j–x.

Physiological Action.—This agent, when applied to the skin, is an irritant and causes vesication; when inhaled by the nostrils it causes sneezing. Taken internally in small doses it acts as a laxative, diuretic, cholagogue, and alterative. Large doses induce vomiting, purging, inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract, and also cause nephritis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *syphilitic* and *scrofulous affections*, especially when the periosteum, bones and skin are involved. It is of service in *hepatic* and *eczematous eruptions*. There is intolerable itching.

The vesicles dry into hard scabs, under which there is an acrid pus; at times the head is covered with thick leather-like crusts, under which the pus collects and is offensive, and the hair is matted together.

It is useful in *neuralgia* of the cheek bones when there is a sensation of numbness, also for the neuralgic pains that attend herpes zoster and ciliary neuralgia.

It should be remembered in *periostitis* and *periosteal rheumatism* of the long bones, that is worse at night in bed, from the least touch and in damp weather. These pains often follow the abuse of Mercury in the treatment of syphilis, and accompany exostosis.

Compare.—*Phytolacca*, *Guaiacum*, *Causticum*.

MILLEFOLIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, Millefolium, Milfoil, Yarrow. *Habitat*, North America and Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a tonic and astringent.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of active *hæmorrhage* from any part of the body, as the nose, lungs, bowels, or uterus; also in ailments that result from over-lifting, over-exertion, or a fall.

The hæmorrhage is painless and not attended with fever. The blood is bright red and fluid in character, such as comes from a wound the result of a fall; hæmoptysis after an injury in those suffering from incipient phthisis. It has also been of service in cases of *hæmoptysis* following suppression of the menstrual or hæmorrhoidal flow, when the blood is bright red and fluid in character. It has relieved cases of menorrhagia when the blood was bright red, fluid, and profuse. It has also relieved hæmaturia.

Compare.—*Hamamelis*, *Geranium*, *Acalypha*.

MIMOSA HUMILIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Minosa. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture up to ℥ss.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *rheumatic inflammation* of the knees and ankles when there is swelling, redness, tension and tearing of the parts.

MITCHELLA REPENS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Name*, Partridgeberry. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of a decoction, 2 to 4 ounces, 3 or 4 times a day.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an astringent, diuretic, and parturient, favoring menstruation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the uterine cervix is swollen and presents upon inspection a dark red engorged appearance; the uterus is enlarged and there is a lack of tone of the uterine tissues. There may be a condition of *amenorrhœa*, *delayed menstruation*, *dysmenorrhœa*, *menorrhagia* with the dark congested appearance of the parts.

It is of some service in the relief of the *false labor pains* of the last months of pregnancy. Its great use has been during the last few months of pregnancy to assist in securing a safe and easy delivery. In these cases it has been administered twice a day for three months before the expected event. The dose in these cases is from ten to fifteen minims.

It is also of service in the *urinary difficulties* of women who suffer from uterine derangements. There is catarrh of the bladder with dysuria and urging to urinate. The urine is highly colored and contains a white sediment. There is a dull aching pain in the back referred to the renal region. The neck of the bladder and urethra is swollen and irritated.

In these cases there is often a depression of the spirits and a condition of forgetfulness.

Compare.—*Helonias*, *Aletris farinosa*, *Viburnum opulus*.

MOMORDICA BALSAMICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, Balsam Apple. *Habitat*, India. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh ripe fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a large accumulation of *flatus* in the splenic flexure of the colon.

MONSONIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Geraniaeæ. *Habitat*, South Africa. Species used are Monsonia ovata and Monsonia burkeana. **Preparations.**—Tincture of the fleshy roots. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture from one to two fluid drachms.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the treatment of *dysentery*.

MORPHIUM.

Description.—Morphine is one of the alkaloids derived from Opium and comes in white, prismatic crystals, or fine needles, or a crystalline powder, odorless, and of a bitter taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U.S.P.*, Morphina. **Dosage.**—Of the pure alkaloid or its salts, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ – j.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *tympanitis*. There is nausea, with weakness of the muscular system and pruritus. It is useful in *ptosis*, *strabismus*, and weakness of the *internal recti* muscle when the vision is unsteady and weak.

MOSCHUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Musk. The dried secretion from the preputial follicle of the musk deer (Moschus moschiferus), *Class*, Mammalia; *Order*, Ruminantia. *Habitat*, Asia. It comes in irregular, crummy, unctuous grains, dark, reddish-brown, and of a bitterish taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture, triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Moschus. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture ($\frac{1}{10}$), ♏ j-xxx; of the pure substance, gr. ij-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a stimulant to the nervous and vascular systems and is an antispasmodic. The stimulation of the central nervous system is followed by a more or less soporific effect. There is a sensation of heat in the stomach, while in some cases it excites nausea and vomiting.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *hysteria*, *hysterical paroxysms* and *nervous excitement* in patients who faint from the least provocation. The paroxysms are ushered in by a feeling of constriction about the throat, which causes the victim to believe she is being suffocated; globus hystericus, with spasms about the chest, and alternate laughing and crying. There is *nervous palpitation of the heart* with copious urination. It is to be remembered when the hysterical attack has even gone on to unconsciousness, when it stimulates the nervous system, and relieves the hysterical attack, the spasm and fainting. In some of these cases there is violent sexual desire amounting to *priapism* in the male and *nymphomania* in the female, with intolerable titillation in the genital organs of both. The menses are too early, too profuse, and are attended with this titillation and a disposition to faint.

There is excessive distension of the abdomen with flatulence, which in hysterical women often causes fainting, owing to the pressure upon the solar plexus. There may be a copious, watery, nightly diarrhœa with the tympanites, and

an aversion to food; even the sight of food makes her sick; eructations, nausea, and vomiting, with pressure, burning pain, and distension of the stomach.

It is useful in cases of *polyuria* or *glycosuria*, with great thirst, emaciation and burning in the urethra, in nervous, excitable persons.

It should be remembered in *inflammatory diseases* in which there is great nervous excitability and sub-delirium, coma-vigil with nervous exhibitions and extreme exhaustion out of all proportion to the gravity of the disease.

There may be coldness of the skin with nervous trembling and fainting, constriction of the chest, laryngismus stridulus, whooping cough, and hiccough in nervous children, spasmodic suffocation, and involuntary movements of the extremities.

Compare.—*Ignatia*, *Castoreum*, *Asafœtida*.

MUCUNA URENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Horse-eye. *Habitat*, Venezuela. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the pulverized bean; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in hæmorrhoids, in the hæmorrhoidal diathesis, and hæmaturias.

Compare.—*Hamamelis*, *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

MUREX PURPUREA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Purple fish. A sea snai of the *Order* Gaseropoda and *Family* Muricidæ. The part used is the juice found in a membraneous sac, situated between the heart and liver. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in lively and affectionate but exhausted women who are conscious of a womb. There is a sensation as though something was pressing on a sore spot in the pelvis. They must keep the legs tightly crossed to prevent a prolapsus.

The sexual desire is easily excited, there is *nymphomania*, the least touch of the genital organs causes violent sexual excitement. The menses are irregular, profuse, frequent and consist of large clots. There is a *leucorrhœa* which alternates with the mental symptoms, and aching in the sacrum.

Compare.—*Sepia*, *Platinum*. *Lilium tigrinum*.

MYGALE LASIODORA.

Description.—A large Cuban black spider of the *Order* Arachnida. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live animal; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chorea*. The face is hot and flushed and there is twitching of the facial muscles, or one side of the body is convulsively twitched and uncontrollable. There is relief during sleep, but the symptoms return with greater severity in the morning.

Compare.—*Agaricin*, *Tarantula*.

MYOSOTIS ARVENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Borraginaceæ. *Common Name*, Mouse-ear. *Habitat*, Europe, Siberia and North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb in bloom. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in *pulmonary tuberculosis* with copious purulent expectoration, emaciation and night sweats.

MYRICA CERIFERA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Myricaceæ. *Common Name*, Bayberry. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark of the root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is a suspension of the biliary secretions resulting in *jaundice*. The patient is despondent, and irritable. There is a thick, tenacious, sickening secretion in the mouth. There is pain and soreness in the region of the liver, the stools are light colored. There are pains under the shoulder blades and in the back of the neck.

Compare.—*Ptelea*, *Leptandra*, *Chelidonium majus.*

MYRISTICA SEBIFERA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myristicaceæ. *Common Name*, Ucuuba. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the red, acrid and very poisonous gum; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has a decided action in the relief of *elephantiasis arabum.*

MYRTUS COMMUNIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Myrtaceæ. *Common Name*, Myrtle. *Habitat*, Western Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowering shoots and leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *pleurodynia* of consumptive patients, when the pains are stitching in character, and extend from the left breast to the shoulder blade. It is attended with a dry, hollow cough.

Compare—*Ranunculus bulbosus.*

NABALUS ALBUS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Rattlesnake root. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *dyspepsia*, with acid burning eructations. The bowels are *constipated*, the stools are hard and their passage is attended with pain. There is a *craving* for *acid foods*.

It is also of service in *leucorrhœa* when the discharge is white and of a jelly-like consistency. There is a sensation of throbbing in the uterus.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cobra di capello. The cobra is a poisonous serpent of the *Order* Squamata and of the *Family* Elapidæ. **Preparations.** — Triturations of the venom obtained from the live animal; dilutions from the 6th trituration, and higher dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces dyspnœa, with cardiac distress, the blood is disorganized and ecchymosis and hæmorrhages result.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *valvular diseases* of the *heart* that are attended with a dry, annoying cough. The pulse is slow, irregular and weak, as it is found during and following acute inflammatory diseases.

It is indicated in *hypertrophy* of the *heart* when there is a dry, irritating cough, also during the acute stages of *rheumatic endocarditis*, and in threatened *paralysis* of the *heart* following *diphtheria*.

There are severe, stitching pains in the region of the heart, accompanied by an inability to speak, choking, and nervous palpitation of the heart.

It relieves a *periodic*, *neuralgic sick headache*, that is felt most in the left orbital region, and extends to the occiput. There may be associated with the headache, spinal pain, palpitation of the heart, livid face and vomiting.

It is of service in *congestion* and *neuralgia* of the *left ovary*, when it is associated with palpitation of the heart.

All the ailments are made worse from the use of stimulants, and are better from walking or riding in the open air.

Compare.—*Cratægus*, *Caffeine*, *Digitalis.*

NAPHTHALINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Naphthalin. It is a hydrocarbon, obtained from coal tar in the manufacture of ordinary coal-gas. The purified product is in transparent, colorless, glistening scales. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Naphthalinum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ij–viij.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a stomach tonic, the major portion of it passing through the stomach unchanged into the small intestines, where it acts as an antiseptic, deodorizing the stools. It is diffused through the body and is eliminated by the lungs, kidneys and bowels. When given freely to dogs cataracts have formed.

It has been employed to remove the fœtid character of the pus in cases of bronchorrhœa. It is also of service in diarrhœa, dysentery, and cases of offensive urine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *whooping cough* when there are long-continued paroxysms of coughing. The patient is unable to breathe on account of the coughing. During the paroxysm the face becomes purple, the perspiration starts, and there is expectorated a quantity of thick, tenacious mucus.

It is of service in inveterate cases of *hay-fever;* the eyes are inflamed and painful, there is constant sneezing, while the head is hot, and there is a high degree of asthma. The secretions are highly acrid.

Naphthalin is frequently preventive in its effects; while in its curative sphere it is second only to Allium cepa.

It is useful in spasmodic attacks of cough due to bronchitis, asthma, and hay asthma which are relieved while in the open air. There is fulness in the frontal region, soreness in the chest and stomach, so he has to loosen the clothing.

It should be remembered in *pulmonary emphysema*, dependent upon the playing of wind instruments. There is great dyspnœa with a sighing inspiration. The patient is better from violent motion.

It is of service in *pulmonary phthisis* during the first and second stages, when the cough comes in long continued paroxysms, inspiration being almost impossible.

It relieves *gonorrhœa* after the acute stage has passed; there is a violent desire to urinate, the meatus urinarius is reddened and tumefied and there is œdema of the prepuce.

Compare.—*Drosera*, *Allium cepa*, *Mephitis*, *Coralium rubrum.*

NATRUM ARSENICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Arsenate of Soda. It comes in colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Arsenas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, $\frac{1}{24}$–$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes causing catarrhal inflammation. The general nutrition is interfered with.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nasal catarrh*, with a watery, discharge from the nose, which drops into the throat. The nose feels stopped up, and there is pain at the root of the nose,

and headache. The eyes feel dry and burn and there are supra-orbital pains.

It should be remembered in *diphtheria* when the throat is purple, swollen and œdematous. The pulse is feeble and intermittent. The surface is cool and covered with a cold, clammy sweat.

It is of service in *bronchitis* when the expectoration is profuse and greenish. There is oppression of the chest and about the heart. The patient takes cold easily, feels tired all over and desires to remain quiet.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album, Kali carbonicum.*

NATRUM CARBONICUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Carbonate of Soda, Washing Soda. It comes in large, colorless, monoclinic crystals. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Carbonas Monohydratus. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. v.

Physiological Action.—This agent establishes a catarrhal condition of the alimentary tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal affections*, and where there is great debility, dependent upon summer heat, or the chronic effects of sunstroke.

It is of service in *hypochondriasis*, especially after a meal. The patient is depressed and irritable, this decreases as the food is digested and leaves the stomach. The patient is emaciated, the face is pale, and there are blue rings around the eyes.

It is useful in *hypochlorhydria*. There are sour eructations and a weak, gone feeling in the stomach. He is worse from eating starchy food. There are large quantities of gas formed. The slightest error of diet causes distress.

It should be remembered in the weakness and debility that follows *sunstroke*, and the chronic effects of the same. The

patient is always nervous during a thunder storm. It is also of service when headaches appear from the effects of the sun or artificial heat, or from the slightest mental effort.

Compare.—*Natrum sulphuricum*, *Causticum*.

NATRUM HYPOCHLOROSUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ, Labaraque's solution. "An aqueous solution of several chlorine compounds of sodium." **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Attenuations of the Liquor. *U. S. P.*, Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ. **Dosage.**—Of the Liquor, 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *atonic conditions* of the uterus, the organ feeling as if pressed up whenever the patient sits down. The menses are profuse. Between the periods there is a profuse leucorrhœa and backache. The patient usually suffers from hepatic disorders, is flabby and sleepy after meals.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Natrum Chloratum, Sodium Chloride, table salt. It comes in white, cubical crystals or crystalline powder. **Preparations.** *Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Chloridum. **Dosage.** — 6x trituration, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces anæmia and a condition of scorbutus. The bowels are constipated, the liver and spleen are enlarged. Large doses cause burning and pain of the fauces and stomach, with dryness of the mucous membranes, nausea and diarrhœa. There is dryness of the skin, and if continued for a long period, eczema and furunculus urticaria results.

When taken as food it assists digestion and nutrition, regulates osmosis and it holds the fibrin and albumen in solution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in weak, anæmic patients who are greatly emaciated and loose flesh while living well. They take cold easily, are hopeless regarding the future, have a violent thirst, and an aversion to bread.

It is useful in *intermittent fevers* of long standing, especially after the abuse of Quinine. There is great debility, a sallow complexion, congestion of blood to the head, and as a result a bursting headache. There is excessive thirst during the hot stage. There are fever blisters upon the lips.

The chill is usually at 11 A. M. It is long-lasting, and is followed by dry heat and a bursting headache. There is thirst for large quantities of water before and during the chill; after the chill the headache increases and feels as though there were a thousand little hammers beating the brain. It is useful in chronic malarial conditions when there is a state of hydræmia present, with weakness, constipation, and loss of appetite in those who have taken much Quinine.

It is of service in *constipation*, when the stools are difficult of expulsion. They fissure the anus, and there is a flow of blood, which leaves a sensation of great soreness of the anus. The stools are dry and crumbling, and are expelled with great difficulty.

It is of service in chronic excoriating, watery *diarrhœa*, that is attended with great burning of the anus and much emaciation.

It should be remembered in *dyspepsia*, when the food taken produces a dull aching and distension of the stomach and abdomen. The bilious and dyspeptic symptoms are marked. There is an alternate constipation and diarrhœa. The stools are watery and are attended with much thirst, and there is a sensation of weakness and sinking of the stomach.

It is often an important remedy in *muscular asthenopia*, *blepharitis* and *ciliary neuralgia* which comes and goes with the sun. There is great lachrymation which is excoriating.

It will relieve *scorbutic conditions* with a putrid inflammation of the gums, and bloody saliva. The tongue is coated

white or is mapped. There is aphthæ of the mouth and loss of taste. There is no desire for bread, no appetite, but great thirst and a desire for salts.

It is curative in delayed *menstruation*, when the menses delay more and more. There is a violent headache each morning upon awaking, she is sad and gloomy during menses, and there is an acrid, corroding *leucorrhœa* at other times.

It is of service in the chronic *chlorosis* of cachetic females, with pale, dirty looking skin, oppression of the chest and palpitation of the heart, also in the *headaches* of anæmic and chlorotic school girls. The headache is worse from sunrise to sunset. The face is red. There is nausea and vomiting before, during and after the menses.

It is indicated in eczema when the parts are raw and inflamed, especially about the edges of the hair. The skin about the nails is dry and cracked and there are hangnails.

Compare.—*Graphites*, *Thuja*, *Alumen*.

NATRUM NITRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sodium Nitrate. It comes in colorless, transparent crystals, without odor. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Nitras. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, ℥ j-ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed during the stage of congestion for much the same indications as those calling for Aconite.

NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sodium Phosphate. It comes in large, colorless, transparent prisms. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Phosphas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. x-xl.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild saline cathartic and hepatic stimulant.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the tongue and mucous membranes are pale, the abdominal muscles are tender and there is anorexia. The patient is drowsy, but restless. The tongue has a golden yellow coating, and is moist or dry. The yellow coating may extend to the roof of the mouth.

It is of service in *diarrhœa*, when the stools are sour, green or white, at times chronic constipation is present, the stools are hard, white, pasty, or spongy and float upon water. There is headache and jaundice.

It should be remembered in all cases where there are *sour eructations* and *vomiting;* all the discharges are sour.

Compare.—*Calcarea carbonica*, *Robinia.*

NATRUM SALICYLICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sodium Salicylate. A white amorphous powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Salicylas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. v–℥j.

Physiological Action.—While this agent possesses many of the properties of Salicylic acid it is a diaphoretic and cholagogue, and increases the fluidity of the bile and its secretion.

THERAPEUTICS.

In physiological doses it is employed in *acute articular rheumatism* and *muscular rheumatism*, when the tongue is purplish or of a leaden color. The parts involved are reddened or of a purplish color. The fever is not high.

It is also employed in *rheumatic pharyngitis*, *iritis*, *ophthalmia* and detachment of the retina due to rheumatism.

In homœopathic doses it is useful in Manier's disease. There is vertigo, Tinnitus Aurium, and deafness.

It is also of service in the prostration which follows influenza.

Compare.—*Acidum salicylicum.*

NATRUM SELENICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sodium selenate. A white, crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service during the early stages of *laryngeal tuberculosis*. There is slight hoarseness, and an expectoration of small lumps of bloody mucus.

Compare.—*Rumex crispus.*

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Sulphate of Soda, Glaubber Salts. It comes in large, colorless, transparent prisms. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodium Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. v–xx, and larger doses as a purgative.

Physiological Action.—This agent in small doses is a laxative, aperient and diuretic. It excites the secretions of the intestines and stimulates the activity of the intestinal glands, liver and pancreas.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those cases where the patient is *aggravated* by the *dampness* of the weather, *damp houses* and *cellars*. He feels every change from dry to wet, and cannot eat even plants that grow near water. It should be remembered in "humid asthma," especially in children, that appears with every change to wet weather, or every cold contracted. They are always worse during cold damp weather. The sputum is copious and of a greenish color.

It is useful in *morning diarrhœa*, that is worse when first rising and standing on the feet. The passage is sudden, urging, gushing, and is attended with much flatus. It is worse from damp weather or living in damp basements.

It is of service in *gonorrhœa*, when the discharge is painless and is of a greenish-yellow color attended with condylomata.

It is often beneficial in *spinal meningitis*, with crushing pains at the base of the brain. The head is drawn back. There is an intense congestion of blood to the brain, with delirium and opisthotonos.

It is one of the most useful remedies in *epilepsy*, and the mental effect from injuries of the cranium, when there is an osseous depression.

It is indicated in *hepatic congestion* when the region is sensitive to the touch, and there are sharp shooting pains through the part. He cannot lie on the left side, nor allow the clothing to touch the part.

Compare.—*Thuja*, *Mercurius*, *Stillingia*.

NICCOLUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nickel. One of the elements. It is a white malleable metal. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—6x trituration, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in periodical nervous *sick headaches*. It begins first upon the left side. It is worse from morning to noon, and in a warm room.

It is also of service in *nervous dyspepsia* when there is a weak, gone, empty sensation in the epigastrium without a desire for food.

Compare.—*Niccolum sulphuricum*.

NICCOLUM BROMIDUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Niccoli Bromidum. It comes in deliquescent, green, prismatic, or acicular crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in periodical *headaches* of the congestive and neuralgic types.

NICOTINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nicotin. The alkaloid and active principle of tobacco (Nicotinum Tabacum). A colorless, mobile liquid. **Preparations.**—Solutions and attenuations. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in alternate *tonic* and *clonic spasms*, which are followed by a general relaxation and trembling. There is a collapse with a cold sweat and nausea.

NUPHAR LUTEUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Nymphæaceæ. *Common Name*, Yellow pond lily. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and North America. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, a fraction of a drop to 1 drop.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *impotence.* There is complete absence of all sexual desire, with involuntary emissions during stool and when urinating. The organs are relaxed, the penis is retracted, and there is pain in the testicles.

It is of service in *morning diarrhœa.* The stool is liquid, of a light yellow color. The call is urgent. There are three or four stools and no more till the next morning.

Compare.—*Gamboge, Sulphur, Agnus castus, Selenium.*

NUX MOSCHATA.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Myristicaceæ, Myristica, Nutmeg. *Habitat*, East Indies, West Indies and South America. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried seeds; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Myristica, Oleum Myristicæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1–15 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a disturbance of a nervous character of the digestive tract, uterus, and ovaries.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous hysterical* people, and pregnant women, whose complaints are attended with sleepiness in some cases, and a tendency to faint in others.

It is useful in *flatulent dyspepsia.* The abdomen is enormously distended after every meal. There is a nervous irritation of the intestinal tract; all the symptoms are worse after every unpleasant emotion. The mouth and throat are dry and stiff.

It is of service in *diarrhœa* when the stools are soft and like chopped eggs. There is loss of appetite, great sleepiness, and a tendency to faint.

It should be remembered during the menstrual period, when the *menses* are too early and too profuse. The flow is thick and black. The throat is especially dry after sleeping and there is pain in the back.

It should be remembered during *pregnancy*; when the stomach is distended there is difficulty in breathing, and the patient is hysterical.

It is beneficial in nervous dry hysterical *coughs*, with sudden hoarseness, *nervous aphonia*, oppression of the chest, and frequent fainting spells.

Compare.—*Asafœtida, Ignatia, Nux vomica.*

NUX VOMICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Common Name*, Poison nut. *Habitat*, East Indies, West Indies and South America. The seeds of Strychnos Nux vomica, Linné. They contain the alkaloids Strychnine and Brucine. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried nuts; triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Nux vomica. Extractum Nucis Vomicæ, Fluidextractum Nucis Vomicæ, Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Of the mother tincture $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.2–0.5 per cent. of total alkaloids) ♏j–x. *U. S. P.*, Extract, gr. ¼; fluidextract, ♏j; of the tincture ♏x.

Physiological Action.—In small doses this agent is a stomachic tonic, increasing the vascularity of the gastric mucous membrane, and increasing the gastric juice, as well as the biliary and pancreatic secretions. If continued over a long period it deranges digestion. It stimulates the peristalsis of the intestines and renders them irregular. The motor nerve cells of the spinal cord, cardiac ganglia, respiratory and vasomotor centres in the medulla are stimulated. The reflex excitability is increased. The respirations are quickened and deepened; the action of the heart is increased and the blood pressure raised. The senses are all rendered more acute. The desire to urinate is increased. It excites uterine contractions, promotes menstruation, and excites the sexual organs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the thin, irritable, dark haired, bilious, quarrelsome, malicious individual who is disposed to anger, spite and deception, those who are suffering from the bad effects of coffee, tobacco, alcoholic stimulants, highly seasoned food, over-eating, over-mental exertion, sedentary habits, loss of sleep, aromatic and patent medicines. He cannot keep awake in the evening, falls asleep long before bed time, and awakes at 3 or 4 A. M.; falls into a dreamy sleep at day-break, from which he is hard to arouse, and then complains a great deal and feels tired and weak. It will be found

to act better if given at night. There is a dull, confused sensation in the morning on waking. The headache increases during the day and grows easier towards evening. It is in the frontal and supra-orbital region, and is associated with nausea, vertigo, and vomiting of sour, bitter material. It is often attended with constipation and hæmorrhoids in those who are high livers, and alcoholic subjects. At times there is a sensation as though the head was larger than the body, the mind is confused. The patient cannot think or remember anything.

It is useful in *gastralgia* associated with flatulency, when the pains simulate cramps. They radiate into either hypochondria, or beneath the sternum. It is also useful in subacute and chronic *gastritis* when the region of the stomach is sensitive to pressure. She cannot bear tight clothing. There is pressing pain as from a load in the stomach; following a meal there is nausea, and he is anxious, debilitated and sick. It is also useful in *atonic dyspepsia*, when there is much flatulent distension of abdomen after eating, with colic and pressure upwards that causes shortness of breath, also pressure downwards causing a desire for stool. This is often excited by coffee, spirituous liquors, highly seasoned foods, acid eructations and vomiting of sour mucus.

It should be remembered in cases of *jaundice* that have resulted from fits of anger; also in hepatic hyperæmia when there are sticking pains and soreness in the liver. There is frequently a history of alcoholic excesses or the use of drastic purgatives.

It is beneficial in *constipation* that is dependent upon inactivity and irregularity of the peristaltic action of the intestines, and as a result there is a constant ineffectual urging to stool, but the passage is not complete or satisfactory and there is a sensation as though a part remained behind.

It is also beneficial in *dysentery* when the stools are thin, brownish, or consist of blood and mucus. There is severe colic before the stool, but a cessation of all pain and tenesmus following the stool. At times there is associated with the constipation hæmorrhoids which itch and bleed severely. These are associated with the ineffectual urging for stool.

It relieves *paralytic incontinence of urine* due to paralysis of the muscular wall of the bladder. There is violent straining and ineffectual efforts to pass the urine with a scanty discharge, also dribbling of the urine in old men from enlarged prostates.

It is the remedy for *sexual excesses*, when there are frequent emissions towards night, with backache and difficult walking; also in *lumbago* when it is worse at night, when lying in bed he cannot turn over without sitting up.

It is indicated in *chills and fever* when the chill begins in the extremities. There is gaping and yawning, with blueness of the nails. There is thirst with the chill which passes if the patient vomits. There are indications of *rheumatism* of the joints and muscles. The pains are worse towards morning and the general symptoms of the remedy are present.

It is useful during early stages of cold in the head, when it is brought on by exposure to damp cold weather. There is a stuffed feeling of the nose with sneezing. There is a discharge from the nose during the day, but it is closed at night. There is dullness and oppression of the frontal region and all symptoms are worse in a warm room and better in the open air.

Compare.—*Lycopodium*, *Bryonia alba*, *Graphites*, *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

NYCTANTHES.

Description —*Natural Order*, Jasminaceæ. *Common Name*, Arbor tristis, Night-jasmine of India. *Habitat*, central India. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from 3x up.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an expectorant, bitter tonic, febrifuge and purgative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *remittent*, *intermittent* and *bilious fevers*, also rheumatism, sciatica, and *constipation.*

It is indicated in *remittent* and *bilious fevers* when the liver and spleen are enlarged and tender. The bowels are constipated. The urine is scanty and high colored. Frequently there is vomiting of bilious material which is worse after drinking water. The fever may be of the remittent or intermittent type.

Compare.—*Eupatorium perfoliatum*, *Arsenicum album.*

NYMPHÆA ODORATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Nymphæaceæ. *Common Name*, White pond lily. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ j–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal fever*. There is a feeling of dulness with headache through the temples with severe coryza. The throat is sore and deglutition is painful. The bowels are relaxed, and there is pain in the back and limbs.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Sabadilla*, *Euphrasia.*

OCIMUM CANUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Labiateæ. *Common Names*, Alfavaca, Hoary Basil. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *uric acid diathesis*, when the urine is thick, and there is a brick dust or yellow sediment. There may be a renal colic. The pain is upon the right side. In some cases the urine contains pus and blood.

It is also of service when there is *glandular swelling* with these renal symptoms.

Compare. — *Berberis vulgaris*, *Lycopodium*, *Pareira brava.*

ŒNANTHE CROCATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Water dropwort. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏ j-ij.

Physiological Action. — This agent produces vertigo, weakness, delirium, and convulsions, which may be general or local, and insensibility.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *convulsions* that are epileptiform in character, and in *epilepsy*. The face is swollen, livid, or pale, the eyes are fixed, the pupils dilated, and there is frothing at the mouth, oppressed breathing, and coldness of the extremities. The pulse is weak. The spasms are first tonic then clonic in character. The respirations are heavy, spasmodic and stertorous. The attacks are usually worse during menstruation and pregnancy.

It is also of service in cases of *leprosy* and *ichthyosis;* also where there are red spots on the face, and a pain that commences in the small of the back and extends to the sciatic and crural nerves.

Compare.—*Hydrocyanic acid.*

ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Onagraceæ. *Common Name*, Evening primrose. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 15 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa*. The summer diarrhœa of children with exhaustion, and the chronic diarrhœa of thin, emaciated subjects; also in diarrhœa following confinement when the subject is pale, emaciated and despondent.

OLEANDER.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Synonyms*, Nerium Oleander. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and Africa. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 3 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *eczema.* There is a violent itching, bleeding, oozing eruption. The skin is very sensitive, the slightest friction causing soreness and chapping. While this condition may appear at any point it is often at the margin of the hair.

It is also useful in *paralytic conditions*, *hemiplegia*, *paraplegia*, painless paralysis with swelling, burning, and stiffness of the fingers.

Compare. — *Conium maculatum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Lathyrus.*

OLEUM ANIMALE.

Description.—*Common Name*, Animal oil. An oil obtained in the distillation of animal matter. **Preparations.**—A $\frac{1}{10}$ solution of the rectified oil in alcohol; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been of service in *megrim*, *neuralgia* of the *spermatic cord* and in *nervous asthma.*

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cod liver oil. A fixed oil obtained from the fresh liver of the cod fish (Gadus Morrhua Linné) or of other species of Gadus; *Class* Pisces; *Order*, Teleostia; *Family*, Gadida. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture, $\frac{1}{10}$; triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Morrhuæ. **Dosage.**—Of the pure oil, ½ fluid ounce.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *tuberculosis*, when the patient is becoming emaciated. There is a dry, hacking; tickling cough, which is worse at night. There is soreness of the chest, with sharp sticking pains through the lungs. Hectic fever and night sweats are present.

It is useful in the *marasmus* of children, who are emaciated, restless and feverish at night.

Compare.—*Iodium*, *Phosphorus*, *Tuberculinum*.

OLEUM SANTALI.

Description.—Oil of sandal-wood is a volatile oil distilled from the wood of Santalum album. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture, $\frac{1}{10}$; triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Santali. **Dosage.**—Of the pure oil, 5 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gonorrhœa*. The discharge is thick and yellow. There is a swelling of the prepuce. The erections are painful. The urine is passed slowly and causes burning and smarting of the urethra.

It is of service in these cases when the prostate gland is implicated and there is a pain deep in the perineum.

It should be remembered in *bronchitis* when the cough is dry and hacking.

Compare —*Cannabis sativa*, *Buchu*, *Copaiba*.

ONISCUS ASELLUS.

Description.—This little animal, the common wood louse, is of the *Class* Insecta, *Order* Crustaceæ, and *Family* Oniscidæ. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live animals; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3 and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is said to be of service in *dropsies*, *asthma* and *bronchial catarrh*.

ONONIS SPINOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Common Rest-harrow. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia Minor. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *chronic nephritis* when associated with renal calculus.

ONOSMODIUM VIRGINIANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Borraginaceæ. *Common Name*, False gromwell. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the root and seed; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *megrim*. There is a dull, heavy pressing, occipito frontal pain, which is worse in the morning upon walking. It is mostly upon the left side. The headache is often produced by straining or over-using the eyes, which at times feel strained. It is useful in *priapism* with numbness and tingling in the feet and legs, and *psychical impotence*.

It is of service in the *female* when the *sexual desire* is completely *lost*, there is aching of the breast and a feeling as though the menses would appear.

Compare. — *Gelsemium*, *Cimicifuga*, *Agnus castus*, *Sabina*.

OPIUM.

Description.—"The concrete milky exudation obtained by incising the unripe capsules of the poppy (Papaver somniferum, of the *Natural Order*, Papaveraceæ). Its principal alkaloids are Morphine and Codeine; an artificial alkaloid derived from these is Apomorphine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture $\frac{1}{10}$ of the dried gum; triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Opii pulvis, Extractum Opii, Opium deodoratum, Tinctura Opii (Laudanum), Tinctura Opii Camphorata (Paregoric), Liquor Morphinæ Sulphatis (Magendie's solution). **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Of the mother tincture, ♏ j–xx. *U. S. P.*, dose of powdered and deodorized opium, gr. ss–iij; of the extract, gr. ¼–ij; of Laudanum, ♏ v–xxx; of Paregoric, for infant, 5 to 20 drops, and for adult, ʒj–iv; of Magendie's solution (unofficial), ♏ x–lx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a narcotic, hypnotic, analgesic, antispasmodic and diaphoretic. It arrests all the secretions except the milk and sweat, increasing the latter. The mucous membranes are dryer than normal. There is loss of appetite and the digestion is retarded. The heart's action and the arterial tension are increased, and the cerebral function is active. There is an exhilaration that borders on intoxication, which is followed by a calm. The sleep that follows is disturbed by dreams. This is followed by headaches, exhaustion, constipation and digestive disturbance.

When a toxic dose is taken, the pulse is slow, there is slow and stertorous breathing which becomes feeble and irregular. The face is cyanosed, the reflexes are lost, and coma gradually deepens. The pupils that at first are contracted, dilate as death approaches. Post-mortem shows a wet brain, the lungs congested and the venous trunks engorged.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a *lack of vital reaction* and the well chosen remedy does not have the desired effect. *Diseases* that *originate* in *fright*. He is very *sleepy*,

but cannot sleep. The face is purplish and swollen. There is *great stupor*, patient complains of nothing and wants nothing. It is useful in *cerebral hæmorrhage* when the pulse is slow, the breathing is stertorous, and there is tetanic rigidity.

It is also useful in *constipation* of children, and corpulent women when the stools are composed of round, hard, black balls, the stool protruded and recedes. The abdomen is distended and tympanitic. At times the stools are involuntary, especially after a fright. They are black and offensive.

It is of service in *retention of the urine*, when the bladder is full and distended, following confinement, and in fevers or acute illnesses. Also in *spasms* of children caused by the approach of strangers; from nursing after fright or anger of the mother. Their eyes are half open. There is screaming before and during the spasm.

It should be remembered whenever there is a *heavy, stupid sleep*, with stertorous breathing, the face is red, the eyes are half closed and bloodshot, the skin is covered with hot sweat; also in insomnia when he is sleepy but cannot sleep, sleepiness with acuteness of hearing, a clock striking at a distance is heard distinctly.

It is of benefit in twitching of the muscles with trembling of the head, arms and hands and ptosis when the lids hang down as if paralyzed.

Compare.—*Belladonna, Gelsemium, Nux moschata.*

OPUNTIA VULGARIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Cactaceæ. *Common Name*, Prickly pear. *Habitat*, America. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture of the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* with nausea. There is a faint sick feeling in the lower portion of the abdomen with a sensation as though all the intestines had lodged there.

OREODAPHNE CALIFORNICA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Lauraceæ. *Common Name*, California laurel. *Habitat*, California. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *cervico occipital pain* and *headache*. The pain may extend to the scapula. The head feels heavy and there is a desire to keep it moving.

It should also be remembered in *atonic diarrhœa*.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*.

ORIGANUM VULGARE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Wild marjoram. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb, in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *erotomania* and obscure *nervous disorders* of *women* that are dependent upon irritation of the sexual organs.

Compare.—*Platinum*, *Valeriana*, *Cantharis*.

OSMIUM.

Description.—A metallic element, which is lustrous and blue, white, or grayish to black according to method of reduction. **Preparations.** — Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *coryza*, and *acute laryngitis*. The nose feels full and the parts are sensitive to the air.

There is a convulsive cough with hoarseness. The process may extend downward and a broncho-pneumonia may develop.

It is useful in *nephritis* with the large white kidney.

Compare.—*Argentum metallicum*, *Selenium*.

OSTRYA VIRGINICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cupuliferæ. *Common Name*, Iron-wood. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of heart-wood; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *anæmia*, from *malaria* with bilious symptoms. There is loss of appetite for breakfast and dinner; a dull *frontal headache* with nausea and great prostration.

Compare.—*Natrum muriaticum*.

OVI GALLINÆ PELLICULÆ.

Description.—The membrane inside the shell of a Hen's egg. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture and triturations of the fresh membrane; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a dull heavy aching *pain* in the *region* of the *heart*, which at times extends to the left ovary.

OXALIS ACETOSELLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Geraniaceæ. *Common Name*, Wood-sorrel. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *mental delusions*, that are present when the eyes are shut. The patient is restless and uneasy. It is useful when there is a *sense* of *fullness* before the *meal* is begun or completed. The *bowels* are *constipated*. The stool is hard and lumpy and is voided with great straining. It is preceded by a severe colicky pain.

OXYTROPIS LAMBERTI.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Names*, Loco-weed, Crazy-weed. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant without the root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—From the 3x dilution up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces congestion of the spinal cord and *paralysis*. The *sphincters* are *relaxed* and the stools escape from the rectum. The *gait* is *staggering*, there is *lack* of *co-ördination*, the reflexes are lost, and the pains come and go quickly.

Compare.—*Lathyrus*.

OZONUM.

Description.—A modified form of ogygen, Nacent ogygen. **Preparations.**—"Distilled water charged with the gas. Dilutions of the preparation called Oxydol."—Clarke's Dictionary of Mat. Med. **Dosage.**—The saturated solution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *pain* in the *ilio-sacral* articulation. There is a sensation of tiredness all through the pelvis.

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Peony. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of the rectum and anus and in ulcers of the lower portion of the body. It is of service in *fissures* and *ulcers* of the anus and perineum, which are purple in color, are covered with crusts and attended with biting and itching in the anus; each stool is attended and followed with severe pain. It is useful in *hæmorrhoids* when attended with ulceration of the anus and surrounding parts, which are of a purplish color.

Compare.—*Ratanhia*, *Aloe.*

PALLADIUM.

Description.—A metallic element. A white metal when compact, or a gray powder or sponge, according to method of reduction. **Preparations.** — Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage**—The 6x trituration, or higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are inclined to weep. They love approbation, but are easily offended and employ abusive language. It is of service in *headache* when the pain extends across the top of the head from one ear to the other. This is apt to appear the day after an evening entertainment. It is useful in *neuralgia* of the right ovary. There is a sensation of bearing down in the pelvis. The pain is worse while standing and moving, and is better from lying down.

Compare.—*Helonias, Lilium tigrinum.*

PANACEA ARVENSIS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Poorman's Mercury. A tree common in Brazil, but not described. Introduced by Dr. Mure, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is sensitiveness over the gastric region with hunger, but an aversion to food.

PANAX.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araliaceæ. *Synonyms*, Aralia quinquefolia, Ginseng. *Habitat*, United States, China and Japan. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the freshly dried roots; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in nervous *dyspepsia*, mental and nervous *exhaustion* from overwork. It is of service in *nervous prostration* and *cerebral anæmia*. There is paralytic weakness. It is also useful in intestinal fermentation.

PANCREATINUM.

Description.—An extract obtained from the pancreas, usually that from the hog. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations of the dry Pancreatin; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Pancreatinum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Pancreatin, gr. iij–viij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a combination of several enzymes. Its agent is most potent in an alkaline medium, and as a result should not be administered during the active period of stomachic digestion.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated in *intestinal indigestion* with pain in the intestinal canal, commencing one hour or more after eating. There are eructations of fatty foods, and the passage of fatty undigested food in the stools.

It is useful in lienteric *diarrhœa* and in the diarrhœas of children when the stools contain undigested particles of fat.

PAPAYA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Carica Papaya, Pawpaw, Papain. The juice from the unripe fruit and other parts of the plant. It comes as a grayish, fine powder, soluble in water, and is marketed under the name of Papoid. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the pure, dried juice, gr. j-v.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a non-toxic vegetable digestive, while its action is greatest in a fluid of an alkaline reaction, yet it acts also in an acid or neutral medium. It emulsifies fats, peptonizes albuminoids and changes starches into maltose. It prevents fermentation and stimulates the digestive ferments of the intestines.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastrodynia* and *enteralgia* following the meal and during the active period of digestion; in *atonic dyspepsia*, and *chlorhydria*. It is also useful in *gastric catarrh*, when it assists in the removal of the discharge by its direct action upon the mucous surfaces.

It is of service in the gastric derangements of pregnancy and in dilatation and cancer of the stomach.

Compare.—*Pepsin*, *Pancreatin*.

PARAFFINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Paraffin. A solid white diaphonous substance, resembling white wax, procured from petroleum or bituminous shales by distillation. **Prepara-**

tions.—*Homœo.*, the purified paraffin is triturated. *U. S. P.*, Paraffinum. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *uterine affections* when the menses are profuse, and the flow is delayed and abundant. Between the periods there is a milky leucorrhœa. It is also useful in *constipation*, especially of children. There is a frequent desire for stool without results.

Compare.—*Nux vomica.*

PAREIRA BRAVA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Menispermaceæ. *Common Name*, Pareira. *Habitat*, West Indies and Central America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a constant *urging to urinate.* There are violent pains in the glans penis, that extend down the thighs during the effort to urinate. The urethra and prostate glands are inflamed. The urine is dark and bloody and is passed only with great effort when upon the hands and knees. The bladder feels as if it were distended. The urine passes in dribbles.

Compare.—*Chimaphila*, *Uva ursi*, *Hydrangea*, *Berberis vulgaris.*

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Herb Paris. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation of the nervous system.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed when there is *headache* and a sensation as though there was a string pulling the eye to the occiput. There is also a sense of weight and weariness in the neck and across the shoulders.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Passifloraceæ. *Common Name*, Passion flower. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, from 1 drop to 2 fluid drachms.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a narcotic and antispasmodic. In large doses it causes spasms and convulsions in animals.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *insomnia*, which is dependent upon worry, exhaustion, overwork, and *nervous erethism* from any cause; this wakefulness may be observed in infants or the aged. It should not be relied upon when the insomnia is dependent upon pain. It is useful in muscular twitching and nervous excitement of children when convulsions are threatened. It will often prevent convulsions while the cause is still operative, and during its removal. It should be remembered in *tetanus*, with *opisthotonus*, *trismus*, and the *convulsions* in children. It is of service in the nervous effects of alcoholism, morphinism and following the acute symptoms of *spinal meningitis* when he cannot sleep or rest in bed and yet is too weak to sit up.

Compare.—*Piscidia*, *Hyoscyamus*.

PENTHORUM SEDOIDES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Crassilaceæ. *Common Name*, Stone-crop. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the incipiency of *coryza*. There is rawness of the nose and throat with a sensation of fluid in the nose. Later the discharge becomes thick and purulent.

PEPSINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Pepsin. A peculiar organic matter from the glandular layer of fresh stomachs from healthy pigs. It comes in fine white or yellowish amorphous powder, or in thin translucent scales. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Pepsinum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Pepsin, 4 grains.

Physiological Action.—This agent converts nitrogenous foods into peptones and stimulates the gastric glands. It acts best in an acid medium.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated when there are evidences of *imperfect digestion* with pain in the region of the stomach, as observed in neurasthenia, diseases of the nervous system, acute protracted diseases, surgical diseases, traumatism, gastric cancer and ulcers. It should be remembered in *marasmus* of children who have been fed on artificial foods. This agent should be employed to partially peptonize the food of such children before it is administered. It is useful in *diarrhœa* of children and adults, dependent upon indigestion of the foods.

Compare.—*Papaya.*

PETROLEUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Coal oil, Rock oil. A liquid, combustible hydrocarbon issuing from the earth. The crude Rangoon oil obtained from Italy should be used in Homœopathy. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture $\frac{1}{10}$; triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure oil, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces tonic and chronic convulsions with oppression, giddiness, palpitation of the heart and faintness. It renders the skin unhealthy and produces vesicular, erysipelatous and pustular inflammations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *eczema* and *herpes*. They are worse about the ears and occiput and on the hands. The affected part is raw and fiery red and there is an oozing of a thick gelatinous fluid from the surface with intense itching and burning. At times the parts are dry and fissured. These fissures bleed easily, are sore and most painful in damp weather. It has been employed when the hair follicles are inflamed and indurated.

It is useful in *seasickness*, in the *nausea of pregnancy* and atonic *dyspepsia* when there is a tendency to diarrhœa, with vomiting, pains in the epigastrium, pyrosis and a sensation of chilliness in the abdomen.

It should be remembered in *fœtid sweats* of the axilla and of the feet when the latter are tender and there is a general unhealthy condition of the skin. It has been employed in five grain pills of the crude drug and repeated every four hours in phthisis, especially during the early stages, and the laryngeal variety.

Compare.—*Graphites*, *Sulphur*, *Phosphorus*.

PETROSELINUM SATIVUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Parsley. *Habitat*, Europe and India. It contains an oily principle called *Apiol*. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and diluions. **Dostage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, and emmenagogue. It stimulates the skin, circulation and bronchial mucous membrane. It is a carminative and slightly laxative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is a severe and *sudden urging to urinate.* This is attended with such severe pain that the patient suffers, shivers, and dances about the room. In children the desire comes so suddenly that they jump up and down with pain, and if not attended to at once the urine escapes upon the floor. The desire to urinate may return every half hour. There is an intolerable itching or biting deep in the urethra which at times feels as though a stick passed into it might give relief. In cases of *gleet* there is often a milky fluid, or mucus from the urethra; it may occur after indulgence in liquor or spices, when it is attended with severe priapism and chordee. There may be pain in the fossa, navicularis and dribbling of the urine after urinating.

Apiol.—This is an active principle of petroselinum and has been employed in cases of amenorrhœa, menstrual derangements and neuralgic dysmenorrhœa. It is given in five drop doses before the expected menstrual period.

Compare.—*Cantharis.*

PHASEOLUS NANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Dwarf bean. *Habitat*, probably East India. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the bean; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *weak heart.* There is a feeling of impending dissolution. The heart action is irregular, there is palpitation and general dropsy. The pulse is scarcely perceptible while the respirations are slow and irregular.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Cratægus.*

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Water fennel. *Habitat*, Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in persons of a feeble, irritable, lymphatic constitution, with weak and defective reaction, who suffer from a *chronic bronchial catarrh*, with more or less profuse expectoration. The cough returns and increases during the cold seasons of the year, and only abates upon the return of warm weather; it is continuous for an hour or more early in the morning, and is accompanied by dyspnœa and prostration; the cough at night is not relieved by sitting up. The secondary changes, as emphysema and dilatation of the right heart, have often taken place. There are coarse rales; the respirations are short; cough continues at times, day and night; there being great thirst with loss of appetite and sleeplessness. It should be studied during the last stage of pulmonary tuberculosis when the expectoration is very offensive.

It is also of service in *neuralgic headaches*, the pain involving the nerves going to the eyes. The pains are worse on attempting to use the eyes. Bright lights cannot be borne. It should be remembered in *mastodynia* when the pain is in the milk ducts and is worse between periods of nursing.

PHLORIZIN.

Description. — *Common Name*, Phloridzin. A bitter crystalline principle found in the bark, and more abundantly in the bark of the root, of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.** —Of the pure glucosid, gr. ij–x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent causes sugar to appear in the urine and has been employed in the relief of *diabetes mellitus*.

PHOSPHORUS.

Description. — A non-metallic element obtained from bones or Calcium phosphate. It comes in white, waxy cylinders. **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Mother tincture

(saturated solution) $\frac{1}{667}$; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Phosphorus.

Dosage.—Of the substance, $\frac{1}{200}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ grain. Of the mother tincture, ♏ j–x.

Physiological Action.—In small doses it exercises a stimulating effect upon brain, stomach, genital organs, circulation, and the growth of bone. It causes fevers, and produces necrosis of the maxillary and nasal bones. In toxic doses it produces vomiting and purging, acute hæmorrhages, and fatty degeneration of the heart, arteries, stomach, and liver, accompanied with jaundice and a condition similar to acute yellow atrophy. The glandular epithelial and muscular protoplasm undergoes fatty degeneration. The alkalinity of the blood is increased and the amount of urea excreted is diminished.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in tall, slender people, with fair skin, blonde or red hair, those who have sensitive natures and lively perception, young people who grow too rapidly, are inclined to stoop, and suffer from chlorosis and anæmia. There is great weakness of the whole body, especially of the legs, and arms, which are so weak they can scarcely walk or raise the hands. They are sensitive to cold air and take cold easily. There are caries of the nasal bones, with stoppage of the nose, hæmorrhage and nasal polypi.

It is of service in *brain fag* and *softening of the brain.* The patient feels tired and dreads mental exertion. There is a sensation of coldness in the head. He answers questions slowly, and there is a mental fatigue and apathy.

It is useful in *cataracts*, early in the disease when the letters appear red, also in degeneration or atrophy of the optic nerve; objects have a cloudiness about them. There is a halo around the light, a red appearance of objects, flashes of light; it is also of service in retinal apoplexy.

It should be remembered in *gastric neurosis;* as soon as the cold water becomes warm in the stomach it is thrown up. The food regurgitates back into the mouth as soon as it is eaten. There is a sensation of great weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. Also in dyspepsia when there is excessive

flatulence, the tongue is white, and the patient is hungry, especially at night, and longs for cold things, which bring relief till they become warm when they are vomited. It should be remembered in hæmatemesis when it is temporarily relieved by drinking cold water.

It is of benefit in *acute yellow atrophy*, *acute hepatitis*, and *fatty degeneration*, and *cirrhosis;* also in *diarrhœa* when the passage is painless and involuntarily pours away as if "from a hydrant." There is great exhaustion and prostration. When constipation is present the stools are long and slender, like a dog's, and are voided with much straining.

It relieves *nephritis* when there is a profuse discharge of bloody urine which contains many granular casts.

It is of service in *laryngitis* when there is hoarseness and aphonia, with great sensitiveness of the larynx. The voice is hoarse and there is a distressing cough upon attempting to talk. The cough is dry and is caused by an irritation and tickling which is referred to the trachea. There is capillary bronchitis when the cough is dry, hard and exhausting. It is worse in the evening, and on coming from a warm room into the cold air. There is great pain and distress under the sternum.

It should be studied in *pneumonia* during the stage of hepatization. The consolidation is not marked. There is but little pain, but there is a large quantity of mucous secretion. The fever is not high. The expectoration is muco-purulent or rusty, and there is a tendency for the case to assume the typhoid type.

It should be borne in mind in incipient as well as the more advanced cases of *phthisis*. The cough is dry and hacking, with burning and tickling of the air passages. There are frequent hæmorrhages from the lungs. The patient is emaciated, sensitive to sudden changes of the weather and takes cold easily. The general indications of the remedy are present.

It is of assistance in low adynamic types of *fevers*, there is but little or no thirst. The perspiration is copious and exhausting, especially at night. The symptoms are worse from 4 to 5 P. M.

It relieves *spinal irritation*, when the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ between the scapulæ are sensitive to pressure. This sensitiveness extends to the muscles of the back, and there are burning pains in the small of the back.

Compare.—*Sulphur*, *Ferrum phosphoricum*, *Chininum*, *Calcarea carbonica*.

PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Calabar bean. *Habitat*, Africa. Its active principle is physostigmine (Eserine). **Preparations.** — *Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the bean; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Physostigma. Extractum Physostigmatis. Tinctura Physostigmatis. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture ($\frac{1}{10}$), ♏j–xv; of the extract, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{4}$; of the Physostigminæ Sulphas, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a sensation of burning of the stomach with nausea, vomiting and purging. The secretions of the alimentary canal are all increased, as well as the intestinal peristalsis. There is a general exhaustion, muscular relaxation and a cold, pallid skin, with vertigo, paralysis and tetanic convulsions. The heart's action becomes weaker and its contractions irregular finally ceasing. The blood contains an excess of carbonic acid gas.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy as indicated in spinal and nervous *irritation*. There is great prostration of the muscular system and tenderness of the spine. It has also been employed in *general paralysis of the insane* and progressive *muscular atrophy*, also in *tetanus* of traumatic or idiopathic origin, when the slightest draft of air renews the spasm.

It is claimed to relieve *acquired myopia* the result of ciliary spasm, also night blindness with twitching of the ocular muscles and contraction of the pupils.

Compare.—*Conium*, *Curare*, *Muscarin*, *Gelsemium*.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Phytolaccaceæ. *Common Name*, Poke. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Phytolacca. Fluidextractum Phytolaccæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emetic and purgative. It produces irritation and inflammation of the serous, fibrinous and mucous tissue, skin and periosteum. In the glandular tissue there is a tendency to ulceration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sub-acute and chronic *rheumatism* located in the periosteum and fibrous tissue of the neck and back, or he feels sore all over from head to foot. The muscles are sore and stiff. Rheumatic pains in the lower extremities with nightly bone pains. The patient is worse at night and during damp weather, and, while he is restless and desires to move, motion aggravates. It is useful in *tonsilitis* and *diphtheria*. The throat is covered with a dark colored membrane and feels as though a ball of fire had lodged there. The breath is offensive. The glands of the parts are enlarged. The fever is high and there are aching pains in the back and legs and he feels as though he were pounded all over. There is great prostration and a pain shoots from the throat into the ears on swallowing. It is also useful in *pharyngitis* when the parts are of a dark red color. The uvula is large and almost translucent.

It is of service in *inflammation of the breasts*, when the glands are hard and painful. The pains shoot all over the body when the child nurses. It is also of service in the hard painful nodosities that appear independent of lactation, when it should be applied locally and taken internally. It should be remembered during dentition when the child bites the teeth together. It is employed in syphilis during secondary stages.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Mercurius*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Arum triphyllum*.

PICHI.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Synonym*, Fabiana imbricata. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Fluidextract. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in cases of *uric acid diathesis*, and *uricacidæmia*, when the bladder is greatly irritated from the presence of a urinary calculi. There is *inflammation* of the whole urinary tract. The urine contains pus, and is excoriating. There is a desire to pass it frequently which is attended with burning pains. The tenesmus following urination is agonizing at times. It is also of service when these symptoms arise as the result of *gonorrhœa*, *prostatitis*, or *cystitis*. It relieves the suffering in cases of concentric hypertrophy of the bladder.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ciniferæ. *Common Name*, Scotch pine. *Habitat*, Europe, Siberia and Manchuria. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh shoots; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *scrofulous* and *rachitic children*, whose ankles are weak and who are late in learning to walk. The lower extremities are emaciated. It has been used in *nettle-rash*. There is itching all over, but especially about the joints and on the abdomen.

PIPERAZINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Piperazin. A white crystalline powder formed by the action of Ammonia upon Ethylene Bromide or Chloride. **Preparations.** — Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. v–xv.

Physiological Action. — This agent is non-toxic and non-irritating to the mucous membranes with which it comes in contact. It has but little or no effect upon the digestive, circulatory or respiratory systems. It passes rapidly through the system and within two hours is detected in the urine in a state of combination with uric acid. Full doses induce nausea, loss of muscular power and irregular respiration in the lower animals. In man in full doses (grs. XXXVII) it has produced severe headache, tremor, convulsions, and clonic spasms. Under its influence there is an enormous increase in the amount of urea and a like decrease in the amount of uric acid eliminated. It is said to have twelve times the powers of carbonate of lithia in its solvent effect upon uric acid.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is a persistent excess of *uric acid* and *urates* in the urine. There is a constant backache, the skin is dry, the urine scanty and contains a brickdust sediment. It should be remembered in cases of chronic *rheumatic arthritis*, *gout* and acute *rheumatism* when there is an excessive formation of uric acid.

It is also found to be of service in cases of constant sickening pain in the back.

Compare.—*Lithia*, *Berberis vulgaris.*

PIPER METHYSTICUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Piperaceæ. *Common Name*, Kava-kava. *Habitat*, South Sea Islands. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an anæsthesia, is a sudorific, diminishes and abolishes reflex action. It depresses the respirations and produces irritation of the genito-urinary organs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sub-acute *gonorrhœa*, and *gleet;* also *cystitis* and *catarrh of the bladder.* In these cases

twenty drops should be given in a glass of water four times a day. It is of service in nocturnal enuresis of the aged, the feeble, and in children, dependent upon muscular weakness.

It is useful in *nephritis* with dropsy. The urine is loaded with albumen and contains many casts; the heart is feeble and irregular. It has been recommended in *leprosy*. The skin is covered with scales which when they drop off leave white spots that may ulcerate.

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa*, *Copaiba*.

PIPER NIGRUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Piperaceæ. *Common Name*, Black pepper. *Habitat*, East and West Indies. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the unripe dried berries; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Piper. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 15 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild stimulant, and emmenagogue.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in malarial regions as a stimulant to overcome the depression that attends the *malarial paroxysm*. It is indicated in nausea and vomiting when the latter is attended with extreme exertion as though everything would be brought up. There is continuous thirst. It is of service in *blenorrhœa* when the discharge is greenish and offensive. There is inflammation of the *penis* with priapism and burning pains in the organ. It should be remembered when there is soreness of the chest, and at each coughing spell it appears that the part will be torn.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Jamaica Dogwood. *Habitat*, West Indies. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried bark of the root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent induces sleep, lessens the sensations and increases the perspiration. In toxic doses it causes dyspnœa, reduces the reflexes, and induces convulsions, paralysis and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *insomnia* that is dependent upon nervous excitement, worry, and anxiety. It is useful in the *relief* of pain, as that of dysmenorrhœa, ovarian congestion, neuralgia and uterine displacement. It should be remembered in the night cough of *pulmonary consumption* and spasmodic *coughs* in general. It does not cause any dryness of the mucous membranes, nor does it induce constipation.

Compare.—*Kali phosphoricum*, *Viburnum opulus*.

PIX LIQUIDA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Tar. "An empyreumatic oleoresin obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of Pinus palustris, and other species of Pinus." It is a viscid, blackish-brown substance. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture. *U. S. P.*, Pix Liquida. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *skin diseases* when the eruption is scaly, and is attended with intolerable itching. The eruption is most pronounced upon the back of the hands. It is useful in chronic *bronchitis* with rales through the lungs and a muco-purulent sputum of an offensive odor and taste. There is a painful spot where the third left costal cartilage joins the sternum.

Compare.—*Kreosote*, *Graphites*.

PLANTAGO MAJOR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Plantaginaceæ. *Common Name*, Plantain. *Habitat*, Europe and Japan. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuralgic toothache.* The pains shoot through the face and are violent in decayed teeth. The pain is better while the patient is eating and is worse from cold air. It is of service in neuralgic earache, with sticking pains in the ears. The pain goes from one ear through to the other.

It is employed in *nocturnal enuresis.* The urine is profuse and colorless. It should be applied locally, and administered internally in earache and toothache.

PLATINUM.

Description.—A metallic element. It comes in masses resembling silver or in a gray or black powder according to the mode of its reduction. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces nervous depression with a tendency to torpor and paralysis. The mind is deranged and has a distorted superiority over those associated with her. The menses are premature and profuse, with spasmodic and neuralgic conditions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are proud, arrogant and egotistical. Everything appears inferior to her, both mentally and physically. The patient has dark hair, rigid fibre, and is thin and spare. It should be studied when the above mental condition is present and the menses appear too early, are profuse, dark and clotted and are accompanied by bearing down pains. The ovaries are sensitive and have a burning pain in them. Also in *nymphomania*, *vaginismus*, and *pruritus vulvæ.*

It is of service in *constipation.* There is an inertia of the bowels with frequent unsuccessful attempts to stool, which are like putty and adhere to the anus. It is also of service in the constipation of emigrants and travelers.

Compare.—*Valeriana*, *Sepia*, *Stannum.*

PLUMBUM IODATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Iodide of Lead. A heavy, bright-yellow powder, without odor or taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Plumbi Iodidum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *arterio-sclerosis*, *pellagra*, *paralysis* and atrophies when dependent upon degeneration of the spinal cord.

It is also useful in *induration of the mammary glands.* They are sore, painful, and greatly indurated. The skin is dry.

Compare.—*Conium maculatum*, *Phytolacca*, *Argentum nitricum.*

PLUMBUM METALLICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Lead. A metallic element of a brilliant bluish-gray color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces loss of appetite, emaciation, pallor, constipation, slowing of the heart's action, enteralgia, paralysis of the extension muscles of the forearm, lessened sensibility and albuminuria. There may be tenderness of the joints, aphonia and gastralgia. There is a blue line along the margins of the gums. The calibre of the smaller vessels is contracted, and delirium, coma and convulsions result.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the complexion is waxy, pallid, greasy and shining. There is a sweetish taste in the mouth, and everything tastes sweet. There may be a blue line along the margin of the gums.

It is of service in *abdominal colic* when the pains are griping in character and there is retraction of the abdominal muscles. The bowels are constipated and there is urging to stool. The fæces consist of round, hard black balls. They are passed with difficulty.

It is of service in *chronic nephritis* when the urine is dark brown, contains albumin and red blood corpuscles. It should be remembered in *paralysis* of the extensor muscles of the forearm, causing wrist drop; in *progressive muscular atrophy*, *locomotor ataxia* and *infantile paralysis*, also in rapid and excessive *emaciation* following the paralysis.

Compare.—*Alumina*, *Platina*, *Opium*, *Mercurius*.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Berberidaceæ. *Common Names*, May apple, Mandrake. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh roots; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Podophyllum. Extractum Podophylli. Fluidextractum Podophylli. Resina Podophylli. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the extract, gr. v–x; of the fluidextract, ♏j–xxx; of the resin, gr. ⅛–j.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the intestinal secretions and the flow of bile; and causes copious watery stools that are attended with griping pains and nausea.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastro-enteritis*. There is irritability of the rectum and anus, with hæmorrhoids. It is also of service in a *morning diarrhœa*, the stools are watery and of a yellow color. They are profuse and pour out like water from a hydrant. They are preceded by gagging and vomiting and followed by a sensation of weakness in the abdomen and rectum. The diarrhœa is worse after eating and drinking. There is often a natural stool later in the day. It is indicated in the diarrhœas that accompany dentition when the stools are greenish, and watery. There is rolling of the head, grind-

ing of the teeth, and whining and moaning during sleep. There is often prolapsus of the rectum during stool.

It should be remembered in *congestion of the liver*, when it is enlarged and sensitive. The face is yellow and jaundiced. The tongue is coated yellow and takes the imprints of the teeth. The stools are constipated and clay colored. The constipation is associated with headaches which pass away when the bowels are loose.

Compare.—*Chelidonium majus*, *Aloe*, *Mercurius*, *Nux vomica*, *Sulphur*.

POLYGONUM AVICULARE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygonaceæ. *Common Name*, Door-weed. *Habitat*, North America, Asia and Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions 3x and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in phthisis and malarial fevers.

POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygonaceæ. *Common Name*, Water smartweed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *amenorrhœa* of young girls, when there are aching pains in the hips and loins and a sensation of weight and tension within the loins. It is also of service in rectal diseases.

Compare.—*Caulophyllum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Seneca*.

POLYMNIA UVEDALIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Bearsfoot. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given up to 50 minims.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in splenic and hepatic enlargement. There is a sensation of burning in the region of the spleen, liver and stomach. The parts supplied by the cœliac axis are congested and their function is impaired.

In the splenic enlargement due to malaria, known as "ague-cake," it is frequently of the greatest service in reducing the size of the organ, when it should be given internally and applied locally in the form of an ointment.

It has also been employed in uterine enlargement both locally and internally.

Compare.—*Ceanothus Americanus.*

POLYPORUS PINICOLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Common Name*, Pine Agaric. *Habitat*, Europe and North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh fungi; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in both the quotidian and tertian types of *intermittent fever*. There is aching in all the large joints and a weak "all-gone" feeling in the epigastrium. There are dragging pains in the hepatic region, with constant nausea. The bowels may be constipated, or the stools consist of black fæcal matter, passage being followed by great faintness. It is also of service in *phthisis* when it is attended with copious night sweats and a watery diarrhœa.

POPULUS CANDICANS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Salicaceæ. *Common Name*, Balm of Gilead. *Habitat*, abounds in Europe, but origin not known. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the resinous buds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in acute *colds* when there is a deep, hoarse voice, or aphonia; also in anæsthesia of the surface of the body, with thickening of the finger ends which are horny and insensible.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Salicaceæ. *Common Names*, Aspen, American Poplar. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh inner bark and leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urethritis* when micturition is painful and scalding during pregnancy. It is also useful in *catarrh* of the *bladder* when the urine contains much mucus and pus. There is severe tenesmus, and vesical irritation following laparotomy or ovariotomy.

Compare.—*Cornus flor.*, *Nux vomica*, *Chimaphila umbellata.*

POTHOS FŒTIDA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araceæ. *Common Name*, Skunk cabbage. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *asthma* and respiratory troubles that are precipitated by the inhalation of dust. The distress is relieved by stool. It is of service in hysteria, characterized by distention of the abdomen.

PRIMULA VERIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Primulaceæ. *Common Name*, Primrose. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cerebral congestion*, with buzzing in the ears, vertigo when turning around, and a sensation of a band about the head. It is also of service in *rheumatic* and *gouty pains*.

PRUNUS SPINOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Blackthorn. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture of the fresh flower-buds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *ciliary neuralgia*, *iridochoroiditis* and *irido-cyclitis*. There are severe pains in the eyeball, especially the right, with shooting pains from the eye to the occiput. It is also of service in *neuralgic dysuria* when there is desire to urinate that is imperative. The urine appears to pass to the glands and is then returned causing severe pain.

Compare.—*Laurocerasus*, *Prunus padus*.

PSORINUM.

Description.—The nosode of Psora, the product of "Psora sicca." The sero-purulent matter of a scabies vesicle. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 30th to the 200th, at infrequent intervals.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there are evidences of an *underlying dyscrasia* and in *chronic cases* where the well selected remedies fail to relieve, or its action is of but short duration. It assists in the lack of reaction that follows acute disease, also great weakness and debility, from loss of animal fluids. There may not be any organic lesion or apparent cause.

It is of service when the perspiration, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, menses and exhalations from the body are offensive and have a catarrh-like odor. The patients are so extremely sensitive to cold air or changes of weather that they wear heavy clothing in hot weather. It is useful in *headache* when the patient feels unusually well the day before attacks. The headache is preceded by flickering before the eyes, and dimness of vision. He is hungry during the headache and is relieved while eating.

It should be remembered in *eczema* and scaly and moist eruption of the scalp. There is great fetor and offensive discharge from the parts. It is also useful in acne when the selected remedies fail to act.

Compare.—*Sulphur.*

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rutaceæ. *Common Name*, Wafer ash. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root-bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the liver, stomach and lungs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diseases of the liver;* there is aching pain from the forehead to the root of the nose. The tongue is coated yellow, or brownish-yellow. There is an atonic state of the stomach, and a sensation of weight and fulness, with eructations, nausea, and vomiting. The parts are sensitive to pressure. There is relief from lying upon the right side, and aggravation from lying upon the left side.

Compare.—*Mercurius, Chelidonium majus, Nux vomica.*

PULEX IRRITANS.

Description.—The common flea. An insect of the *Family* Pulicidæ. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the insect; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed when there is *frequent desire to urinate.* The urine is foul. It is also of service in delayed *menstruation*, with burning in the vagina and an increased flow of saliva during the menses. Between the periods there is a profuse *leucorrhœa* and backache.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Pulsatilla. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue. When the oil is applied to the skin it is an active irritant, producing a tingling and burning sensation, with vesicles and pustules to the part to which it is applied. The application of the bruised root has been known to produce gangrene. When taken internally it produces tingling and burning of the tongue, which is soon followed by numbness. Toxic doses produce nausea and vomiting with a

slimy diarrhœa and bloody urine. The mucous and synovial membranes are inflamed. The myocardium is weakened and there is œdema of the lungs and hyperæmia of the cerebra- and spinal membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are indecisive and slow. They have light hair and pale eyes, and are easily moved to tears or laughter. They cry while outlining their case. They are mild, gentle and timid. Their condition is always changing, no two attacks alike. They are seldom thirsty. There is relief from motion and in the open air and aggravation after eating, during rest, in the evening and while in a close warm room. All the discharges are bland and yellow or greenish. There is sluggish circulation and the patient is constantly chilly. The pains are accompanied by chilliness and are constantly changing their position, flying from one part to another, at one moment they are intense, the next they are mild.

It is of service in *headache.* This is chiefly in the forehead or supraorbital region and in the temples. The pain is heavy and bursting and throbbing in character. It is often from over-eating. There is a bad taste in the mouth. It is aggravated by mental exertion, stooping, during the evening while in a close room. It is useful in gastric derangements, the result of rich fat foods or ice cream. There is sour, bitter vomiting and eructation, also in dyspepsia when there is a sensation as though one had eaten too much. The food rises into the mouth. The digestion is slow. There is a sensation as of a stone in the epigastrium. The patient is chilly, has no thirst, but has a constant feeling of nausea. The tongue is coated white. At times the indigestion gives way to neuralgia of the stomach with flatulency, that moves from one point to another.

It is needed in *diarrhœa* which is worse at night. The stools consist of mucus or mucus and blood, no two stools are alike. They are green, bilious, watery, and are brought on by eating rich foods, fats, fruits or ice cream.

It is the first remedy in *orchitis* when the testicles and spermatic cord are greatly swollen and extremely painful to the touch, caused by cold, but especially from suppressed gonorrhœa.

It should be remembered in delayed and scanty *menstruation.* The patient is constantly chilly. There is bearing down pressure in the abdomen and sacral region, with faintness at the stomach; she is worse in a warm room and better in the open air. In *dysmenorrhœa* when the pains are violent and cause her to toss in all directions. The blood is thick and black or pale and watery, she feels better in cool air. Also *amenorrhœa* in those who are pale, anæmic and chilly, of a tearful, yielding disposition and in labor when there are suffocating spells, must have the windows open. It is said to regulate the position of the child in utero by its action upon the uterine tissue and contraction.

It frequently relieves a thick, white albuminous leucorrhœa in young, tearful females.

It is our first remedy in sub-acute *bronchitis* when the cough is loose and there is a copious expectoration of a mucopurulent character during the day, but it is tight at night. The patient is anæmic, has nocturnal paroxysms of dyspnœa, and is worse in a close, warm room.

It is often indicated in *phlebitis* following aconite, when the limbs are pale, white in color and swollen, the veins are hard and knotty and intensely painful to the touch, while motion is impossible, also in varicose veins when they are tender and painful.

It is useful in *rheumatism* when the pains shift rapidly from one part to another. There is but little swelling or redness. The part is cold and the function of the part is impaired.

It is of use in catarrhal inflammation of the eyes and mucous surfaces when the discharge is profuse and bloody, and becomes purulent early and the general characteristics of the remedy are present.

Compare.—*Antimonium crudum*, *Caulophyllum*, *Chamomilla*, *Cyclamen*, *Hamamelis*, *Rhus toxicodendron.*

PULSATILLA NUTTALLIANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, American Pulsatilla. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

The qualities of this remedy are similar to the foreign variety.

PYROGENIUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sepsin. A product of the decomposition of chopped lean beef in water; it is allowed to stand in the sun for two or three weeks. **Preparations.**—Dilutions made direct from the sepsin. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *typhoid* and *septic conditions* of all forms, as is observed in *septicæmia*, *ptomaine* and *severe gas poisoning* when the well selected remedy fails to relieve. The patient is restless and must move constantly to relieve the soreness of the parts.

It is indicated in cases of *diarrhœa* when the stools are very offensive, and of a brown or black color. They are painless and frequently involuntary.

It should be studied in *septic conditions* following *abortions* and *confinements*, when the lochia is thin, acrid, and very fœtid, or suppressed. The pulse is rapid. Remember it in those cases that *have not reacted* since an attack of *septic fever*.

Compare. — *Arsenicum album*, *Acidum carbolicum*, *Secale cornutum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Echinacea angustifolia*.

QUASSIA AMARA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Simarubaceæ. *Common Name*, Bitter wood. *Habitat*, Surinam. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried wood; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Quassia (the Quassia excelsa is used). **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *atonic dyspepsia* when there is excessive fermentation and acidity, with *gastralgia* and regurgitation of the food. The patient is greatly prostrated, yawns and stretches, and complains of a sensation of coldness internally over the back.

It has been employed hypodermatically to prevent *cholera*.

Compare.—*Carbo vegetabilis*, *Gentian*, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

QUERCUS GLANDIUM SPIRITUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cupuliferæ. *Synonyms*, Spiritus Glandium Quercus, English oak. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Spirit distilled from the tincture of the acorns. **Dosage.**—Of the Spiritus, 5 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in *chronic affections* of the *spleen*, *splenic dropsy*, and as an *antidote* to the effects of *alcohol*.

Compare.—*Ceanothus*, *Natrum muriaticum*.

QUILLAIA SAPONARIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Soapbark. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.** —*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dry bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Quillaia. Tinctura Quillaiæ. **Dosage.** — Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in acute *nasal catarrhs* with sneezing and sore throat. It should be employed at the beginning of the attack, when it frequently checks it.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Allium cepa*, *Kali hydroiodicum*.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Names*, Crowfoot, Buttercup. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ¼–1 drop well diluted.

Physiological Action.—This agent, when applied locally, is a powerful rubefacient and episgastic; internally it acts upon the muscular and fibrinous tissue producing a condition simulating pleurisy and intercostal rheumatism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *pleurodynia* where there are burning, stitching pains in the chest, with short and oppressed breathing. The pains come in paroxysms, and are excited by atmospheric changes.

It is of service in *pleurisy* that is dependent upon a sudden exposure to cold while overheated.

It should be remembered in cases of *herpes zoster* that are preceded or followed by intercostal neuralgia; there is burning of the vesicles which may present a bluish or black appearance.

It also has a reputation of relieving the bad effects of *alcoholic beverages*, spasmodic hiccough, and delirium tremens in which it calms the maniacal attacks.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Celery-leaved crowfoot. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and the United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the

fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops well diluted.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *skin diseases* that are characterized by vesicular eruptions with an acrid exudation that renders the surrounding parts sore.

It is of service in *gastric* and *hepatic disturbances.* There is pain over the liver, a feeling as though diarrhœa would come on and the tongue is mapped.

Compare.—*Taraxacum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*; *Arsenicum album.*

RAPHANUS SATIVUS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Cruciferæ. *Common Name*, Black garden radish. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* when the stools are yellow or brown, frothy and profuse. It is attended with tympanitic distension of the abdomen, but there is no flatus passed either up or down.

It is of service in *seborrhœa* when the skin is greasy; also in *pemphigus*, without inflammation or pain.

Compare.—*Anacardium*, *Carbo vegetabilis.*

RHEUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygonaceæ. *Common Name*, Rhubarb. *Habitat*, China, Thibet and India. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Rheum, Extractum Rhei, Fluidextractum Rhei, Tinctura Rhei. **Dosage.**—Of the extract, gr. j–x; of the fluidextract, ♏ x–ʒj; of Tinctura Rhei, ʒj–iv; of the mother tincture ($\frac{1}{10}$), 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the secretion of the bile and stimulates intestinal peristalsis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *diarrhœa* of infants and teething children, when the stools are pasty and smell sour. There is straining and tenesmus before the stools, and colicky, cutting pains after. The body smells sour all the time. The child desires various things, but does not eat them.

Compare.—*Chamomilla*, *Sulphur*, *Ipecacuanha*.

RHODODENDRON.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Rosebay. *Habitat*, Siberia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 drop.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *rheumatism* and *gout* of nervous individuals who dread the approach of a storm and are afraid of thunder. There are drawing, tearing, rheumatic pains in the limbs which are worse at rest and before a storm, but are relieved when the storm has broken.

It is also useful in gouty conditions when these symptoms are present.

It is of service in *orchitis* and *epididymitis* due to gonorrhœa and rheumatism when there is a sensation as though the testicles were being crushed.

Compare. — *Dulcamara*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Natrum sulphuricum*.

RHUS AROMATICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Common Name*, Fragrant sumach. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark of the root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urinary incontinence*, both in children and the aged, in dribbling of the urine, and nocturnal enuresis. It has been employed in *interstitial nephritis* and *diabetes insipidus*, when the quantity of urine is increased and the specific gravity is low.

It is of service in *passive hæmorrhages*, hæmaturia, uterine, pulmonary, and bronchial hæmorrhage. It has also been employed in purpura hæmorrhagica.

Compare.—*Acidum phosphoricum*, *Acidum aceticum*.

RHUS GLABRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Common Name*, Common sumach. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Rhus Glabra, Fluidextractum Rhus Glabræ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract (made from the fruit), ℥j–ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *relaxed* and *ulcerated conditions* of the mucous surfaces, in aphthous, and gangrenous *stomatitis*, and *stomatitis materni* with hæmorrhages. It should be employed both locally and internally.

It has been employed in occipital headache and epistaxis.

Compare.—*Veronica*.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Common Name*, Poison ivy. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ¼ to 1 drop in water.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally is an irritant, and causes itching and vesicular eruption of the skin. This may extend to the mucous surfaces and cause redness and tumefaction of these surfaces. When taken inter-

nally there are colicky pains in the abdomen which are worse at night. These are accompanied by diarrhœa with tenesmus, and bloody stools and urine, and fever, which is often typhoid or intermittent in character. There are pains of a rheumatoid type in the joints and lumbar region which are intensified by rest and heat. The fibrous tissue is the seat of the most of its action.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a *rheumatic diathesis* who suffer from the effects of having been wet while overheated. There is great restlessness, anxiety and apprehension. The patient cannot remain in a quiet position, must change to obtain relief from the pains which are as if the parts had been sprained, or as if the muscle or tendon had been torn from its attachment. The ailments are apt to be the result of straining a muscle or part, overlifting or from lying upon the damp ground. The symptoms are worse after midnight, during wet weather, and while at rest.

It is of service in *typhoid fevers* when the delirium is of a mild type. He desires to escape. There is great restlessness with a momentary relief from motion. The tongue is brown, dry, cracked or red, with a triangular, red tip. The abdomen is tympanic, and the diarrhœa is involuntary, brown and cadaverous. There is a frontal headache, with pains in the limbs. In intermittent fever it is of service when in connection with the general symptoms there is a dry, teasing cough during the chill, and hydroa upon the lips.

It is useful in *lumbago* when the pain is worse on attempting to rise. There are rheumatic pains in the back and stiff neck from sitting in a draft. There is relief from action.

It should be remembered in *vesicular erysipelas* when the skin looks dark red, and is covered with vesicles; and in skin diseases where there is a vesicular eruption with œdema, burning and itching, and in which any cool draft aggravates the condition.

It is beneficial in *scarlet fever* when the child is drowsy and restless. The tongue is smooth and red. The fauces are

œdematous and the glands are enlarged. The eruption is miliary in character and does not develop properly; also in *cellular inflammation* where there is the formation of pus, and severe pains. The parts are dark red, and there is extreme prostration.

It is indicated in *conjunctivitis* and *iritis* of traumatic or rheumatic origin. The pain is worse at night. It is also of service in *scrofulous ophthalmia* and *orbital cellulitis* when there are œdematous swelling, and acrid discharges. It often affords relief in parotitis, and in *cardiac hypertrophy*, the result of over-exertion, when there is a sense of numbness of the left arm.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Aconitum napellus*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Apis mellifica*.

RHUS VENENATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Common Name*, Poison sumach. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves and stems; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ⅛ to 1 drop well diluted.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *eczema*, when the itching is intense, and is relieved by the application of hot water; in erysipelas when the skin is dark red; and in erythema nodosum with nightly itching and pain in the long bones.

RICINUS COMMUNIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Castor oil plant. *Habitat*, East India. The Oleum Ricini (*U. S. P.*)—Castor oil—is expressed from the seed. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the oil for an adult, as an enema, 1 to 1½ fluid ounces.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a cathartic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed as a *galactagogue* when the flow of milk is scanty or suppressed.

It is also of service in *diarrhœa* when the stools are loose, incessant and painless. The anus is inflamed and the stools are green, slimy, and are frequently attended with cramps in the muscles of the extremities.

Compare.—*Urtica urens*, *Agnus castus*, *Resorcin.*

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Locust tree. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of fresh bark and young twigs; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action. — This agent acts upon the stomach producing a hyperacidity of the gastric juice, large doses acting as an emetic and purgative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hyperchlorhydria* when there is an excessive acidity of the stomach with constant eructation and vomiting of a sour fluid that sets the teeth upon edge. There is pain and distress in the gastric region which is worse while the stomach is empty, but is relieved by taking food. Accompanying these gastric symptoms the patient is low spirited and irritable, and there is a dull headache which is made worse from motion.

Compare.—*Acidum sulphuricum.*

ROSA DAMASCENA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Damask rose. *Habitat*, cultivated in all countries. The German oil of rose is made from this species. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh petals; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the early stages of *hay-fever*. The Eustachian tubes are closed, there is hardness of hearing and tinnitus aurium.

Compare.—*Sabadilla*, *Ambrosia artemisifolia*.

RUBUS VILLOSUS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Blackberry. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.** —*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the bark of the root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Rubus, Fluidextractum Rubi. **Dosage.**— Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ x–℥ j.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the *diarrhœas* of infancy. The patient is pale and feeble. The stools are watery and clay colored.

RUMEX ACETOSELLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygonaceæ. *Common Name*, Field or sheep sorrel. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastro-enteritis*. The features are collapsed and there is nausea and vomiting of a thin, green material with violent pains and lumps in the bowels.

RUMEX CRISPUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygonaceæ. *Common Name*, Yellow dock. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**— *Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions.

U. S. P., Rumex, Fluidextractum Rumicis. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ♏ xv–℥j.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an irritation of the mucous membrane of the trachea and a catarrhal condition of the bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a *tubercular diathesis* who are extremely sensitive to the open air.

It is of service in *laryngo-tracheal irritation* and *catarrh*. There is an incessant tickling in the throat-pit, which causes a dry, teasing, fatiguing cough. This is worse during the evening, upon a changing of air, after lying down, pressing the throat-pit, and from inhaling cool air. The urine often passes involuntarily during coughing.

It is useful in an early morning *diarrhœa*. The stool is of a brown color, is profuse, painless and offensive, and is at times attended with a cough and may accompany pulmonary tuberculosis.

It should be remembered in *urticaria*, contagious prurigo, and when there is intense itching of the skin. This is worse from exposure to the cold air.

Compare.—*Sulphur*, *Belladonna*, *Causticum*.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rutaceæ. *Common Name*, Rue. *Habitat*, southern Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces pain in the limbs and eyes that simulate rheumatism. It is an emmenagogue and an abortifacient.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *bruises* and other mechanical *injuries* of the bones and periosteum; also after a fall

or blow, when there is a bruised, lame sensation, especially of the wrists and ankles.

It is of service in *asthenopia* and *amblyopia*, the result of overuse of the eyes, from fine sewing, or reading with a bad light. The eyes burn, ache, feel strained, hot like a ball of fire. It is also of service when the symptoms arise as the result of faulty refraction.

Compare. — *Phytolacca*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Arnica montana*.

SABADILLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Cevadilla. *Habitat*, Mexico, West Indies and Venezuela. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hay-fever* and *influenza* when there is violent, spasmodic sneezing and lachrymation upon going into the open air. There is a burning, watery discharge from the eyes and nose, the throat and tonsils are swollen.

It is useful for *worms*; ascarides and lumbricaria; when nervous affections, as twitching, convulsions, and trembling result from these conditions.

It is of service in *delirium*, she believes she is pregnant or that there is some incurable disease.

It is to be remembered in *headache* that results from too much thinking or close application.

Compare.—*Colchicum*, *Colocynthis*.

SABAL SERRULATA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Palmaceæ. *Synonyms*, Serenoa, Saw Palmetto. *Habitat*, South Carolina to Florida. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh ripe fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a tonic which improves the digestion, and as a result there is an increase of strength, weight and flesh. It has a most favorable influence upon the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract and reproductive organs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of subacute and chronic *prostatitis*. The gland is enlarged and there is a throbbing, aching, dull pain confined to the prostatic region, with painful and difficult urination. There is frequently a mucus or yellow, watery discharge from the urethra and a marked weakening of the sexual powers; at times there is *orchialgia*, *orchitis* or *epididymitis*.

The testicles may be wasted with loss of sexual power, or coitus is very painful at the time of the emission.

It is of service in restoring the size and secreting powers of the mammary glands. In cases of *uterine* and *ovarian atrophy* attended with dysmenorrhœa. It is of the greatest service in restoring the organs and re-establishing menstruation.

In the *impotency* of young men who have practiced masturbation or whose sexual indulgence has been excessive, its action is most positive. It is also reliable in cases of sexual neurasthenia, with sexual perversion and nerve exhaustion.

In *catarrh* of the respiratory tract it is of the greatest use, especially if associated with malnutrition and emaciation.

Compare.—*Phosphorus.*

SABBATIA ANGULARIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Gentianeæ. *Common Name*, American Centaury. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *autumnal*, *periodic* fevers. In these cases it is employed both as a prophylactic and cure.

It is also used in *dyspepsia*, as a remedy for wounds and to establish the menstrual flow.

SABINA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Name*, Savine. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and North America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh stems and leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sabina. Fluidextractum Sabinæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏v-xv.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally produces rubefaction and vesication. Internally it acts as a stimulant to the digestive organs, accelerates the heart's action, and stimulates the cutaneous, bronchial and renal secretions. It produces hyperæmia of the kidneys, ovaries, and uterus. In large doses it excites strangury, hæmaturia, severe vomiting and purging, and gastro-enteritis; the subject becomes unconscious and convulsions and death result. It induces hyperæmia of the uterus and ovaries; and contractions of the pregnant uterus that may result in abortion. It is eliminated by the lungs, skin and kidneys.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *hæmorrhages* when the blood is partially fluid, and partially clotted; in cases of *habitual abortion* at the third month; and in cases of *arthritic affections* and *gout.*

The hæmorrhages may appear from any orifice but are most frequently uterine. The menses appear too early, are profuse, and protracted, they are partially fluid and partially clots. The clinical history of many of these shows that they began menstruating early in life; they are often paroxysmal, and attended with colic and pain that extends from the sacrum to the pubes, or from below upwards, shooting up into the vagina. There is frequently a discharge of blood between the periods.

It is useful in *threatened abortion* about the third month in those who have formed the habit of aborting, when the pain extends from the sacrum around to the pubes. The blood is partially fluid and partially clotted. Also in ailments follow-

ing abortion, or premature labor, when the flow is partly fluid, partly clotted, and is worse from any motion, and the characteristic pains are present. The placenta may be retained and there are violent after pains. In cases of menorrhagia at the climacteric period, in women who earlier in life aborted, whose menses appeared early, and who suffer from metritis.

It should be remembered in *arthritic affections* and *gout* in women who suffer from uterine and ovarian derangements. The rectum is affected, and there is a sense of fulness, the bowels are constipated, and *hæmorrhoids* are present, and bleed profusely. The bladder and urethra show *congestion* and inflammation. There is much urging to urinate, the urine containing blood.

The patient is aggravated by music which makes her nervous, she is also made worse from the least motion, from heat, and warm air, and is better in the cool frosty air.

Compare.—*Trillium*, *Ipecacuanha*.

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Cane sugar. *Habitat*, southern Asia. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 6x to 12x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service when the child is fat, bloated and is *cross*, *whining*, and wants nick-nacks but no solid food. There are *opacities* of the cornea.

SALIX ALBA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Salicaceæ. *Common Name*, Willow. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *intermittent fever*, when there is weakness of the digestive organs, passive hæmorrhages and convalescence is slow.

SALIX NIGRA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Salicaceæ. *Common Name*, Black willow. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has a positive action upon the male and female sexual organs, allaying sexual excitement dependent upon a plethoric condition of the genital organs. There is pronounced *sexual excitement*, *satyriasis*, *erotomania* and *spermatorrhœa* dependent upon the above mentioned conditions. It allays the erotic conditions during *acute gonorrhœa*. In cases of *chordee* with great irritation, a dose on retiring and possibly one towards morning is of great service, as well as in cases of *cystitis*, *prostatitis* and *nocturnal emissions*, when this neurotic condition is present.

In the female there is *nymphomania* dependent upon a local irritation, *ovarian irritation*, *congestion* and *neuralgia* when it is accompanied by hysteria and erotomania.

It is useful in hysteria with marked excitability, nervousness and globus hystericus.

Compare.—*Cantharis.*

SALVIA OFFICINALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Sage. *Habitat*, southern Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Salvia. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant tonic, astringent and diaphoretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the tickling, suffocating *cough* and night sweats of *pulmonary tuberculosis*.

It is useful in galactorrhœa.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, European elder. *Habitat*, Europe, Africa and Siberia. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture of the fresh leaves and flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal affections* of the air passages with suffocative attacks. There is much mucus in the bronchi, while expectoration is difficult.

It is of service in *spasmodic cough*, with paroxysms that come on about midnight, with dyspnœa; also snuffles of infants. The nose is dry and obstructed. There are profuse and debilitating sweats.

A strong infusion is employed to remove dropsical effusion.

Compare.—*Mephitis*, *Ipecacuanha*.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Papaveraceæ. *Common Name*, Bloodroot. *Habitat*, North America. It contains the alkaloid Sanguinarine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh rhizome; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Fluidextractum Sanguinariæ, Tinctura Sanguinariæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ x–lx; of Sanguinarine, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{8}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an irritation of the mucous membranes, increases the secretion, and causes a sensation of heat and burning. The respirations are slowed. It stimulates the secretions of the stomach. The heart action is at first stimulated and then depressed.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is especially indicated in diseases of the right side of the body. The patient is irritable, morose, and cannot bear to hear any one walk in the room.

It is useful in *periodical sick headaches*, which begin in the occiput and spread upward and settle over the right eye. It usually returns every third or seventh day. It begins in the morning, increases during the day, and lasts till evening. The head feels as if it would burst, or as if the eyes would press out; it is relieved by being in a dark, quiet room, by vomiting and by sleep.

It is of service in *congestion of the lungs*, *pneumonia* and *phthisis florida*. The face is flushed and one or both cheeks are flushed. The cough is dry and hacking, the expectoration is difficult and rust colored.

There is burning in the chest and a sensation of dryness in the air passages, with sharp, stinging pains through the right lung.

It is also of service in *whooping-cough* that returns whenever the patient takes cold. It should be remembered in nasal catarrh, and fluent coryza, when the slightest odor aggravates and causes the patient to faint. There is burning and rawness of the nose, also in nasal polypi which bleed easily.

It is beneficial at the *climacteric period* when there are flashes of heat, flatulent distension of the stomach, with fœtid, offensive leucorrhœa; the menses are profuse and offensive. There is palpitation of the heart. The breasts are sore and there is burning of the hands and feet.

It relieves rheumatic pains of the right deltoid, also sharp, stitching pains with soreness and stiffness of the muscles.

Compare.—*Iris versicolor*, *Belladonna*, *Lachesis*, *Ferrum*.

SANGUINARINÆ NITRAS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sanguinarine nitrate. The nitrate of the alkaloid obtained from Sanguinaria Canadensis. **Preparations.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x. **Dosage.**—Of the pure drug, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nasal polypus*, and in chronic *nasal catarrh*. The nostrils are dry and burning, or are filled with a thick, yellow, bloody mucus.

It is useful in *bronchitis*, with hoarseness and a dry, hacking cough. The expectoration consists of a thick, yellow, sweet mucus. There is a sensation of pressure behind the centre of the sternum.

It should be remembered in *megrim*. The pain is severe on the left side of the head and through the left temple.

Compare.—*Tellurium*, *Pulsatilla*.

SANICULA.

Description.—*Sanicula aqua*. A mineral spring water of Ottawa, Ill. This should not be confounded with Sanicula Marylandica (Sanicle, or Blacksnake-root). **Preparations.**—Triturations of the evaporated salt; and dilutions of the spring water. **Dosage.**—Trituration 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *nocturnal enuresis*, *sea-sickness* and constipation.

There is nausea and vomiting from riding in a car. The stools are large and painful, as though they would rupture the perineum.

Compare.—*Alumen*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Cocculus Indica*.

SANTONINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Santonin. A neutral principle prepared from Santonica (the unexpanded flower heads of Artemisia maritima). It comes in colorless, shining flattened crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Santoninum. **Dosage.** — Of the pure drug, gr. ij–v for an adult; for a child, gr. ¼–j, not to be repeated too soon, as it acts slowly.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an anthelmintic to the round worm, and to a less degree on the thread worm. It has no action upon tape worm. It affects the cerebral circulation and vision, so that objects appear at first blue, then green or red, and at last they are yellow. This may be followed by a temporary blindness. Larger doses produce a form of intoxication, with weakness, feeble respiration, coldness of the surface, convulsions and death.

It is excreted by the kidneys, coloring the urine greenish-yellow if it is acid, and reddish-purple if it is alkaline.

It should never be given in physiological doses to a child while suffering from fever, or while the bowels are constipated.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *enuresis* and *dysuria*. The urine is of a greenish color. This condition is frequently associated with worms, and yet it controls some cases where there are no indications of worms.

It should be remembered in *color blindness*, *rhinitis*, *choroiditis*, *atrophy of the optic nerve*, *amblyopia*, and *anæsthesia* of the *retina;* also for the hyperæmia and hyperæsthetic condition resulting from continued fine work.

Its action as an anthelmintic is fully established and is considered under the physiological action.

Compare.—*Cina*, *Teucrium marum*, *Natrum phosphoricum*, *Spigelia*.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Sarraceniaceæ. *Common Name*, Pitcher plant. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *variola;* it aborts the disease and prevents pustulation. The head is congested. The limbs are weak and there are pains in the knees and hips.

Compare.—*Tartar emetic*, *Variolinum*.

SARSAPARILLA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Smilaceæ. *Common Name*, Sarsaparilla. *Habitat*, Mexico and South America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root of the Honduras variety; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sarsaparilla, Fluidextractum Sarsaparillæ. **Dosage.**—Average dose of the fluidextract, ♏ xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *renal colic* and *vesicle calculi*, when there is a shower of small light colored calculi, and most excruciating pain at the close of urination. There is dribbling of the urine at times, and the bladder is distended and tender.

It is useful in *marasmus;* the neck is greatly emaciated and the skin all over the body lies in folds.

It is useful in *periosteal pain* due to syphilis and gonorrhœa.

Compare.—*Berberis vulgaris, Lycopodium, Petroselinum.*

SCAMMONIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Convulvulaceæ. *Common Name*, Scamony. *Habitat*, Turkey, Syria, Greece, etc. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations of the dried milky juice of the root. *U. S. P.*, Scamonium, Resina Scamonii. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered Scamony, gr. iij–xij; of the pure resin, half this quantity.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is a drastic cathartic. It is employed where there is *sudden vomiting* and diarrhœa. The stools are profuse, green, and are followed by *collapse*, and distension of the abdomen, which is sensitive.

SCILLA MARITIMA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Names*, Squill, Sea onion. *Habitat*, Mediterranean coast, also Portugal and France. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bulbs; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Scilla Acetum Scillæ. Fluidextractum Scillæ. Tinctura Scillæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ♏j-v; of the tincture (10 per cent.), ♏v-xx; of the vinegar (10 per cent.), ♏x-℥j.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses acts as an emetic, and purgative, and may cause severe and fatal gastro-enteritis. It acts upon the kidneys, causing a diminished flow of urine which may contain blood; the urine may be suppressed. It contains two heart poisons, one scillipierin and the other scillitoxin, the latter slowing the heart and raising the arterial tension. In smaller doses it acts upon the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract and may establish an inflammatory state. It is eliminated by the bowels, kidneys and bronchial mucous membrane.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *bronchial catarrh* with a scanty, tenacious sputum. The cough is dry, harsh and irritating, although there appears to be much mucus in the chest. When he coughs there is an involuntary escape of urine. There are sharp stitching pains in the side with dyspnœa. The cough is precipitated by taking a deep breath or a cold drink and is often followed by sneezing. It is of service in sub-acute and chronic *pleurisy* when the sticking pains are present.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Kali carbonicum.*

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Name*, Figwort. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *diseases of the skin*, eczema, crusta lactea, eruptions of a vesicular character, pruritus vaginæ, herpetic ulceration and scrofulous swelling, when there is a tendency to ulceration following the slightest contusion and indications of perverted nutrition.

Compare.—*Echinacea angustifolia.*

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Scullcap. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Scutellaria, Fluidextractum Scutellariæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a *nervous fear* that predominates everything. The patient fears some calamity.

It is useful in *migraine* and dull frontal headaches. The face is flushed, the patient must move about, the pain is worse over the right eye.

It should be remembered in *chorea*, irregular muscular twitching, and *paralysis agitans;* also in *insomnia* and night terrors of children and nervous palpitations of the heart.

Compare.—*Cypripedium.*

SECALE CORNUTUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Common Name*, Ergot. A fungus growing on the seed-bud of rye and several other cereals. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh fungus; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops. See also Ergotinum.

Physiological Action.—This agent when introduced into the system at first causes a fall of the blood pressure due to the direct action of the agent upon the heart muscle. This is

followed by a rise of the blood pressure as a result of its action upon the vasomotor centres, and the unstriped muscular fibres in the arterioles. It acts upon the parturient uterus as a stimulant to its contractions and increases their force and frequency till there is tetanic contraction of the organ. It checks the blood supply of the non-parturient uterus.

Toxic doses produce restlessness, anxiety, headache, vertigo, dilated pupils and tinnitus aurium. The heart's action is slowed, the pulse is weak, there is nausea and vomiting and a coldness of the surfaces. Chronic ergotism appears either in the convulsive or gangrenous form. In the former there is impaired vision, vertigo, numbness of the extremities and tonic contractions, attacks of dyspnœa and cramps of the abdominal muscles. The body is cold, hearing and smelling are impaired as well as vision; and death may result from a chronic convulsion or exhaustion. In the gangrenous type there is numbness of the distal portion of the extremities, which is soon followed by vesication and a moist or dry gangrene which destroys more or less of the extremities and may involve the nose and other portions of the body.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in thin, scrawny, cachectic women, who are melancholic and have a constant sensation of bearing down in the uterus, and who suffer from passive, *hæmorrhages*. They are always cold, and desire to uncover even during cholera, and they complain of a cold perspiration. They are worse from warmth. Their diseases have a tendency to putrescence and gangrene.

It is of service in congestive *headache*, the pain extending from the back of the neck and occiput all over the head. There is agonizing distress, the face is pale and the extremities are cold and livid. These headaches usually occur at the climacteric period in women, and in drunkards of both sexes; at times the head is drawn back.

It is useful in putrid, fœtid *diarrhœa*. There are cramps, the skin is shriveled, and covered with a cold, clammy perspiration. In spite of the icy coldness the patient dislikes to be

covered. The stools are involuntary. The urine is suppressed and there is great tympanites and at times paralysis of the sphincter ani.

It is of service in *labor* when the pains are ineffectual and prolonged, also in passive uterine hæmorrhage, when the flow is dark and the patient is wrinkled, scrawny, cold and often unconscious.

It is beneficial in *gangrene* when the skin is shriveled, dry, and brittle, there are black suppurating petechia, and there is relief from cold applications. It is also useful in locomotor ataxia.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Cinnamon*, *Colchicine*.

SELAGINELLA APUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Selaginellaceæ. *Common Name*, Creeping selaginella. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is considered an *antidote* for the *poison* of *snakes* and *spiders*. One half of a dram is macerated in an ounce of milk. This is drunk, and applied locally.

SELENIUM.

Description.—A rare non-metallic element. It is a reddish-brown, translucent solid, having an imperfect metallic lustre. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *prostatitis*, and the *sexual atony* of middle-aged and old men when there is dribbling of the semen and prostatic fluid. There are lascivious fancies and loss of sexual power.

It is employed in the form of the Seleniate of Soda during the early stages in follicular and tubercular *laryngitis*.

Compare.—*Phosphorus*, *Agnus castus*, *Caladium*.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Crassulaceæ. *Common Name*, Houseleek. *Habitat*, Alps. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *herpes zoster* and *cancerous affections*. It is applied locally to the bites of insects and stings of bees and poisonous wounds.

SENECIO AUREUS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Names*, Ragwort, Life root. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diaphoretic, diuretic and tonic, with a particular action upon the reproductive organs, especially of the female.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *atonic states of the reproductive organs*, with derangement of their function. The uterus is enlarged. There is a uterine or cervical leucorrhœa which replaces the menses. The menses are retarded and scanty or suppressed, as a result of cold; again, they may be premature and profuse with backache.

It is useful in *catarrhal headache* from suppressed secretions, also a cough and catarrhal inflammation from a suppressed secretion. The urine is scanty and high colored. It contains blood and mucus and there is an urging. When

these symptoms are present it will be found to relieve nephritis, dropsy, and the irritable bladder of children.

In derangement of the male genital organs it is indicated when there is an *enlarged prostate*, and a dragging sensation in the testicles. Urination is tardy or difficult. There is frequently nervousness with hysterical mood, sleeplessness, with vivid, unpleasant dreams.

Compare.—*Mitchella*, *Cimicifuga*.

SENEGA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygalaceæ. *Common Name*, Seneca snakeroot. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Senega, Fluidextractum Senegæ, Syrupus Senegæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ x–xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulating expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chronic bronchitis* when secondary changes have resulted, and emphysema and bronchiectasis are present. There is a great rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes, which is accompanied by a loose, rattling cough, though there is but little expectoration, and that is tough. There is a sensation of burning in the chest, which is painful and sore.

It is of service in *muscular asthenopia*, and opacities of the vitreous humor; objects look shaded, there is double vision. It is credited with promoting the absorption of fragments of the lens after operation for cataract.

Compare.—*Spongia tosta*, *Phosphorus*.

SENNA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Senna. *Habitat*, northern Africa. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried leaves; and dilutions.

U. S. P., Senna, Fluidextractum Sennæ, Syrupus Sennæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ℥ss–℥ss; of the syrup, 4 Cc.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an active cathartic, produces a copious yellow stool. It is a mild hepatic stimulant, and excites the menstrual flow.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in infantile *colic* when the abdomen is distended with gas; also in *diarrhœa* when the stool is fluid and yellow, or greenish, and there is a "never-get-done-sensation."

It is of service in *oxaluria* with an excess of urea, the specific gravity is increased and the patient is exhausted from the excessive waste.

Compare.—*Kali carbonicum.*

SEPIA.

Description.—It is a brownish-black substance and is the dried liquid contained in the "ink bag" of the cuttle fish, *Class*, Mollusca; *Family*, Sepiadæ; *Order*, Dibranchiata. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a general venous congestion. This is most marked in the portal system. It is attended with torpidity and depression that often terminates in complete exhaustion of the vital functions. This venous congestion involves the genito-urinary system, and the gastro-intestinal canal. The skin becomes earthy-yellow and cachectic, and eczema and herpes develop.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases which are characterized by *sluggishness.* The patient has a sallow, doughy skin, is stupid, dull, thinks slowly and forgets. The intellect is dull, the face is often puffed, there are dark rings about the eyes, and a yellow saddle across the upper parts of the cheek and

nose. They suffer from *liver troubles* and are jaundiced at times. It is adapted to persons of dark hair, rigid fibre, but mild and of an easy disposition. Tall, slender women, with narrow pelves. The pains of Sepia are better from continued exercise and return while resting.

She is particularly sensitive to cold air, "chills so easily;" lack of vital heat, especially in chronic diseases, nervous congestion.

Indifferent even to one's occupation, to those whom she loves best, dreads to be alone, yet when in company she is spiteful, greedy, miserly.

Yellowness of the face and conjunctiva, yellow spots on the chest, a "tell-tale face" of uterine ailments.

It is useful in *diseases of women*, especially those occurring during pregnancy, childbed and lactation, or diseases attended with sudden prostration and sinking, faintness, "the washerwoman's remedy," complaints brought on by, or aggravated by, laundry work. Sweat about the genitals, armpits, and back, hot flashes with headache in the morning, awakes feeling tired. The pains extend from other parts to the back, and are attended with shuddering. To relieve the backache she puts a book or some object in the back of the chair to lean against.

It is of service in *catarrhal conditions*, the discharges are thick, yellow, green, from the eyes, or nose, and leucorrhœa (of little girls), backache.

Coldness of the vertex with headache.

Hands hot, feet cold; as the feet become hot the hands become cold.

Anxiety, with fear, flushes over face and head; about real or imaginary evils; toward evening. Great sadness and weeping, dread of being alone, of meeting friends; patient has uterine troubles.

Indolent; does not want to do anything, either work or play; it is an exertion to think.

It should be remembered in *headache* when there is a terrific shock; at menstrual period, with scanty flow; in delicate, sensitive, hysterical women; pressing, bursting sensation,

worse from stooping, and mental labor. There is relief from external pressure, or continued hard motion.

Great falling of hair, after chronic headaches or at the climacteric.

It should be remembered in *dyspepsia* when associated with uterine disease. There is a painful sensation of emptiness, all gone feeling in the epigastrium, which is relieved by eating; she longs for acid and pickles, gratification of which relieves the symptoms. The tongue is coated, but becomes clear at each menstrual period, the coat returning upon the cessation of the flow.

It is an important remedy in *constipation* during pregnancy. The stools are hard, knotty, in balls, insufficient and difficult, and there is pain in the rectum during and following the stool; also in *prolapsus* of the uterus and vagina, when there is a sensation of pressure and bearing down, as though everything would protrude from the pelvis; she must cross the limbs to prevent a prolapsus. There is a constant desire to hold up the abdomen. This dragging-down-sensation is relieved by lying down. The menses are irregular. There are violent stitching pains that extend upward into the vagina, and from the vagina to the umbilicus; and in *leucorrhœa* when it is profuse and has a fœtid odor, or is like pus. There are drawing pains in the abdomen and much itching of the vagina.

It is useful in *amenorrhœa* of feeble, cachectic individuals with thin skin. They always menstruate irregularly. They are sensitive to cold and complain of a painful emptiness at the pit of the stomach. The bowels are constipated.

The urine deposits a reddish clay-colored sediment, which adheres to the vessels as if it had been burnt on. It is so offensive it must be removed from the room.

It is of service in painless *gleet*, the discharge is of a yellow color, and stains the linen. The sexual organs are weak and exhausted.

Compare.—*Lilium tigrinum*, *Murex*, *Silica*, *Sulphur*.

SERPENTARIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Aristolochiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Aristolochia serpentaria, Virginia snakeroot. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Serpentaria, Fluidextractum Serpentariæ, Tinctura Serpentariæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ♏ x–xxx; of the tincture (10 per cent.), ʒss–ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a tonic, cardiac-stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic. Large doses produce nausea, vomiting, flatulence and frequent evacuations of the bowels; the stools are in a semi-solid condition, and are accompanied with headache and vertigo.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the secretions are suppressed from the effects of colds, or during acute fevers.

It is of service during the *eruptive fevers*, when the eruption does not develop properly, or when it has been suppressed. It is useful when there is an urging to stool, with emissions of gas; the stool is scanty.

SILICEA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Silicic acid. The precipitated, hydrated silica is used in Homœopathy. It is a white, light, amorphous powder. **Preparations**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces necrosis and suppuration of the bones, fibrous tissue, glands, and mucous surfaces. The nutrition of these tissues is interfered with. The lymphatic glands are enlarged and show a tendency to suppuration. There are indications of neurasthenia.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in persons with light complexions, pale face, lax muscles and fine, dry skin. They are nervous,

irritable, and suffer from a lack of nutrition as a result of imperfect assimilation. They are weak and debilitated, but restless and uneasy, and start at the least noise. They are always chilly even when taking exercise, and suffer from the effects of drafts. Their skin is unhealthy, every small injury suppurates. The lymphatic glands are indurated and show a tendency to suppurative process.

It is of service in *scrofulous, rachitic children* who have large heads, open sutures and fontanelles. There is sweat about the head, which must be kept wrapped up, and a general tenderness of the surfaces. The abdomen is distended. The ankles are weak, and the child is slow in learning to walk. There is a defective formation of bone and an excessive formation of cartilage. The child is often headstrong and obstinate.

It is useful in the *suppurative processes* which involve the bones, periosteum, and soft tissues.

Also in involvement of the glands when suppuration is present, and when small wounds do not heal readily and are prone to suppurate. The skin is sensitive and irritable and the whole body is sensitive as if beaten. It also meets another phase of the suppurative process in profuse night sweats which are dependent upon suppuration or phthisis.

It should be remembered in ailments that are the result of a *suppression* of excessive foot sweats; the ill effects of vaccination; or the exposing of the head and back to a draft of air; also bromidrosis when there is tenderness between the toes.

It is of benefit in chronic *sick headaches.* The pain ascends from the base of the brain to the vertex and settles over one of the eyes, usually the right. The pain is sticking, tearing, pressing in character. It is aggravated by motion, noise, or light, both sight and hearing is acute. The patient desires to lie down in a dark, quiet room, gets relief from warm applications and wrapping up. It may be attended by nausea and vomiting and it usually passes off during sleep.

It is frequently of benefit in *constipation* when there is a sensation as though fæces remained in the rectum, from which there is not sufficient power to expel it, or the fæces are par-

tially expelled and then suddenly recede into the rectum. The constipation is worse before and during menstruation.

It is useful in *chronic bronchitis* when there is a deep seated organic cause for the disease. The cough is loose, racking and suffocating. There is a copious expectoration of thick yellow or greenish pus, which is accompanied by hectic fever, debility, and profuse night sweats.

It is also useful in emphysema when the suppuration is chronic, and although drainage is good, yet the pus continues. It is thin and sanious. The patient is emaciated, is weakly, and is made worse by cold and by uncovering, especially the head.

It is useful during the suppurative stages of pulmonary tuberculosis; there is a loose, racking, suffocating cough, with a copious expectoration of a thick, yellow or greenish pus, with hectic fever, emaciation, weakness and debilitating night sweats.

Compare.—*Hepar sulphuris*, *Acidum picricum*, *Ruta graveolens.*

SILPHIUM LACINIATUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Compass-plant. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the various forms of *asthma* when it is associated with chronic bronchitis and large quantities of stringy, frothy expectoration. There is a sensation of constriction of the lungs, and a desire to scrape and clear the throat.

Compare.—*Copaiva*, *Cubeba.*

SINAPIS NIGRA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Cruciferæ. *Common Name*, Black Mustard. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**— *Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh ripe seed; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sinapis Nigra. **Dosage.**—The flour of mustard, ʒij–iv, acts as an emetic; of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *acute coryza* when there is a thin, watery, excoriating discharge, with lachrymation, sneezing, and a hacking cough.

It is useful when the mucous membranes of the nose are dry and hot, the discharge is scanty and acrid. The left nostril especially is stopped.

It is of service in *acute pharyngitis* when the parts feel as though they were scalded, hot and inflamed.

Compare.—*Colocynthis*, *Capsicum*, *Sinapis alba.*

SKOOKUM CHUCK.

Description.—A natural mineral salt obtained from the "Medical Springs" of the State of Washington. **Preparations.**—Triturations from the salt obtained by evaporating the water at the lake formed by the springs. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed both locally and internally in *eczema*, also in *otitis media*, with a profuse, putrid smelling discharge.

SOLANINUM ACETICUM.

Description.—The Acetate of Solaninum, an alkaloid obtained from various Solanums, especially S. Dulcamara and S. Nigrum. It is a white powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–j.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has some reputation in *albuminuria*, but its field of usefulness is in *threatened paralysis* of the lung in the aged and in children. Old people have to cough for a long time to raise the sputum.

Compare.—*Senega.*

SOLANUM CAROLINENSE.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Horse-nettle. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.** —Mother tincture of the fresh ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is of service in diseases of a convulsive type. It has been employed in *epilepsy*, that is brought on or aggravated at the menstrual period. It has also been used in chorea, non-traumatic tetanus, puerperal eclampsia and hysterical convulsions.

Compare.—*Œnanthe crocata*, *Acidum hydrocyanicum.*

SOLANUM MAMMOSUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Apple of Sodom. *Habitat*, West Indies. **Preparations.** -Mother tincture of the fresh ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed for the relief of *pain* in the left hip joint.

SOLANUM NIGRUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Black Nightshade. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant and berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *tetanic convulsions* with stiffness of the whole body which attends ergotism.

It is useful in *meningitis* and *cerebral irritation* during dentition, when there are excruciating pains in the head, and a complete cessation of the mental faculties.

It is also useful in *acute coryza*, when there is a profuse, watery discharge from the right nostril, with alternate heat and chilliness over the body.

Compare.—*Belladonna.*

SOLANUM OLERACEUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Gyquerioba. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture of the flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**— Dilutions, 3 and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *congestion* of the mammary glands, with a profuse secretion of milk.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Potato. *Habitat*, Peru, Chili and Mexico. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *cramps* in the calves of the legs and fingers.

SOLANUM VESICARIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Synonyms*, Physalis Alkekengi, Winter Cherry. *Habitat*, Europe and

China. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *paralysis* of the *facial nerve.*

SOLIDAGO VIRGA-AUREA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Goldenrod. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowering tops; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *dysuria*, with difficult and scanty micturition. The urine contains albumen, blood, and has a dark, thick sediment. There is pain in the region of the kidney, which extends forward to the abdomen and bladder.

Compare.—*Berberis vulgaris.*

SPARTEINE.

Description.—This is a volatile alkaloid contained in Spartium scoparium (Broom). It comes as a heavy, yellowish, syrupy liquid. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, the solution of the alkaloid in alcohol; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure alkaloid, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an increase in the blood pressure, augments the ventricular contractions of the heart, and quickens the pulse rate. The action of the kidneys is stimulated. Large dose produces muscular tremor, lack of co-ordination, emesis, catharsis and paralysis of the respiratory and motor centers.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *functional derangements* and *organic diseases of the heart* that are attended with marked

irregularity of its action, also in feeble hearts that are met with in nervous, hysterical individuals. In some cases there are indications of myocardial degenerations, especially of the fatty type, when it should be employed cautiously if compensation is failing.

It is of service in assisting to establish a compensation where there are valvular lesions. When there is pronounced cardiac weakness with anasarca and a disturbance of the rhythm.

When this disturbance of the rhythm is dependent upon dyspepsia and accumulations of gas in the intestinal canal, and there is great mental depression, its action is favorable; as it is in the albuminuria that attends nephritis, and organic heart lesions. In the feeble heart's action that attends the various pulmonary lesions its action is favorable.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Strophanthus*.

SPIGELIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Spigelia anthelmia, Pinkroot. *Habitat*, West Indies and South America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the freshly dried herb; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Spigelia, Fluidextractum Spigeliæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of fluidextract for an adult, ʒj-ij; for a child of 3 years, ♏x-xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent dilates the pupil. The face is flushed and swollen. The pulse is quickened. The skin is hot and dry. There are spasms of the facial muscles, especially those of the eyelids. There are pains of a shooting character which are most marked on the left side of the head, face, and chest.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in anæmic, debilitated subjects, with light hair, who are sensitive to the slightest touch; every touch sends a shudder through the body. They are subject to *rheumatism*. They are subject to periodical nervous and neu-

ralgic *headaches* which begin in the base of the brain in the morning and spread up over the head and locate in the eye, orbit and temple of the left side. The pain is pulsating, violent, and throbbing. It recurs at regular intervals, and is worse from motion, stooping and concussion. The pain is relieved by firm pressure.

It is of service in *rheumatic ophthalmia* and *ciliary neuralgia*; the pain is intolerable. He cannot turn the eye without turning the whole body.

It is useful in *periodical prosopalgia* of the left side. It involves the eye, orbit, malar bone, and teeth. The pain is tearing and burning in character, the cheek is dark red; it is worse during cold, rainy weather, and from an excess of tea.

It should be remembered in *rheumatic pericarditis*. The pain is sharp and stitching in the left chest, and shooting into the arm and neck. It is worse from motion. The heart's action is tumultuous.

It is of benefit in *worm affections*. There is paleness of the face with blue rings about the eye, nauseated feeling, and colic around the navel.

Compare.—*Cactus grandiflora*, *Kali carbonicum*, *Aconitum napellus*, *Digitalis*, *Naja*.

SPIRÆA ULMARIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, English meadow sweet. *Habitat*, Europe, Great Britain and southern Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent has been employed in the relief of *gleet* and *prostatic irritation*.

SPIRANTHES AUTUMNALIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Orchidaceæ. *Common Name*, Lady's tresses. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant in bloom; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3x to the 30th.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in the relief of *yawning* and *paroxysms* of *sleepiness* during the day.

It is useful in *lumbago* and *rheumatism*, also in dryness and burning pain in the vagina with pruritus of the parts.

Compare.—*Lycopodium*, *Kreasote.*

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

Description.—*Common Names*, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Spirit of Nitrous Ether. **Preparations.**—An alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite. **Dosage.**—Of the spirit, from a fraction of a drop to 1 fluid drachm well diluted.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *low fevers*, and the fevers of childhood with sensorial apathy. There is *stupor*, also *prosopalgia* with burning in the cheeks and vomiting, followed by lassitude. The pulse rate is increased, the skin is dry and the urine is diminished in quantity. There is nausea and flatulence.

SPONGIA TOSTA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sponge. A marine growth of the *Class*, Parifera, and *Order*, Ceratospongiæ. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the sponge, which has been roasted brown; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces enlargement and induration of the glands; inflammation of the mucous membranes of the larynx and trachea. It also exerts an influence on the nutrition of the heart.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of women and children who have light hair, fair complexions and a tubercular diathesis.

It is of service in *croup*, the respirations are wheezing, the cough is dry, sibilant, like a saw driven through a pine board. It is worse from cold winds, while lying with the head low, and before midnight. It is also of service during the early stages of *tracheitis* and *bronchitis*, when there is great dryness of the mucous membranes, the cough is dry, barking, rasping, and ringing, everything is dry; also for pulmonary tuberculosis when the cough is hard, ringing and metallic. It is worse from dry cold winds and from breathing deeply.

It is useful in *orchitis* and *epididymitis* following suppressed gonorrhœa when the spermatic cord is swollen and painful, the testicle is swollen and feels as though it was bruised or squeezed.

It should be remembered in *angina pectoris*, when it appears after midnight and is associated with a contracting pain, heat, faintness and anxiety, also for the palpitation of the heart that attends valvular insufficiency. There is pain and distress in the cardiac region with suffocation and great anxiety.

It is often beneficial in *goitre* when the thyroid gland is much enlarged and there are spells of suffocation which are worse after midnight.

Compare.—*Iodine*, *Bromine*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Aconitum napellus*.

STANNUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Tin. A metallic element of a brilliant silver-white color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces neurasthenia and prostration of the nervous system with neuralgia. There is a catarrhal inflammation of the bronchioles. It is an anthelmintic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is profound prostration of the nervous system. Complete exhaustion of the mind and body. The patient is sad, despondent, feels like crying all the time, but crying makes her worse. She feels weak when going down stairs, can go up well enough.

It is of service in *neuralgic headache* when the pain begins lightly and increases gradually to the highest point and then gradually declines.

It is useful in *chronic bronchitis*, *bronchorrhœa* and *chronic tuberculosis* when there is great weakness of the chest. He is so weak he cannot talk, laugh, sing, or read aloud. The cough is deep, hollow, strangling and in paroxysms. The expectoration is profuse, sweetish, salt, sour; or putrid, yellow, green pus. There is usually some hoarseness which is relieved for the time by coughing or expectorating.

It should be remembered in *prolapsus uteri* and *leucorrhœa* when there is extreme weakness, she must sit down several times while dressing.

It has some reputation as a *vermifuge*.

Compare—*Stannum iodide*, *Helonias*, *Calcarea carbonica*.

STAPHISAGRIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Synonyms*, Delphinium Staphisagria, Stavesacre. *Habitat*, southern Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the ripe seed; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Staphisagria, Fluidextractum Staphisagria. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ j.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emetic, cathartic, and parasiticide. Locally it causes tingling, burning and inflammation; internally it lowers the heart's action and decreases the number of respirations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the mind has been dwelling too much upon sexual subjects, or there has been *sexual excess* or *onanism*. The patient is depressed and gloomy. He is shy and feels sad and despondent. It has an influence over the nervous system, and assists him to overcome the practice. It is of service in females when there is a sensation as some insect crawling on the external genital organs. The parts are sensitive.

It is of service in the relief of *suppressed anger*, *peevishness* and oversensitiveness. He is worn out and exhausted. The nose is peaked, the face is pale and the eyes are sunken and surrounded by dark rings.

It is beneficial when there is itching of the skin, when the scrotum changes its position. It is beneficial when the child's *teeth* turn black and crumble as soon as they appear.

Compare.—*Acidum phosphoricum*, *Colocynthis*, *Ignatia*, *Causticum*.

STELLARIA MEDIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caryophyllaceæ. *Common Name*, Chickweed. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *rheumatism* when the parts are sore to the touch, the joints are stiff, and there are darting, shifting pains in all parts of the body. The liver is enlarged and tender.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*.

STERCULIA ACUMINATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Sterculiaceæ. *Common Name*, Kola nut. *Habitat*, Africa. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the nuts; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ v–xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in the relief of the *liquor habit*, as it lessens the craving for liquor and stimulates the appetite and digestion.

Compare.—*Coca.*

STICTA PULMONARIA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Lichenes. *Common Name*, Lungwort. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh lichen; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal affections*. There is a dull *headache* and pressure at the root of the nose before the discharge appears. There is dryness of the nasal membranes and a constant desire to blow the nose, but there is no discharge.

It is useful in catarrhal *bronchitis*. The throat is rough and there is a dry, hacking cough, which is worse at night and during inspiration.

It is of service in *rheumatism* when there is swelling, heat, redness and shooting pain in the affected joint. The rheumatic pains precede the catarrhal symptoms.

Compare.—*Stillingia*, *Rumex crispus.*

STIGMATA MAYDIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Corn silk. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh corn silk; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Zea. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *renal lithuresis*, *nephritic colic* with a discharge of small red sand and calculi in the urine, also chronic *pyelitis* from *calculi.*

It is useful in chronic *vesical catarrh* when the urine contains an excess of mucus and is ammoniacal, also in chronic gonorrhœa when the prostatic gland is involved and urination is painful.

It is of service in *suppression of the urine* when the solids are low, and as a result the specific gravity is low; also in organic *heart disease* with dyspnœa, anasarca, and scanty urination.

Compare.—*Chimaphila*, *Barosma.*

STILLINGIA SYLVATICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Queen's delight. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Stillingia, Fluidextractum Stillingiæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ss–ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in affections of a *syphilitic origin* as *periostitis*, *osteitis* and in *nodes* on the bones; the pain is worse at night and in damp weather.

It is useful in those whose systems are broken down by syphilis or mercurial poisons.

It is of service in chronic *tubercular conditions*, as enlarged cervical glands, enlarged abdomen, and tubercular eruptions of the skin. The liver is torpid, and there is jaundice and constipation of the bowels.

Compare.—*Mercurius*, *Aurum*, *Staphisagria.*

STRAMONIUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Thorn-apple. *Habitat*, grows everywhere. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh herb in flower and fruit. *U. S. P.*, Both the leaves and seeds are official,

and from the seed the extract, fluidextract and tincture are official. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the extract from the seeds, gr. ⅙ to ½; of the fluidextract, ♏j-v; of the tincture, ♏v-xxx.

Physiological Action.—The action of this agent is very similar to that of Belladonna, except that the sympathetic nervous system is more affected by this than by Belladonna. It is a powerful narcotic, antispasmodic and anodyne, and in full doses is said to be an aphrodisiac. The heart's action is rendered more irregular than by Belladonna, and the involuntary muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes are relaxed to a greater extent.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is furious *delirium*. The patient is disposed to talk continually and desires to escape. She imagines all sort of things. That she is double. Thinks she is not honest and does not know her friends.

It is of service in *acute mania*. The patient is noisy, delirious and frightened by strange, imaginary objects. There is trembling of the whole body. The features are continually changing from grief to joy and astonishment.

There are *convulsions* at the sight of a light, a mirror or water, and when a cup of drink touches the lips.

There is less fever than characterizes Belladonna and a greater tendency to convulsions, while it has more fever than Hyoscyamus. It should be studied in *puerperal insanity*, when the lochia is scanty, there are many *hallucinations*, nervous erethism and restlessness.

It is beneficial in *erysipelas* when the brain symptoms are pronounced, and in *suppression* of the *urine* during *typhoid fever*.

It is useful in *neurotic asthma*, when smoking the dried leaves will give temporary relief.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*.

STRONTIANA CARBONICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Carbonate of Strontia. It is a white, light, fine powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent has an ante-putrescent and antiseptic action. The bromide prevents acetic and lactic fermentation, and is a gastric, intestinal, and heart sedative, and has been employed in disorders of the digestive tract when there is excessive fermentation; also in epilepsy and hystero epilepsy. Strontia iodide has much the same action as Potassium iodide, and has been employed in parenchymatous nephritis, in rheumatic and scrofulous subjects; also in the albuminuria of pregnancy. It should not be employed when the urine is scanty nor when there are indications of suppression of the urine. It is also used in diabetes.

Strontia salicylate is employed in chronic, gouty and rheumatic conditions; also in lithæmia, when there are intestinal disturbances and flatulent dyspepsia.

THERAPEUTICS.

The carbonate is indicated in threatened *apoplexy*, when there is violent congestion of the head, with a red face while exercising. There is headache which comes up from the nape of the neck and spreads over the head.

It is useful in *diarrhœa* when there is a continuous urging which is worse at night; he is hardly off the vessel before he must return.

It should be remembered in *chronic sprains* of the ankle joint with œdema.

Compare.—*Arnica*, *Silica*, *Baryta carbonica.*

STROPHANTHUS HISPIDUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Habitat*, Senegambia and Guinea. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the ripe seed; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Strophanthus, Tinctura Strophanthi. **Dosage.**—Mother tincture ($\frac{1}{10}$), 1 to 5 drops; Tinctura Strophanthi ($\frac{1}{10}$), ℥ viij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a muscle poison. It increases the contractile power of the striped muscles. The heart muscle receives a greater amount of the drug in a given time than any other muscle and as a result it is more distinctly affected than any other striped muscle. The cardiac systole is increased, and its contractions are slowed by small doses. If larger doses are administered the heart is paralyzed in a condition of rigid systolic contraction. This condition is produced even when the influence of the cerebro-spinal nervous system is removed.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the active, energetic type of patient whose muscular development is below par. They are always exhausted and overtaxed. Frequently there is a history of some violent exercise or exertion that has left its effect in the form of *dyspnœa*, *precordial distress*, or a painful throbbing in various parts of the body.

It is of service when the *heart's action is rapid and feeble*, the pulse is irregular and weak, there is severe dyspnœa, and condition of arterio-sclerosis present. It is useful in *nephritis* when there is a permanent high arterial tension with senile rigidity of the arteries. The heart's action is weak and irregular.

It is also useful in *fatty degeneration* of the heart, in *hepatic cirrhosis*, in the enfeebled heart's action that follows acute fevers, in reflex palpitation in the neurasthenic and hysterical.

It should be remembered in *anasarca*, when diuresis can be promoted by an increased blood pressure.

It is particularly useful for corpulent persons and for children, those suffering from *chlorosis*, *anæmia*, *irritability of the heart*, and in senile vertigo from cerebral anæmia. If continued for a period it has a favorable influence in many cases of exophthalmic goitre.

It is useful during the *climacteric period* when there are aching pains through the hips and extensors of the thighs.

It is to be preferred to Digitalis on account of its greater rapidity of action, in having but little if any vaso-motor effects, in having a greater diuretic power, in not disturbing the digestive organs, in not being accumulation, and in being safer for children and for the aged.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Adonis vernalis*, *Cratægus*, *Sparteine.*

STRYCHNINUM.

Description.— Strychnine is an alkaloid obtained from Nux vomica, Ignatia, and other plants of the order, Loganiaceæ. It comes in colorless, transparent crystals, or in a white, crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Strychnina. **Dosage.**—Of the pure alkaloid, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{20}$.

Physiological Action.—The action of this agent is similar to that of Nux vomica in many particulars, and yet it has a sphere of action that is distinct in certain respects. In minute doses it acts as a tonic, increases the appetite, improves the digestion, and exalts all the functions of the body. The intestinal peristalsis is increased and even diarrhœa may result. All the reflexes are increased. In toxic doses the face is drawn into a grin, the lower jaw becomes immovable, the neck is rigid, and all the reflexes are heightened, and convulsions of a tetanic character are present. A short time after its administration there is a sense of suffocation and dyspnœa, the limbs are stretched out and become rigid, the hands are clinched, and the whole body becomes opisthotonose. After a minute or so there is a temporary relaxation; during the interval there is soreness of the muscles, he feels exhausted, sweats pro-

fusely, and the convulsion returns. The paroxysms increase in frequency and severity until the respirations cease in the middle of a spasm and the heart soon ceases to beat.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *tetanic convulsions* with opisthotonos. There is rigidity of the muscles with violent twitching, jerking, and trembling. The condition is aggravated by the slightest touch, sound, odor or noise.

It is useful in *over-irritability* and *restlessness*, when all "the nerves are upon edge;" also in *spermatorrhœa* from plethora, with sexual dreams and nocturnal emissions which are followed by over-excitability. There is despondency and prostration.

It should be remembered in *atonic dyspepsia*, when after a meal he is qualmish, anxious, and nauseated, debilitated and sick.

It is employed in physiological doses in acute *heart failure*, and the weakened heart action with, or following pneumonia. It is also used to arrest progressive muscular atrophy, and to prevent post partum hæmorrhages, and in the paralysis of the aged. It is an *antidote* to *chloral* and is used with advantage during the early stages of *Opium* poisoning, and in the *asphyxia* from inhalation of gas and chloroform.

Compare.—*Cicuta virosa*, *Arnica montana*.

STRYCHNINUM ARSENICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Arseniate of Strychnine. It is a white powder of a very bitter taste, prepared by dissolving Strychnine in aqueous Arsenic acid. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ – $\frac{1}{80}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the aged when there is great debility and lack of nerve force, as is seen in cases of *paresis*, with œdema of the tissues. The muscular structures are relaxed. Anæmia is present with the tendency to œdema of the

dependent parts. It should be remembered in cases where there is extreme nervous weakness and *prostration*. Following the severe prostrating diseases of childhood, and all asthenic conditions it is of service, and relieves the system of the prostration; also in cases where there are spasmodic affections, as asthmatic bronchitis, in those who are anæmic and have a tendency to œdema. It is also of service in cases of overexertion.

Compare.—*China*, *Arsenicum*, *Calcarea phos.*

STRYCHNINUM NITRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nitrate of Strychnine. It comes in colorless needles of a silky lustre. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{100}-\frac{1}{12}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is considered by many to be able to remove the *craving* for *alcohol* and counteracts its injurious effects. Its use must be continued from seven to fourteen days.

STRYCHNINUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Phosphate of Strychnia. It comes in light, white powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{100}-\frac{1}{18}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered in those who are *anæmic*, *weak* and *debilitated*, whose appetite and digestion are poor, and who suffer from constipation. There are indications of *irritation of the spinal cord*, as indicated by the burning, weakness and aching of the spine; this extends around to the front of the chest. The spine is tender to pressure in the middorsal region. The feet and hands are cold and clammy and there is a cold perspiration in the axillary region. It is of service during *pregnancy* when the patient is weak, prostrated, and is suffering from exhaustion of the nervous system.

STRYCHNINUM VALERIANICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Valerianate of Strychnine. It is a white, crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in the cases of women in whom there is a great *nervous erethism*, or where there is an exhaustion of the brain power.

SULPHONAL.

Description.—Sulphonal is a synthetical hypnotic. It comes in colorless, prismatic crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the pure substance, gr. xv–xlv.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a hypnotic. Its prolonged use is followed by headache, vertigo, weakness and incapacity for mental work. When it is stopped in those who are subject to sulphonalism there result vertigo, motor disturbances, general weakness and digestive disturbances; chronic poisoning is attended with vomiting, diarrhœa, ataxia, ptosis and ascending paralysis.

THERAPEUTICS.

The great use of this remedy has been in 20 grain doses as a hypnotic. It is given in a hot fluid about two hours before the desired result is expected. It should not be repeated that day.

It is indicated in *ataxia* with staggering gait, and trembling of the legs. There is extreme restlessness and muscular twitching. The knee reflexes are lost.

It is useful in *nephritis*, the urine contains albumen and casts. The urine is scanty and high colored.

It is also useful in *cerebral diseases* when the patient is apathetic, alternately happy and despondent. There is mental confusion and illusions.

Compare.—*Trional.*

SULPHUR.

Description.—Sulphur is a non-metallic element and is a brittle solid of a pale yellow color. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture, triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sulphur Lotum. Sulphur Præcipitatum. Sulphur Sublimatum. **Dosage.**—Of the precipitated sulphur, gr. x–℈j.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diaphoretic and mild laxative. It produces congestion of the venous capillaries, which, while general, it is not pronounced in the portal system. The secretions become acrid and excoriating. The skin becomes unhealthy and there are vesicles, pimples, boils, herpes, and erythema. The assimilation of the food is interfered with and emaciation results. The biliary secretions are increased. There are hot flashes over the body that are followed by perspiration and a faint feeling.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are subject to *venous congestion*, especially of the portal system. They are often lean, stoop-shouldered persons who walk and sit stooped, are quick motioned and quick tempered, are dirty and filthy, and subject to skin diseases. The skin is very sensitive to atmospheric changes. They have an aversion to being bathed, and always feel worse after a bath. The well selected remedy does not produce the desired effect, especially in acute diseases; or the complaints are continually relapsing. There is often a sensation of *burning* in different parts of the body, when "it burns like fire."

It is of service in *sick headaches* that appear every week or two. There is a heat on the vertex. The feet are cold during the day, but the soles are burning at night. The patient is weak and prostrated.

It is useful in *diarrhœa*, which is worse after midnight, or drives him out of bed early in the morning. The bowels feel as though they could not retain their contents. The parts are red and excoriated by the discharge. At times there is a con-

dition of *constipation* that alternates with the diarrhœa. The stools are hard, knotty, and dry, as if burnt. They are large and cause pain upon trying to pass them, which is at times so severe that he desists.

It should be remembered when the menses are too early, profuse and prolonged; at times there may be a *metrorrhagia* that has persisted since a miscarriage.

It is beneficial in *skin diseases;* there is voluptuous itching and scratching which gives some relief. The scratching causes burning; it is also beneficial in furuncles that appear in groups on various parts of the body.

It should be studied in *chronic bronchitis* before secondary changes have taken place. The patient is sensitive to atmospheric changes. There is either an expectoration of a large quantity of stringy white mucus, or a scanty yellow sputum. There are hot flashes and faintness, with heat on the top of the head and burning of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. The bowels are constipated, or there is an alternate diarrhœa and constipation; all of the secretions are acrid.

It is also useful during *pneumonia*, when resolution is delayed. The temperature remains high. There is but little expectoration though there is a large amount of exudate. It should be studied in *pulmonary tuberculosis* when the general indications of the remedy are present.

It is frequently of use in *nervous derangements* of the climacteric period, when there are hot flushes during the day, with weak, faint spells that pass off with a little sweating. There is often a weak, faint, empty feeling at 10–11 A. M. that is relieved by eating. She cannot wait for food, will faint if she cannot get it at once, she is often drowsy during the day, but wakeful at night.

Compare.—*Psorinum*, *Sepia*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Pulsatilla.*

SULPHUR IODATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sulphur iodide. This is a grayish-black crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations. *U. S. P.*, Sulphuris iodidum. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *skin affections*, acne, lichen planus, barbers' itch, and erythema on the chin. The patient complains of apathy. There is a thick green mucus secreted in the nostrils. The face is dry, hot, and of a yellowish color, with yellowish pustules and painful sores over it, which soon disappear in dry scales.

SUMBUL.

Description.— *Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Musk-root. *Habitat*, Russia and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sumbul, Extractum Sumbul, Fluidextractum Sumbul. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops; of the root, gr. xxx-℥j.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a nerve tonic, it stimulates the appetite and facilitates digestion.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hysteria* and *neurasthenia* in anæmic women. There is a constrictive choking and a constant swallowing and belching of gas from the stomach.

It is useful in nervous *palpitation* of the heart, the pulse is irregular and there is neuralgia around the left breast.

It is of service in *ovarian neuralgia*. The abdomen is distended and painful.

Compare.—*Asafœtida*, *Moschus*, *Valeriana.*

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Snow-berry. *Habitat*, United States and Mexico. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 15 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent appears to act upon the uterus and from this reflexly upon the stomach, and has produced a nausea similar to that of pregnancy.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the *nausea of pregnancy*, which is relieved by lying in bed in the horizontal position and perfectly quiet. There is a deathly nausea with vomiting and retching which is so violent that it produces hematemesis. The smell or thought of food is unendurable.

Compare.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Piper nigrum*.

SYMPHYTUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Borraginaceæ. *Common Name*, Confrey. *Habitat*, Great Britain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated in the affections of the bone and periosteum, the result of *traumatism;* also in *irritable stumps* after operations when there is soreness and pricking pains in the periosteum.

SYPHILINUM.

Description. — *Synonyms*, Luesinum, Lueticum. The virus from syphilitic ulcer. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—200th dilution, and up, at infrequent intervals.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in affections that are dependent upon a *latent syphilitic taint*. All the symptoms are worse at night, the pains begin in the evening and end at daylight. They increase and decrease in severity gradually.

It should be remembered in severe *headache* that is neuralgic in character and is worse at night, also when there are copper colored, reddish-brown eruptions over the body with a disagreeable odor.

It is of great service in children with *congenital syphilis*, who show the effects of the disease.

Compare.—*Aurum muriaticum*, *Asafœtida*, *Mercurius*.

SYZYGIUM JAMBOLANUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Myrtaceæ. *Common Name*, Jambol seeds. *Habitat*, India. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent decreases the amount of sugar in the urine in *diabetes mellitus*.

It is also of service in *diabetic ulcers*.

TABACUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Tobacco. *Habitat*, Cuba and South America. The leaves contain the poisonous alkaloid, *Nicotine*. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the recently dried leaves. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces relaxation and paresis of the involuntary muscular system. There is distress in the cardiac region, with pallor of the surface, icy coldness and sweat, nausea, nervous trembling and debility.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *deathly nausea*, with *vomiting*, icy coldness and *cold sweats* and *intermittent pulse* and *precordial distress*.

It is of service in *seasickness* with deathly nausea, pallor, and coldness, or nausea from any cause when there is a terrible, faint, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach; during *pregnancy* when this nausea is present as soon as she moves, with cold sweat over the body. It is to be remembered in *diarrhœa*, when the stool is watery, yellow or green and slimy. The desire is urgent and is attended with nausea, vomiting, prostration, extreme faintness and cold sweat.

It has been employed in *amaurosis* due to *atrophy* of the *optic nerve;* also in difficult, violent constriction of the chest with palpitation of the heart and pain between the shoulders.

Compare.—*Veratrum album*, *Arsenicum album*, *Camphora*.

TANACETUM VULGARE.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Tansy. *Habitat*, United States and Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves and twigs; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emmenagogue, diuretic and anthelmintic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chorea*, *reflex spasms* and *twitching* during sleep and waking, dependent upon intestinal parasites. It is useful in *amenorrhœa* and *dysmenorrhœa* with bearing down pain, tenderness and drawing in the joints.

It is of service in *dysentery*, there is pain in the bowels which is relieved by stool. The desire for stool is renewed by taking food.

Compare.—*Cina*, *Absinthium*, *Cimicifuga*.

TARANTULA CUBENSIS.

Description.—A large, dark-brown hairy spider of the *Class*, Arachnidæ; *Order*, Araneidea, and *Family*, Lycosidæ. *Habitat*, Cuba. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live tarantula; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3d and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *septic conditions* with great prostration. The parts are of a purplish color, and there are burning, stinging pains. It is of service in *carbuncles* when the parts are of a purplish hue, are gangrenous, and there are burning, stinging pains.

It is said to soothe the pains in the last struggle of death.

Compare.—*Arsenicum*, *Crotalus*, *Echinacea.*

TARANTULA HISPANA.

Description.—A large hairy spider of the *Class*, Arachnidæ; *Order*, Araneidea, and *Family*, Lycosidæ. *Habitat*, South America and southern Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live spider; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 3d up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *extreme restlessness*, must be constantly on the move although motion aggravates. It is useful in *hysteria* with *chlorosis*, *chorea*, *spinal irritation* or *dysmenorrhœa*, she must be busy with something all the time. She feels relieved while in the open air, from music, bright colors, and from massaging the affected parts.

It is of service in *nymphomania* and *pruritus* of the vulva. The parts are dry and hot, with much itching and frequent erotic paroxyms and sensitiveness of the ovaries.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga*, *Magnesia phosphorica.*

TARAXACUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Dandelion. *Habitat*, Greece. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the whole plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Taraxacum, Extractum Taraxaci, Fluidextractum Taraxaci. **Dosage.**—Of the extract, gr. v–xxx; of the fluid-extract, ʒj–ʒj.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a feeble hepatic stimulant, laxative, and diuretic. It stimulates the other digestive secretions, acts as a tonic, and assists in the elimination of urea.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases where there is loss of appetite with weak digestion, gastric *headache*, *bilious attacks*. The tongue is coated white, this comes off in spots, leaving sensitive patches. "Mapped tongue."

The skin is slightly jaundiced, the *liver* is *enlarged*, *indurated* and tender to the touch.

It is useful in *neuralgia* of the knee, which is relieved by pressure.

Compare.—*Hydrastis Canadensis*, *Nux vomica*, *Antimonium crudum*.

TAXUS BACCATA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Name*, Yew. *Habitat*, Europe and England. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh twigs and leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *pustular diseases* of the *skin*. The pustules are large, and flat, and are attended with much itching.

TELLURIUM.

Description.—This is a semi-metallic element. It is pinkish-white, crystalline and very brittle. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *eczema*, especially behind the ears, and herpes circinatus; *barber's itch*, when there is stinging pain and a fœtid exhalation. It is of service in *spinal irritation* with sensitiveness from the last cervical to the fifth dorsal vertebra. The patient fears being touched.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Sepia*.

TEREBINTHINA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Oil of turpentine. This is a limpid, colorless, mobile liquid. It is obtained by distillation of crude turpentine from many species of pine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the purified oil of turpentine; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Terebinthinâ. **Dosage.**—Of the pure oil, ♏ v–xv, as a stimulant or diuretic.

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic doses produces complete relaxation of the muscular system, and abolishes the reflexes. The pupils are dilated, the face cyanosed, the breathing is labored and death results from paralysis of the respiration. Large doses produce gastro-enteritis, with vomiting and diarrhœa. The urine is suppressed, there is pain in the renal region with burning in the urethra, hæmaturia and tenesmus. The muscular system is relaxed and incoördination is present. In smaller doses it causes, first, an increase in the vascular tension which is followed by a decline of the tension. The functions of the brain, spinal cord, and medulla are lowered, the respirations are slowed and are often spasmodic. The urine is increased in quantity.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *nephritis*, *cystitis*, and *urethritis*, with strangury, *tenesmus* and *albuminuria*, when blood is present in the urine and is thoroughly mixed with the urine which is scanty and high colored. The nephritis differs, from that produced by Cantharis, in that the congestion is more pronounced than the desquamation, and as a result corresponds more to the effects of cold and exposure than that of scarlatina.

There is great *distension* of the *abdomen* with gas, as is met with in septic fevers, as *typhoid* and *puerperal* and *entero-colitis*, with hæmorrhages and ulceration of the bowels. The abdomen is not only greatly distended but is extremely sensitive to the least touch. The stools consist of mucus, water, blood, and are fœtid. There is burning of the anus and rectum, with fainting and exhaustion of the passage.

The tongue is red, smooth and glossy, as if deprived of all its papilla. This is observed at times in typhoid fever, stomatitis and entero-colitis in which the tongue is red, sore, and glossy, and burns like fire. There is great *tympanitis* with a low muttering delirium and prostration.

Cases of *trichina spirites* have been cured by the use of five drops every three hours.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Nitric acid.*

TERPINI HYDRAS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Terpin Hydrate. Obtained by the action of alcoholic nitric acid upon oil of turpentine. It comes in large, colorless, lustrous crystals. **Preparation.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The physiological dose is, gr. ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

It has been used in *whooping-cough*, *hay-asthma*, *bronchial* affections, coughs or colds.

TEUCRIUM MARUM VERUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Cat thyme. *Habitat*, southern Europe, and especially in Spain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 40 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *polypi* of the *nose* and *vagina*. There is frequent sneezing with a sensation of crawling in the nose without *coryza*. It is of service in *ascarides* with a sensation of creeping and crawling in the rectum, which is worse during the evening and from the warmth of the bed. It is also recommended in *rheumatism*.

Compare.—*Sanguinaria*, *Cina*, *Staphisagria*.

THALLIUM.

Description.—A metallic element. It is a soft, heavy, crystalline metal, rapidly tarnishing in air. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration, 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated in *locomotor ataxia* for the relief of the violent pains. There is paralysis of the lower extremities, with trembling, also pains, as electric shocks, in the stomach and bowels.

Compare.—*Lathyrus*, *Argentum nitricum*.

THASPIUM AUREUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Synonyms*, Zizia aurea, Meadow parsnip. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 6 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hysteria* and *hypochondriasis* when there are suicidal tendencies, with mental depression, alternating moods of crying and weeping. There is great lassitude following coitus. It is also of service in *epilepsy* and *chorea* during sleep, the legs are constantly on the move.

Compare.—*Agaricus muscarius*, *Aurum met.*, *Tarantula.*

THEA CHINENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ternstrœmiaceæ. *Common Name*, Tea. *Habitat*, eastern Asia. Its active principle is theine (caffeine). **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of dried leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous insomnia*, the patient is sleepy during the day, but is wakeful and restless at night with vascular excitement and restlessness. It is useful in precordial distress, with *palpitation* of the *heart.* The pulse is rapid and irregular. It is of service in the *dyspepsia* of tea drinkers when there is a faint gone sensation referred to the stomach.

Compare.—*Sepia*, *Baptisia*, *Oleander*, *Naja.*

THERIDION CURASSAVICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Black spider of Curaçoa; *Class*, Arachnidæ; *Order*, Araneidea; *Family*, Agelenidæ. It is found on orange trees in the West Indies. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire spider; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in periodical *headaches.* The pain is over the left eye and is throbbing and shooting in

character. It is aggravated by the heat of the sun and noises and is attended with vertigo and nausea, which is made worse by closing the eyes and from motion. It is useful in *acute phthisis* when there are sticking pains in the left chest extending to the back. There is cardiac anxiety and pain. It is of service in *sensitive spines* when the patients avoid any pressure at this point. There are stinging pains at various parts of the body.

Compare.—*Chininum sulph.*, *Lachesis*, *Phosphorus.*

THLASPI BURSA PASTORIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cruciferæ. *Synonyms*, Capsella, Shepherds' Purse. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hæmorrhages*, especially those that are uterine in origin; hæmorrhage accompanying *uterine fibroid*, *metrorrhagia* with uterine colic; she scarcely recovers from one period before another begins. It is useful in *chronic cystitis*, *dysuria* and *spasmodic retention* of the *urine*, also *renal colic*, *gravel*, brick dust sediment and phosphatic deposits in the urine.

Compare.—*Urtica urens*, *Crocus sativa*, *Trillium*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Millefolium.*

THROMBIDIUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Red Acarus of the fly. It is a parasite found singly or in groups upon the common house-fly. **Preparations.**—Tincture of the animals; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 12th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *dysentery;* the stools are thin, brown and bloody and attended with tenesmus. There are

sharp pains in the left side during stools. The *liver* is *congested* and there are griping and urging to stool on rising in the morning.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Synonyms*, Arbor vitæ, Tree of life. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, irritant, diuretic and emmenagogue; as a result of its irritating and corroding action there are wart-like excrescences and condylomata.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *disease* of the *skin*, *anus*, *genito-urinary organs* in those of a hydrogenoid constitution and who as a result suffer from damp weather, from baths, rain and cold. The patient is often of the lymphatic type, is dark complexioned, has black hair and an unhealthy skin; and frequently suffers from the *ill effects* of *vaccination* and the *constitutional effects* of *gonorrhœa*.

It is of service in sub-acute and chronic *gonorrhœa*. The prostate is involved. There is burning during and following urination. The glans penis may be red and smooth, or there are fig warts and condylomata over the sexual organs, that exude a glutinous, foul smelling matter.

The walls of the *vagina*, *external genitals* may be covered with warty excrescences which are attended with great burning and smarting pains. The parts are extremely sensitive to the touch. It is also of service in idiopathic *condylomata* of the moist form, and *bleeding fungous growths* and *epithelioma* and *cauliflower excrescences*, *polypi* of the uterus and vagina which bleed easily and emit a foul odor. They are attended with a profuse mucous leucorrhœa which is extremely acrid and excoriates the uterus, vulva, and perineum.

It is useful when the ovaries are congested, especially the left. There is a burning pain, which is worse during menstruation, while walking and riding. The menses are delayed and scanty. There is a desire to masturbate, even during sleep.

It should be remembered in *chronic diseases* that date from vaccination, as chronic diarrhœa and headaches.

It is an important remedy in *constipation* when it is dependent upon fissures and contraction of the anus. The parts are sensitive to the touch and have a sensation of constriction.

It is indicated in *sub-acute gonorrhœal arthritis.* The limb feels as though paralyzed. There are drawing pains in the bones as if the flesh was separated and there is tingling of the parts. The skin looks dirty, is covered with brown spots here and there, while the perspiration is offensive and is most profuse from the uncovered parts.

It is useful in *melancholia* with loathing of life, when the patient is ill humored and depressed, feels as though she could not exist any longer.

Compare.—*Antimonium tartaricum*, *Medorrhinum*, *Pulsatilla.*

THYROIDINUM.

Description.—A Sarcode. Sterilized liquid extract of the thyroid gland of sheep. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Trituration of the fresh thyroid gland of sheep or calf. Attenuation of a liquid extract of the gland. *U. S. P.*, Glandulæ Thyroideæ Siccæ. **Dosage.**—Of the dessicated thyroid glands, gr. jv.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *œdema*, *psoriasis*, and in *myxœdema* when the skin is dry and impoverished and the hands and feet are cold. It is of service in *goitre* and *tachycardia.* The heart's action is weak. The pulse is rapid. There is a sense of constriction about the chest. The patient

cannot lie down. The eyeballs are prominent, and there is despondency and sleeplessness. It has been employed in *cretinism* and in *uterine fibroids.*

TILIA EUROPÆA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Tiliaceæ. *Common Name*, Linden. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture. ♏ j–xx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *facial neuralgia*; the right side is the first, while later the left is involved. There is dimness of the vision and much sneezing with fluent coryza.

It is useful in *puerperal metritis.* There is soreness in the pelvic region, with bearing down, and slimy *leucorrhœa* that is worse while walking. It is of service in urticaria, with itching and burning like fire after scratching. It should be remembered in muscular weakness of the eyes. There is a sensation of a gauze before the eyes and double vision.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Titanium.*

TITANIUM.

Description.—This is a metallic element, light and of a dark-gray color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration, 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been advised in *vertical hemiopia.*

TONGO.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Synonyms*, Dipterix odorata, Tonka bean. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried seed; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *megrim* and *facial neuralgia* when there is severe pain in the supra-orbital nerve, with heat and throbbing pains in the head, epiphora.

It is useful when there are *tearing pains* in *hip* and *knee joint* of the left side.

Compare.—*Melilotus.*

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Red clover. *Habitat*, Great Britain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flower-heads; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is pronounced *ptyalism*. The salivary glands are congested and this is followed by a profuse flow of saliva. It is useful when there is an irritable condition on the larynx, as observed in *spasmodic cough*, *whooping-cough*, and the cough of measles. It is also useful in *coryza*, with hoarse and choking spells, coughing on going into the open air. It has been employed extensively in the *cancerous diathesis.*

Compare.—*Mercurius*, *Trifolium rep.*

TRIFOLIUM REPENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, White clover. *Habitat*, United States and Great Britain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flower-heads; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is *congestion* of the salivary glands. It feels as if parotitis was appearing.

TRILLIUM PENDULUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Bethroot. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an astringent, tonic, and antiseptic, and is said to produce both an active and passive hæmorrhage.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases that are characterized by a *relaxation* of the *tissues* accompanied by mucous discharges, and active and passive *hæmorrhages* that are complicated by fainting. In cases of *menorrhagia* when the menses appear every two weeks, and last from seven to eight days, and in the interval there is a profuse yellow, creamy, or bloody leucorrhœa which renders the patient anæmic. There is a tendency to *uterine prolapsus* and atony of the pelvic organs.

It is of service in active or passive *hæmorrhage* from *threatened abortion*, when there is a gush of blood with every movement, and a feeling about the hips and back as though they were falling apart; this is relieved by bandaging them tightly.

It is indicated in *metrorrhagia at the climacteric;* the patient is pale, anæmic, faints easily; also in cases of hæmorrhages from uterine fibroids.

It is frequently beneficial in *hæmoptysis*, in cases of *incipient phthisis*, chronic bronchitis in which there is a cough present, and a copious, purulent expectoration; also *chronic diarrhœa* in which the passages are bloody; also in cases of dysentery when the passages consist of pure blood.

Compare.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Sabina.*

TRIONAL.

Description.—Diethylsulphone methylethylmethane. A preparation allied in composition to Sulphonal. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of pure Trional, ʒss.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is a hypnotic and is employed in insomnia when associated with psychical excitement.

Compare.—*Sulphonal.*

TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Fever-root. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sick *headache*. There is nausea, and vomiting of bilious material. The pain is worse in the occiput and upon the right side. It is useful in *diarrhœa* when the stools are watery and frothy and are attended with colicky pains, nausea and vomiting. It is to be remembered in *influenza* with aching pains all over, heat in the limbs, also *urticaria* when it is dependent upon gastric derangement.

Compare.—*Iris versicolor.*

TRITICUM REPENS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Couch grass. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Triticum. Fluidextractum Tritici. **Dosage.** — Of the fluidextract, ʒj-ʒj.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild and soothing diuretic, increasing the watery portion of the urine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the urine is of a high specific gravity and causes irritation of the mucous surfaces of the bladder and kidneys. It is of service in *cystitis* and in frequent and difficult urination, also in *pyelitis*, *strangury* and *prostatitis* when the specific gravity is high and irritation of the mucous surfaces is resulting. It is useful in *lithæmic* and *rheumatic* conditions, when the elimination of solids irritates the kidneys and produces much distress.

Compare.—*Chimaphila.*

TRYCHOSANTHES DIOICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, Patal. *Habitat*, Bengal. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3x and higher.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an active cathartic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa*. The stools are profuse, thin, yellowish, watery, offensive. There are cutting pains in the abdomen before, during and following the stool. The face is pale or of a yellow tinge. There is pain in the liver and dizziness following the stool.

Compare.—*Veratrum album*, *Gamboge.*

TURNERA APHRODISIACA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Turneraceæ. *Common Name*, Damiana. *Habitat*, tropical America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the recently dried leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ʒss–ʒss.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *sexual neurasthenia*, and *frigidity*, also in *renal* and *cystic catarrh*. It has been employed

in *respiratory disorders* when accompanied by profuse secretions.

Compare.—*Phosphorus*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Helonias*.

TUSSILAGO PETASITES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Butter bur. *Habitat*, Great Britain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gonorrhœa*. There is a sensation as of crawling in the urethra. The discharge is thick, and yellow, and there is pain in the spermatic cord.

UPAS ARTIAR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Urticaceæ. *Common Name*, Deadly Upas. *Habitat*, Java and islands near by. An exudation used as an arrow poison. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy produces *clonic spasms* with vomiting, diarrhœa and prostration.

UPAS TIEUTE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Common Name*, Upas Tree. *Habitat*, Java. An arrow poison. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the inspissated juice obtained from the root and bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏j–ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *tonic spasms*, *tetanus* and *asphyxia*. The patient is irritable, there are dull pains in the brain, and lancinating pains through the right lung towards the liver. The hands and feet are numb.

URANIUM NITRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nitrate of Uranium. It is usually made from pitch-blende (an oxide of uranium). **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure chemical, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces ulceration of the stomach, glycosuria and dropsical effusions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *ulceration* of the stomach when there is great burning pain in the stomach, with vomiting and flatulence. It is useful in *diabetes* when there is great thirst, emaciation, diuresis, incontinence of urine, and prostration.

Compare.—*Phosphoric acid*, *Lactic acid*, *Arsenicum.*

UREA.

Description.—Urea is the principal solid constituent of urine, and is also found in other animal fluids. It forms colorless, odorless, quadrangular prisms. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of pure Urea, gr. ij-iij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *dropsy* when the amount of urine passed is small and the urea is low. It is also used in *tuberculosis.* It is given hypodermically, beginning with a dose from ten to fifteen grains twice daily. This is gradually increased up to 40 or 60 grains a day.

UROTROPIN.

Description.—This agent forms white crystals, produced by the action of ammonia on formaldehyde. **Dosage.**—60 grains, well diluted with water, may be given in a day.

Physiological Action.—It has produced hæmaturia, with difficult urination, abdominal pain and diarrhœa.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is employed in diseases of the upper urinary passages, *pyelitis*, *cystitis*, with ammoniacal urine, and in phosphaturia. It is said to have a solvent effect upon uric acid concretions. It is of service in giving relief from the effects of an enlarged prostate and the resulting changes in the bladder. It is useful in *suppuration* from any portion of the urinary tract. While employing this agent the urine should be kept acid.

URTICA URENS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Urticaceæ. *Common Name*, Dwarf nettle. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces burning, stinging pains, and inflammation with formications of the skin which are followed by vesicular eruptions containing bloody serum.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urticaria*, *dropsical effusions*, *gout*, *burns*, *scalds*, and when the milk is diminished. It is useful in urticaria when the skin is elevated. There is a white central spot and a red areola; this is attended with stinging. It is of service in dropsical effusions when the upper portion of the body is greatly swollen, pale, dropsical, and covered with small confluent vesicles that are filled with serum; it is also of service in the anasarca that follows scarlatina when the lower extremities are greatly distended and œdematous. The kidneys are affected and the urine is suppressed.

It should be remembered in *erysipelatous inflammation* of the extremities when there is burning heat and formication of the skin. The hands and feet are much swollen. It has been employed in *menorrhagia*, which alternates with an acid leucorrhœa. It has also been used in *epistaxis* and *hæmatemesis*.

It is a reliable remedy in insufficiency or entire absence of the secretion of milk. It is used in acute gout in ten drop doses.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Cantharis*, *Agnus castus.*

USNEA BARBATA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Lichenes. *Common Name*, Bearded usnea. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire lichen; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *congestive headaches* when there is a sensation as though the temples would burst, or the eyes would protrude from their sockets.

Compare.—*Glonoine*, *Belladonna.*

USTILAGO MAYDIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Common Name*, Corn smut. A parasitic fungus, developed on the fruit of Zea Mays. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the ripe fresh fungus, also mother tincture of the same; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an atonic condition of the genital organs of the female.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *menorrhagia* and *metrorrhagia*, the result of a chronic uterine congestion. The pelvic organs are in an atonic condition. The blood is of a dark color, the hæmorrhage is a slow, persistent oozing of dark blood and small black clots. The uterus is enlarged, the cervix tumefied, dilated and flabby. Menorrhagia may be attended by ovarian irritation. There is a burning pain in the right ovary. The hæmorrhage lasts for weeks. The blood is

dark colored, with many clots. There is vertigo, hot flashes of heat and a gone feeling in the epigastrium.

It is of service in *ovarian dysmenorrhœa* when there are severe pains in the ovaries, uterus and back; every few minutes there is an intermittent neuralgia in left ovary, which is enlarged and tender.

It should be remembered in *neuralgia* of the testicles when there is sharp pain that produces faintness and an aching that remains for several days. There is prostration and emissions that are followed by sadness and mental prostration. It is useful in the *urticaria* that appears at the climacteric period; the whole skin is dry, hot, and congested.

Compare.—*Secale cornutum*, *Sabina*.

UVA URSI.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Bearberry. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Uva Ursi, Fluidextractum Uvæ Ursi. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ♏ xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent, tonic and mild diuretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cystitis* with bloody urine. There is a constant urging to urinate, with straining and a discharge of blood, pus and tenacious mucus and large clots of blood.

It is serviceable in *dysuria*, and *strangury* when the urine contains pus and blood.

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa*.

VACCININUM.

Description.—A nosode. **Preparations.**—Triturations of vaccine matter. Dilutions from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, the 30th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is used in the same class of cases as Variolinum.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Valerianaceæ. *Common Name*, Valerian. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Valeriana; Fluidextractum Valerianæ; Tinctura Valerianæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ♏ xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild stimulant to the circulatory and nervous system; it is an antispasmodic, laxative, diaphoretic and anthelmintic. If large doses are employed, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa and hiccough, with frequent urination, result. If it is long continued, a state of low, melancholy and hysterical depression results. The heart's action is increased, the temperature raised and formication of the hands and feet is complained of.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous derangements* when other remedies have failed, although apparently well indicated. The patient is of a hysterical nervous temperament, and given to excessive nervous excitability; persons in whom the intellectual faculties predominate. It is useful in *hysteria* and hysterical spasms, when the patient is of a changeable disposition, irritable, then mild, has hallucinations, feels as if floating in the air, or as if there was a thread hanging down the throat.

It should be remembered in *nervous gastric disturbances*, in which there is nausea felt in the throat, nausea with hun-

ger, nausea with faintness. Foul eructations, with hysterical cramps and a flat, slimy taste in the mouth early in the morning; insomnia, with muscular spasms, spasmodic asthma, and choking on falling asleep; *sciatica*, the pains are worse while standing, the foot resting upon the floor. Rheumatic pains in the limbs that are attended with constant jerking pain in the heels.

Compare.—*Ignatia*, *Moschus*, *Pulsatilla*, *Asafœtida*, *Castoreum*.

VANADIUM.

Description.—Vanadium is a metallic element, and, when finely divided, comes as a light gray, lustrous powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the heart's action is weak, when there is *fatty degeneration* of the liver, heart and arterial walls. It is of special benefit in those cases where *anæmia*, *chronic rheumatism*, *diabetes*, *neurasthenia*, or *tuberculosis* is the exciting cause.

VARIOLINUM.

Description. — The Nosode of Small-pox. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the matter from a ripe small-pox vesicle; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 30th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed as a prophylactic against, and to modify the course of an attack of small-pox. There is an excruciating backache, with great restlessness, and aching in legs. The fever is intense and there is a profuse offensive sweat.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Melanthaceæ. *Common Name*, White Hellebore. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the freshly dried roots; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ♏v–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces violent vomiting and purging, with intense pain in the œsophagus, stomach and abdomen, and cramps in the extremities. The temperature is reduced and there is a general coldness, with prostration and collapse. The pulse is rapid and feeble. The eyes are sunken, the countenance is anxious, and there is a cold, clammy perspiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those at the extremes of life, who are always chilly, and in diseases that are characterized by a rapid sinking of the vital forces, when there is complete prostration and collapse. There is extreme coldness and a cold perspiration on the forehead. It is of service in *cholera infantum* and *diarrhœa*, when there is a copious vomiting and sweat, with diarrhœa. There is burning internally, while the body is blue, cold, and the face collapsed. The vision is obscured and the nervous powers are depressed. The vomiting is violent and forcible and consists of food, mucus, bile and blood, while the stools are copious, watery, and may be involuntary.

It is useful in *gastralgia* and *colicodynia* when there is nausea and vomiting, and a sensation as though the bowels were tied up in a knot. The pain causes a cold perspiration to appear upon the forehead.

It should be remembered in *puerperal* mania and convulsion with cerebral congestion; the face is bluish and bloated, and the eyes protruded. She gives wild shrieks and has a disposition to tear and bite. The blood rushes to the head on stooping. The headache is intense. It is beneficial in *capillary bronchitis* when the face is blue; there is spasmodic

loose cough, but the expectoration is difficult. The respirations are increased in frequency, while there is palpitation of the heart and dyspnœa. It is indicated in *fevers* when there is great coldness, with violent heat of the internal parts. The pulse is thread like, there is a craving for cold drinks with coldness of the surface, and profound nervous prostration.

Compare.—*Camphora*, *Cuprum metallicum*, *Cuprum arsenicum.*

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Melanthaceæ. *Common Name*, American hellebore. It contains the alkaloid, Veratrine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh roots; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, The dried rhizome and roots are official as well as the fluidextract and tincture therefrom. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the fluidextract, ♏ jss.

Physiological Action.—This agent reduces the pulse rate, which, upon exertion, becomes rapid and feeble. This is soon followed by nausea, vomiting, muscular weakness, also paralysis of the nervous system, which is attended with congestion and inflammation of the brain, lungs, and stomach.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *acute diseases* that are characterized by an intense arterial excitement and congestion; the pulse is rapid and full and there is often perspiration, nausea, and vomiting. It is useful in *cerebral congestion.* There is a sensation as though the head would burst. This congestion may arise from plethora, vascular irritation, heat, and alcoholic stimulant. It is also useful during the first stages of *cerebro-spinal meningitis.* When it has appeared suddenly the congestion is intense, and is attended with nausea and vomiting. The pulse is full and hard.

It is of service in the congestive stage of *pneumonia.* The temperature is high, the pulse is hard, full and rapid. The

respirations are rapid and are often associated with a gastric irritability. There is a copious perspiration. It is of great benefit in acute bronchitis and asthma when associated with severe congestion of the lungs. The fever is high. There is great difficulty in breathing. The pulse is full and bounding and there is often nausea and vomiting.

It is useful in *endocarditis* and *pericarditis* when there is great arterial excitement. The heart's action is increased and there is distress in this region, frequently the first remedy in *puerperal peritonitis*, metritis and ovaritis when the fever is high and the pulse is hard and full, also in puerperal convulsions with intense congestion of the blood to the head. The face is livid, there is a wild delirium, coma and nausea. It should be studied during the early stages of *pleurisy*, *tonsillitis*, *hepatitis*, *nephritis* and *cystitis* when the arterial excitement that characterized the remedy is present. It is a palliative in aneurism and exophthalmic goitre when there is a forcible action of the heart.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Baptisia*, *Belladonna*, *Aconite*, *Ferrum phos.*

VERBASCUM THAPSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Name*, Mullein. *Habitat*, United States and Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh herb; and dilutions. *Mullein oil* is a sun distilled extract of the fresh flowers. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces prosopalgia, bronchic trachial irritation and dribbling of the urine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *nervous* and *bronchial irritation*, with cough, urinary irritation and painful micturition. Cases of migraine, with a sensation as though the temples were crushed together. Neuralgic pains about the zygoma, ear and temporo-maxillary joint upon the left side.

These pains are aggravated by a change of the temperature, talking, sneezing or biting the teeth together.

It is indicated when there is a deep, hollow, hoarse cough that sounds like a trumpet, which is worse towards evening; there is a hoarseness when reading aloud, also stitching in the chest. It is useful in *nocturnal enuresis*, and in constant dribbling of the urine.

Mullein oil is used locally for earache.

Compare.—*Spongia tosta*, *Phosphorus*, *Bryonia alba*, *Rhus aromatica.*

VERBENA HASTATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Verbenaceæ. *Common Name*, Blue vervain. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 10 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed to assist in the absorption of blood and to allay the pain of bruises; as an infusion it is employed as a remedy in Poison Ivy.

VESPA CRABRO.

Description.—This is the common wasp of Europe of the *Order*, Hymenoptera, and *Family*, Vespariæ. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live wasp; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *erysipelatous inflammation* of the eyelids, and chemosis of the conjunctiva. The whole face is swollen and painful. It is useful in *congestion* of the left ovary. Menstruation is preceded by pain and distress.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica.*

VIBURNUM OPULUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, High cranberry. *Habitat*, Europe and Great Britain, **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Viburnum Opulus; Fluidextractum Viburni Opuli. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ♏xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an antispasmodic, relieving spasms and cramps that are reflex from uterine

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases where there is irregular spasmodic pain in the region of the uterus and ovaries; it also relieves spasmodic constrictions of the bladder and other abdominal organs which are reflex from uterine irritation.

It should be remembered in *uterine irritation* that results from hysteria; also *neuralgic*, *membraneous* and *spasmodic dysmenorrhœa* with intense cramping pains in the uterus. The menses are often late, they are scanty, spasmodic, lasting but a short time, with a heavy and congested feeling in the ovarian region and pains that extend down the anterior surfaces of the thighs. There are hysterical convulsions, general irritation of the nervous system, and spasmodic dysuria in hysterical subjects who suffer from uterine or ovarian irritation.

It is useful in cramps in the feet after long walks; cramps in the extremities worse during pregnancy, followed by a paretic condition of the part.

Compare.—*Viburnum prunifolium*, *Xanthoxylum.*

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Black haw. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh ripe fruit; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Viburnum Prunifolium (the bark of the root). Fluidextractum Viburni Prunifolii. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ♏v-x; of the fluidextract, ♏xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces nausea and vomiting, and contraction of the uterine muscular fibres; when it is retained it acts as a tonic, antispasmodic and nerve-sedative. It depresses the heart's action, and lessens the arterial tension. Full doses cause paralysis of the heart.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *threatened miscarriage* and in cases of *habitual abortion;* in cases where there is uterine colic and irritability, dysmenorrhœa, with scanty menses attended with severe, expulsive menstrual pain, also in pains of the back, bearing down after pains, and the false pains of pregnancy. It is employed to prepare women for labor, and is said to facilitate labor, to control after pain, prevent postpartum hæmorrhage and assist the normal involution of the uterus.

It is of service in controlling the *morning sickness* of pregnancy, in relieving sympathetic disturbances of the heart, stomach and nervous system of sensitive females before the menstrual period. It should be given sometime before and continued through the period. It is often indicated in the *menstrual irregularity* of sterile females who are suffering from uterine displacements, also in cases of *hysteria* and *hystero-epilepsy* in those suffering from uterine irritation and menstrual irregularities. It controls the hæmorrhages during the menstrual epoch in those suffering from small-pox.

Compare.—*Sabina*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Mitchella.*

VINCA MINOR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Common Name*, Lesser periwinkle. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *eczema* of the scalp and face. The spots ooze a moisture which smells offensive. It mats

the hair together (Plica Polonica) and crusts form which retain the discharges. It has been employed in the relief of diphtheria and passive uterine hæmorrhages when the skin symptoms were present.

Compare.—*Oleander*, *Staphisagria*.

VIOLA ODORATA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Violaceæ. *Common Name*, Sweet-scented violet. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in dark complexioned patients with *otorrhœa*. There is deafness, with sharp stitching pains in the ear, also frontal headache. The scalp is tense, there is burning of the forehead and vertigo.

VIOLA TRICOLOR.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Violaceæ. *Common Name*, Pansy. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *crusta lactea*, with a copious exudation that mats the hair, and in *eczema*, when there is burning and itching which is worse at night. The urine is copious, and has the odor of cat's urine.

Compare.—*Calcarea carbonica*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

VIPERA TORVA.

Description.—*Common Name*, German viper (adder). A snake of the *Order*, Ophidia, and *Family*, Viperidæ. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the virus of this reptile; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration, 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *phlebitis* and *varicose veins* when there is a sensation as though the parts would burst. The patient seeks relief by having the extremity elevated.

VISCUM ALBUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loranthaceæ. *Common Name*, Mistletoe. *Habitat*, Great Britain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves and berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *epilepsy*, *chorea* and *neuralgia*, especially sciatica, also *rheumatism* when the pains alternate in the knee and ankle, the shoulder and elbow.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Pulsatilla*.

WYETHIA HELENOIDES.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Poison weed. *Habitat*, California. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in follicular *pharyngitis* when there is a constant hemming to clear the throat, without relief. There is a desire to swallow. The parts feel dry and as if swollen.

It is of service in the irritated throats of public speakers and singers; also for a dry, hacking cough that is dependent upon a tickling that is referred to the epiglottis. There is a sensation of burning in the bronchial tubes.

It is useful in hæmorrhoids that are associated with constipation. There is itching of the anus.

Compare.—*Sanguinaria*, *Collinsonia*, *Lachesis*.

XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rutaceæ. *Common Name*, Prickly ash. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Xanthoxylum, Fluidextractum Xanthoxyli. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ♏ xxx.

Physiological Action. — This agent is a stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. It increases the flow of the saliva and other digestive fluids. When taken into the mouth it produces tingling of the tongue. The cardiac action and the arterial tension is increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic *rheumatism* and *catarrhal conditions* involving the bile duct and pharynx. It is of service in the ailments of weak, delicate women, who suffer from *profuse menstruation* and spasmodic and neuralgic *dysmenorrhœa*, the pains extending along the course of the anterior crural nerve. It has relieved after-pains and *ovarian neuralgia* when the pain extended down the anterior surface of the thigh. Accompanying these conditions there is *mental depression*, throbbing headache, a bewildered state of the mind, with loss of appetite and a sensation of fulness in the epigastric region.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga*, *Gnaphalium*, *Viburnum.*

YOHIMBINUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Johimbin. A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the bark of the Yohimbeha, or Yumbehoa tree, of the Cameroons. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.** — Of the alkaloid, gr. $\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{10}$.

Physiological Action.—It greatly increases the sexual desire in men and in animals.

THERAPEUTICS.

Useful for anæmic, thin, nervous and partly impotent men. Neurasthenic impotence. If given in two large doses it causes severe feverish conditions.

YOLOXOCHITL.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Magnoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Mexican Magnolia grandiflora. *Habitat*, Mexico. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *rheumatic diathesis* when there is a general weakness and a stiffness upon the slightest exposure to a draft of damp air. There is relief when the weather is warm and dry.

It should be remembered in *pleurodynia.* There are erratic pains in the chest. They change from side to side and are so severe that they interfere with breathing; at times the pain appears to be in the heart and causes fear and palpitation.

Compare.—*Ranunculus bulbosus.*

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Bear grass. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh roots and leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hepatic congestion;* there is pain through the upper portion of the liver to the back. The face is yellow, the tongue has a yellow coating and takes the imprints of the teeth. The stools contain much bile and are diarrhœic in character. It is also of service in *balanitis* and *gonorrhœa* when there is burning and swelling of the prepuce with irritation of the meatus urinarius.

Compare.—*Podophyllum, Mercurius, Cannabis sativa.*

ZINCUM BROMATUM.

Description.—A white granular powder, having a sharp saline and metallic taste; it is very deliquescent. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Zinci Bromidum. **Dosage.**—The physiological dose of the crude is, gr. ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the *brain-fag* of business men, when it is attended with violent periodical pains in the head. It is indicated in chronic congestion of the brain, with a tendency to dementia and melancholia, and in the case of teething children who suffer with intense pains in the nerves of the head and face.

ZINCUM CYANATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cyanide of Zinc. It is a snow-white, odorless and tasteless powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Cyanide of Zinc, gr. $\frac{1}{10}-\frac{1}{4}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *infantile eclampsia*, in *meningitis*, *chorea*, *paralysis-agitans* and in *hysteria*.

ZINCUM METALLICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Zinc. A metallic element. When finely divided it is a white granular powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent, if administered for a time, produces prostration of the nutritive functions. The heart's action is enfeebled, and the power of locomotion is interfered with. There are muscular pains and contractions.

The digestive process is interfered with. The bowels are constipated, or diarrhœa is present. The kidneys are congested, and albumen and sugar appear in the urine; there are congestions at various parts of the body. The skin is dry, shrunken, thickened and there are fissures and rhagades.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who suffer from *nervous* and *cerebral exhaustion*, mental and *physical depression*, from *cerebral anæmia*, or neurasthenia. Where the "vis medicatrix nature" is too weak to develop the exanthemata, to establish the menstrual flow, to expectorate, or urinate. The lower extremities have a fidgety feeling so that he must move them constantly. It is of service in *convulsions* during dentition, when the face is pale, with a normal temperature. There is gnashing of the teeth and rolling of the eyes, or there is an automatic motion of the hand and the head. It is useful in *spinal irritation*, with a dull, aching pain in the lumbar region. There is burning along the spine. The distress is worse while sitting. There is great prostration at all times.

It should be remembered in *chronic sick-headache.* There is great weakness and much pain in the back of the head.

It is called for in *gastric oppression*, when the clothing causes distress and must be loosened. There is great greediness when eating; cannot eat fast enough to relieve the canine hunger which is worse at 11–12 A. M.

It is useful when the establishing of the menstrual flow brings relief to her sufferings. There is a constant distressing boring pain in the left ovarian region; it is partially relieved by the flow.

Compare.—*Hellebore*, *Cimicifuga*, *Staphisagria*, *Viburnum.*

ZINCUM PHOSPHORATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Phosphide of Zinc. A gray, crystalline mass, with a slight odor and taste of phosphorus. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antiseptic, astringent, tonic and stimulant to the nervous system.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of the nervous system, as *mania*, *melancholia*, *debility*, *paralysis*, *apoplexy*, *locomotor ataxia*, when there is trembling, especially of the upper extremities. The patient is emaciated and looks prematurely old, and complains of debility and nervous weakness. It is useful in *general neuralgia* that is dependent upon *nervous debility* and loss of sleep from mental anxiety; there is neurotic constitution with loss of memory.

Compare.—*Zincum picrate*, *Kali phosphoricum*.

ZINCUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sulphate of Zinc. This comes in colorless, transparent crystals, or a granular crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Zinci Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure chemical as an emetic, 15 grains.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *paralysis*, with trembling and convulsions of the limbs, and cramps in the arms and legs. It should be remembered in *opacities of the cornea* following repeated attacks of inflammation of that structure.

ZINCUM VALERIANICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Valerianate of Zinc. It forms white crystalline scales, pearly in lustre and greasy to the touch, or a crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Zinci Valeras. **Dosage.**—Of the pure substance, gr. ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antispasmodic, astringent and tonic. In large doses it stimulates the brain, producing headache, restlessness, nervous agitation and ere-

thism. The zinc appears to intensify the action of the valerianic acid, and while it has many points of similarity to the *Ammonium valerianate*, it has a more profound action upon the brain, cranial nerves and cerebral membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuralgic headaches* when the pain is so intense, piercing, and stabbing that she becomes insane, screams and pulls her hair. They are so severe that they have injured her health. She is pale, cadaverous, and the mind is deranged.

It is of service in *insomnia*, when there is pain in the head, particularly in children. They waken frequently at night, are drowsy, with a pale and tired expression to the countenance.

It should be remembered in *facial neuralgia*, *sciatic neuralgia*, and overalgia in cases of pure neurosis. The pains shoot down the limbs to the feet.

It should be studied in *spinal neuralgia* and in the sequella of cerebro-spinal meningitis. There are severe pains in the neck and spine, the patient is of the neurotic type.

Compare.—It should be compared with the Valerianate of ammonia in tachycardia and kindred lesions. The action of the *Ferric* and *Quinine Valerianate* correspond to the other salts of their respective bases.

Valerianate of Caffein (1x). This remedy has been recommended for palpitation of the heart.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Zingiberaceæ. *Common Name*, Ginger. *Habitat*, supposed to be Asia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried roots; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Zingiber. **Dosage.**—Of the dried root, gr. xv.

Physiological Action.—This agent when chewed acts as a sialogogue; when taken internally it acts as a stimulant and

induces a sense of warmth in the stomach and assists in the expulsion of gas.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *asthma*, in *derangements of stomach* and *intestinal tract* and in *suppression of the urine*, especially in those suffering from atonic dyspepsia. It is useful in asthma; there is difficult breathing with hoarseness and scratching sensation in the throat and smarting below the larynx. The cough is dry and hacking during the night, with stitching pains in the chest. It should be remembered in *atonic dyspepsia*. The food remains long in the stomach without being digested and gives a sensation of heaviness and distress, a gastric headache results, with pains over the eyebrows, and a feeling of mental confusion.

Compare.—*Strychnia.*

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Aconitum nap. . . . 78
Ailanthus gland. . . 90
Ammonium carb. . . 102
Apis mell. 119
Arum tri. 140
Belladonna 160
Capsicum 190
Gelsemium semp. . . 281
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Arsenicum alb. . . . 132
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Bryonia alb. 169
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Cuprum arsen. . . 241
Echinacea ang. . 253
Ferrum jod. 273
Ignatia amara. 307
Iodium 311
Mentha pip. 356
Nux vom. 378
Panacea aza. 401
Papaya vul. 402
Quassia amara . . . 420
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Geranium mac. . . . 282
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Asarum Can. . . . 142

Aurum mur. 150
Cuprum ars. . . . 241
Cuprum met. 243
Euphorbium 266
Heuchera Amer. . . . 300
Iris vers. 314
Mercurius tan. . . . 363
Podophyllum pelt. . . 419
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Lycopus Vir. . . . 349
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Cannabis sat. . . . 186
Chimaphila umb. . . 206
Clematis 218
Copaiba 231
Fabiana imbr. . . . 268
Hamamelis 292
Jacaranda car. . . . 316
Liatris spi. 340
Medorrhinum 354
Mercurius nit . . 361
Mercurius sub. . . . 362
Methylene blue . . . 366
Naphthalinum . . 376
Natrum sulph. . . . 383
Oleum santali . . . 393
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Piper methy. 414
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Ammonium benz. . . 101
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